IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thursday A. M. The Sachems went Three Sachems to agree
Sr William spoke to them with the 17. Sept except Tee
again repeated wt he had said Yesterday Hendrick
Interpd in the presence of Mr Croghan Deputy Agent
Indians.

Fort Johnson 19th Novr 1756.

The Six Nations answer to Sir
William Johnson's speech to them 17 Sept.

Capt
Mr Montour
Cobus
Mr Croghan
Lieut Butler
Mr Weatherwood
Mr Johnson
Mr Staats

by Captain
Lieutenant
Ensigns
for the Scohare Indian District

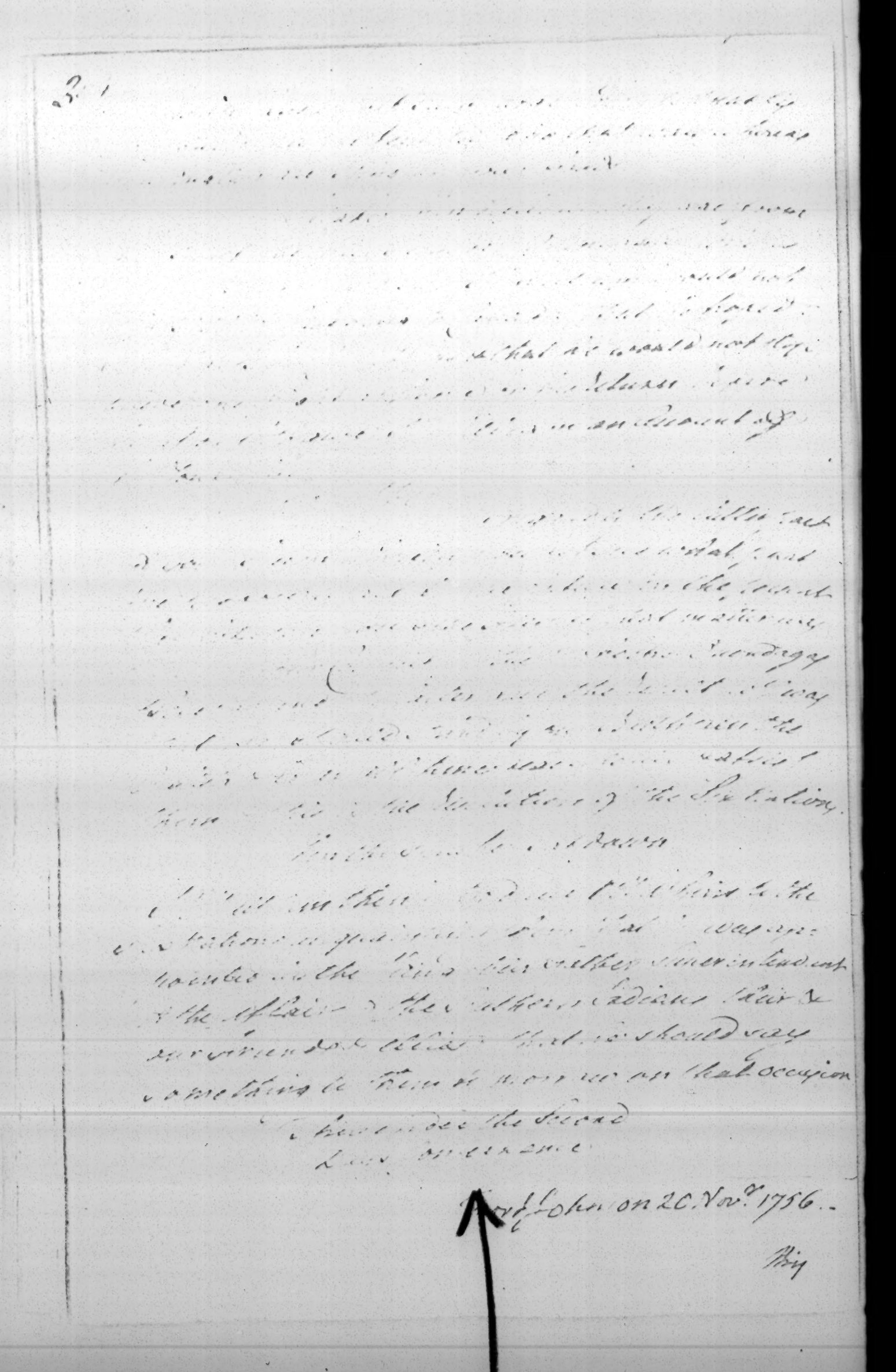
Capt Peter Wraxall Secr
Lieut Claus Dep Agt
Mr Stevens
Mr Matthews Interpr

Proceedings

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



Memo taken at Fort Allen in Pensilvania November 10th 1756.

We Came along this Morning from Nicholas Oppelingers Teedyuscung kept me Company for the most part and sometimes John Pumphire We began to discourse about this present Indian war I asked them several Questions and so did they me, among other things I told them that for my part I did not understand Teedyuscung clearly in his Speech about the Cause of the war, now and then he blamed the English in General then the Proprs of Pensilva then the Indians for being too Credulous and for back to believe the French, some times said the French Jesuits wealth & power prevaild upon them all and so on -

Teedyuscung told me that every thing was agreed upon in the Indian Council what should have been said that their King Teedyuscung had every thing in his Heart what to say before he came to Easton and there his memory was refreshed but being too often over come with strong Liquor he Spoke confused tho' nothing that was wrong or false in it self, only not in such order as he ought to have done and one Passage he never mentioned at all which drawn the Delaware Indians heart from the English and their Indian Ally's

Q. what is that. Answer, Teedyuscung should have given an Acct of the Differences that have arisen some time ago between the Delaware Minisinks Indians and Mingoes, and should have told the Govr of Pensa how the latter have chased the former out of a great deal of Land, in the River Delaware and sold it to the Proprs of Pensa that the Mingoes had abused the Delawares some years before, greatly in Philada, as if the Delaware & Minisink Indians were their Dogs and that Canesatego their Speaker among the Mingoes ordered them away from their own Land and that he would give them Lands on Susquehanna River and instantly ordered them to settle there, which they did and some of the minisink Indians did in order to prevent mischief, that when Canesatego sold that Land to the Proprs of Pensa they the Delawares & Minisinks made no reply against it thinking themselves safe enough on Susquehannah, but about 3 years ago a Company of New England men came down Susquehanah River & took openly Possession of all the good spots of Land and perhaps of all. When the Indians asked why they did so they boldly answered that severall hundred families from New England would come and settle them.

This is our Land, says the Indians, settled on it, to which answers the others the Land is none of yours it belongs to the Mingoes you are only their Tenants and subjects (Cowes Dogs) as it is usually in an Indian War, that thereupon the Delawares sent a large Body of their people as a Deputation to the Land Company

to no Less agst the New Engl^{d} people, or any other whites settled there and to Complain of the Mohocks proceedings and to tell them plain if they the Mohocks would not prevent the New England people from settling on Saquehannah they the Delawares would go over to the French in hopes to receive better usage from them ——— that the Mohocks then denied every thing and the New Engl^{d} people stole there and had no leave of them, and that they never gave nor sold them any Lands in Saquehannah & never would do it & that they the N E people nor any whites should ever settle there. That the Deputation went home again and they the Delawares & Measured Indians being so far satisfied but then that they soon after were informed by some of the Mingoes themselves that the Land had actually been sold to the New Engl^{d} people and that the Mohocks had received large Consideration for them and that the Mohocks had become the Deputies of the Prop^{rs} of Penn^{a} who were about buying it and the Mingoes all had promised the Prop^{rs} of Penn^{a} that they should Leave the Inheritance, if ever it should be sold.

Q^{r} what did your people say then. Answer they were terrible hungry and enquired that they might be set off and upon other Consideration perhaps by ill designed People, our Indians gathered at Tiaoga to see what would be the Consequence, either they would join the French or maintain their Lands. but tho a great many went over to the French from time to time and came back with messages till the War broke out

I said I wish the Story had been told at the Treaty. Answer Teedyuscung was afraid of the Mingo Indians that were there. Least they might misrepresent the Story when they came home. The Mingo Indian of said Teedyuscung against him in the beginning cheated our Nation and got our forefathers to call them Uncles by Deceit and Art, and at last said they Conquered our Forefathers

Query why is it not so. Answer No, the Mingoes stood in need of our forefathers assistance and got some of their cunning men to come down to our forefathers with the News, that a Certain Nation from the West, were preparing to come and cut our forefathers off, and some others came of the Emissarys or Deputies with howling and Lamentation Songs over our Death (who were to be killed) and so our forefathers entered into a League with them. and rather fought their Battles than they the Mohocks should have fought ours

Both these Indians were desirous or rather insisted on a speedy that I should

use my endeavours with the Governor & people of Pens[a] to lay
out a large Tract of Land on Susquehannah and secure it to their
Posterity that none of them could sell and nobody would buy
it That the Delawares would for the most part if not all come
and live on it and be reconciled to the people & Government of
Pens[a] for ever. I promised to do it

Tedyuscung told me much the same Story as before mentioned
before we parted with very little Difference and desired the same of
me, as to obtaining Lands for them

The Land the Indians had in View was that between the
River and Shohonay or Tascaro old Town Creek
on the West side of Susquehannah over ag[st] Fort Augusta

Mr Weiser's Memorandum
at Fort Allen Novem: 1756.

[illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Proceedings [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Indians [illegible]
[illegible] Indians

[illegible]

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Conference between Edmund Atkin, Esq., and the Six Nations.

[New-York Papers, LI., No. 88.]

Fort Johnson 21 Nov 1756.

At a Meeting of the Six United Nations

PRESENT—The Honble Sir William Johnson Bt. Superintendant of the affairs of the Six Nations & their confederates
Edm^d Atkin Esqre Superintendant of the affairs of the Indian Nations & their Confederates of Virginia N & S Carolina & Georgia
Peter Wraxall Esqre Sec^y
Lieut^t Claes Dep. Sec^y
Mr Croghan
Captn Butler — Mr Johnson
Captn Graham — Mr Francis

Interpreters Mr Stevens Mr Montour

Mr Atkin made the follow^g speach

Bretheren of the 6 united Nations

I am an Englishman, I have lived almost ever since I was a boy in South Carolina, I am acquainted with all the Southern Nations

I know most of their cheifs or head men; and they know me, because I have been one of the Great King Georges Counsellors in that country near twenty years; and was almost always present, while I staied there, whenever they came and talked with his Governors

All the Strouds Blankets, and other things which the Indians want for their use, they are supplied with by the English, in exchange for their Deer Skins and Furrs The French can not supply them with them as those Indians often tell the French Governors—Therefore they love the English

They French came along after the English into the Mississippi Country—They began immediately on their arrival with building Forts wherever they went, and next endeavored to put a stop to the Trade of the Indians with the English; often killing our Traders privately—They made war upon several Nations of Indians, that opposed their designs and destroyed some Nations entirely for no other reasons—But the English had no design to hurt the Indians, but to live quietly and in Freindship with them Therefore they never attempted to build a Fort in any of the Indian countrys, till lately two Forts have been built in the country of the Cherokees, after ten years solicitation from them for us to do it in order to keep out the French, and to protect their wives and children against the French and their Indian Allies

There are Rogues among the white People as there are among the Indians Some of the English Traders have no doubt some times behaved ill towards the Indians so have some of the Indians towards our people—It was the business of their head men, and of the English Governors to prevent or punish such things, but the English Governors have had enough to do to take care of the affairs of the White People in their settlements—They were not able to go into the Indian country to see and examine all proceedings, in order to prevent misunderstanding by bad Practices. The Traders as well as the Indians, had an opportunity

by that means to tell lies and impose upon each other which was bad for both the English and the Indians that Trade with them. I hate Rogues, whether Whites or Indians, I always loved the Indians that is such as were honest and lived soberly and peaceably

Before these new troubles arose between the English and the French, I went home to England, and let the Great King your Father know every thing that concerned the Indians in friendship with the English to the Southward

The King being desirous to do every thing on his part for the good of the Indians, and to preserve a friendship between them and his people living in those parts, was pleased to make choice of and to appoint me to act for him, & superintend or take care of the affairs of the several Indian Nations living near his people in Virginia, North & South Carolina, and Georgia, and their allies, to look after the Behaviour of the whole people that trade among them, and to consult with their cheifs about what ever concerns their mutual Good, and so a sincere Friendship may be preserved between them and his Majesty; in the same manner as he appointed Sir William Johnson to superintend the affairs of you the six united Nations and your allies

Accordingly I am lately come over the Great Water, to see and talk with the Great Kings cheif General and Sir William Johnson, before my proceeding to the Southward. I met them both at Albany and being told that you were to meet Sir William Johnson here in order to have a conference with him upon the present state of affairs; I thought it best to come and hear what past, that I may know for certain what part you are determined to act between us and the French—For when I meet the Southern Nations, they will ask me that question I will not tell lies for I have but one heart and one tongue. Therefore I desire to know from yourselves, what I shall tell them

Whatever part you are determined to act in the present war with the French Do you think the Southern Indians will stand with their arms across; No. I am sure they will help to put a stop to the French encroachments, upon their country, and freedom of Trade, and will join their ancient Freinds the English in any thing to be done for their mutual Support

It is good for all Indians that prefer the Trade and Friendship of the English to that of the French, to join their strength together, and to unite and support each other You have been asleep too long, awake get upon your leggs and take your arms in your hands before it is too late—It signifies nothing to call yourselves Friends of the English, unless you act as freinds by helping, We can look on you only as the Trees standing still in the woods—The Catawbas and Chickasaws would never permit French men to come near their country; and scorn to treat with the French, even the Chickasaw Women, when the French invaded their country with a large army, fought along with their Husbands, with their children tied to their Backs; and shared in the Honor of obtaining a compleat victory in open Field over that army. as their Bones will now tell you lying on the Ground

Bretheren

I thought fit to say thus much to you. and have but one question to ask—Are you still the Freinds of the English; and will you join them as your Forefathers did—Say what shall I tell the Southern Nations, that they may think the truth of you and know how to act for themselves— *Gave a Belt.*

The Answer of the 6 Nations made to Mr Atkin's foregoing Speech, by Gonoqiuesa their speaker, after consultation with the Sachems

Brother

As your intentions in coming here, were to know the Sentiments of the Six Nations with regard to the present situation of affairs, that you may carry our opinion to the southward Indians We shall now acquaint you what our opinion is

Brother

We have listened attentively to all you have said and it has made a strong impression upon our Hearts. We thank you for coming here, and it will be very agreeable to us, that you communicate what we say, to our brother to the Southward

Brother

As you have told us that the King our Father hath made you superintendant over the affairs of the Southern Nations we hope you will take good care of them You desire to know whether we will act as our forefathers have done before us—We refer you upon that point to our brother Sir William Johnson, who best knows our characters.

Brother

We look upon you now as the cheif man to the Southward with regard to the Indians, as we do upon our brother Sir William Johnson this way, when he first took upon him the management of our affairs, We were in tottering condition like a Tree shook with every wind—We strengthened and brightened the Covenant chain with him, which we are resolved shall not be broke on our side

Brother

Be strong stand firm and tell all the Southern Indians, what we have now declared to you in behalf of our Bretheren the English—Let them know our situation that the enemy is on the Borders of our country, and do you use your Interest to obtain for us the Assistance of our Bretheren to the Southward, and tell them we shall receive it with thankfullness, and Gratitude. And hereupon we give you this Belt of Wampum, to deliver to the Chickasaws, & by them to be sent to the rest. Gave a large Belt

Brother

We beg you will carry our message to the Chickasaws with the utmost speed; and deliver it in our own words They sent us word two months ago, they would be with us the latter end of next may. but the Senecas have sent another Message since to them, to hasten them sooner, so that we may be all ready in good time to joyn our brother Warraghiyagey when he may call upon us, and we desire you will with this String of Wampum, press this Message of the Senecas among them Gave 2 Strings of Wampum

Brother

We have spoke to you after mature deliberation, and we hope that we shall both of us act, with a freindly and a prudent conduct

Mr Atkin replied

Bretheren

I have given close attention to all you have said and shall be careful to deliver your message in your own words and I am sure your Bretheren to the Southward will be pleased therewith, and that it will rejoice your hearts on both sides I shall make all the haste possible When I have business to do I sleep but little—If you are as well inclined as the Southern Indians, and will act unanimously I am sure you may laugh at the French

At another Conference held 23 Nov 1756—A. M.

PRESENT— as in the former Conference. (Captⁿ Graham Excᵗᵈ)

Mr Atkin made the followᵉ Speech

Bretheren of the 6 united Nations

The Delawares & Shawano's your Nephews and Bretheren, some time ago took up the Hatchet against your Fathers People of Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania & Carolina. I have been told that you interposed in behalf of those people; and that the Delawares and Shawanoes, both promised to lay down the Hatchet.—I hear that some of the Delawares living on the Susquehanna have complied with your orders but that the rest of the Delawares & Shawanoes still continue Hostilities against our people in those parts

As those Indians have been long counted a part of you and under your absolute direction. The Southern Indians I beleive will ask me how this comes to pass, and what they are to think of it.

And therefore I desire you will tell me your thoughts about this Matter, & what I shall tell the Southern Indians Gave 3 Strings of Wampum

Bretheren

Some of your Warriors often go to the Southward and some times through the Country of the Cherokees some times French Indians mix in their company, who take that opportunity to go privately into the settlements of Carolina, and have several times done mischeif there

When the Governor of Carolina has been angry with the Cherokees for letting those people come through their country, the Cherokees have excused themselves by saying "That they "were sensible that such Indians did come that way, but that they could not always "distinguish them from your people"

Therefore to prevent any misunderstandᵍ between you and us I, desire that whenever any of your people come for the future that way, they may bring a Paper in writing from my brother Sir William Johnson, mentioning their business; to be shewed to me, or if I am not there, then to be shewn at the Fort built lately in one of their towns over the Hills, that I may find out Rogues & French Indians

Mr Atkin then shewed his seal of office and said "that whenever they should meet with any "Indian having a paper with that impression on it, they may look on him as a friend" which seal was handed round, and viewed by all the Indians present

The Speaker then said "they did not know what name to call him by; and therefore they "had agreed to give him one; which was, Caughnegarighsey"

23rd November P. M. 1756

PRESENT— as in the Morning

The Six Nations made the following answer to Mr Atkins speech of this morne Conoquiesa their speaker

Brother Caughnegarighsey

We have listened to what you have said to us this morning, about the Shawanees and Delawares, and your desire to us thereupon

Brother

We shall make one Tryal more by a very large Belt with those Indians and if they wont listen to our admonition we shall tell them "they must die" Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother

You have desired that when any of our People, go to the Southward, they might bring a letter or certificate from our Brother Warraghiyagey in order to prevent mistakes or mischeif This is good, but still it mayn't wholly answer the purpose for we may be fired upon, before we can shew our letter

We therefore think it will be better to carry a Red Flagg also, and when that is shewn, the Bearers to be looked upon as freinds

Sir William and Mr Atkin told them "They both agreed to this signal, and recommended "it, to them, to be careful in observing it, And that if they neglected it they must take the "consequence upon themselves

A true Copy from the
Records of Indian affairs
Examined by me
PETER WRAXALL.

Governor Hardy to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, LI., 82.]

Fort George New York 28 Dec. 1756

My Lords

Yesterday by the Packet I had the honor of your Lordships letter of the 9th of October last and shall to the utmost of my power carry into execution His Matys orders, with respect to the exportation of Provisions from any Port or Place within this Government, But, I must beg leave to observe to your Lordships that I fear this can not be so fully executed, to answer all the good purposes designed by His Matys directions, while the Waters of this and the neighbouring Governments are open to those who may attempt smuggling Provisions to the Neutral Islands, notwithstanding an embargo, without the aid of small cruizers properly stationed upon these Coasts to intercept such smuggling Trade. Besides this, I have not the least doubt, but the French when they come to a knowledge of a general embargoes being laid, in the manner His Majesty has been pleased to direct, but they will employ many small

Fort Edward 1756

The Information of Stephen Burroughs one of the Rogers Rangers who was Commanded to the Eastward to the Coghnawaga Indians to Inform Sir William Johnson of a Body of Men Coming

Burroughs Says that on the 8th Inst. he with Eighteen more of the Rangers Set out from Fort Edward with Directions to Proceed to Coghnawaga to Inform Sir William Johnson of a Body of Men Coming Down Lake Champlain Supposed to be French & Indians, and Immediately upon his Arrival at Coghnawaga he Informed Sir William of the Same, Sir William told him there were many Indians Gone to Oswegatchie, but as there was a Number of the English and Indians Gone to Intercept them he would Detain those there Indians, they told him there were about Seventy, and if there was a Number more Sir William would Detain them, but as they Should Not be Back by the Time Limited they Proceeded on to Wait for the English if they Were Come. After Some Time the Rest of the Indians Got Back, told them it was too Late for the English to Attempt any thing that Way, but Wished they might Return Home but not to go Far as he Intended to Call upon them Against the Middle of Winter with the Rest of Their Brethren from Canada to go with them Should Occasion Require. Sir William Johnson told them he would Certainly Call upon them but Few Men there. Upon which they

Hamaca the Chief said that when the Spanish
& the Six Nations were treating in Canada the Chief
the Mohawks appointed them with their Interpreter
to meet the French they could not help
it being to some of their power that they might
join with the Spanish & take revenge on
whom they came to fight they would carry
with Powder & Lead with their Interpreter
the English

Upon this Hillsborough asking him what
part of ought the Six Nations would do after
not declared at home they were determined not
to join the Spaniard War.

The same day Mr Stevens the Interpreter
had a private conference with Schawaddy who
was of the Chief Sachems of Cayuga
nation the Interpreter asking him what way
the Under of the Six Nations shewed such a
Backwardness as they had done to fight &
join with us Brethren the reply is in the
present time He said he had been in all their
Publick Councils, and that it was in
Contemplation to avoid Success, and that they
thought it would not seem in earnest in our
Designs proceedings and they were afraid we
should soon make Peace & if they should hastily
engage they would then be left in the lurch
Exposed to the Revenge of the French. But that
if they saw us once truly in earnest he was
positive the whole Six Nations would fall on

Honoured Sir

Philadelphia 22d. November 1756.

My last Letters were of the 30th October and 4th Instant by Captain [illegible]; since then I have received your favours of the 13th August by Capt. [illegible] and the 10th September by the Packet. Maynard is not arrived. On the 6th Instant, the Governor set out for Easton, and the Speaker, Mr. Franklin and the other Commissioners, Masters, Fox and Hughes, were appointed by the Assembly, on the Governor's Message, to attend the Conferences, and Israel Pemberton and a whole Body of Quakers were preparing to go, and it was generally said, with a particular View to get the Indians to complain of Injustice done them by the Proprietaries, yet none of the Council except Mr. Logan went with the Governor, owing to Multitude of Business, or Sickness in their Families. Mr. Hamilton was a little indisposed, but might have gone and was pressed to go, but declined it, for a Reason which would have induced him, viz. the Weakness and Foolishness of the Governor. You may easily think of the Pain of my Friend, in such a position Condition. The Governor went up without a single Man, as it was judged unnecessary and expensive, to have this sort of Protection. Col. Duchee and one Lieutenant Henry, of the Militia Company, were the only Persons, out of the Council and Assembly, invited by the Governor, and good Men they both are; but how he came to invite them, and no one else, I know not. He expected the Gentlemen of the Town would have offered themselves; they expected he would have invited them, especially as he lives a close Life, hates to see any Body, has not real Business, and shuns Visits an horrid Imposition.

on

on his Time. It is indeed too much the case, but a little is necessary. The Governor stopped a Day on the Road, having received, from Bethlehem, Intelligence, that some Indians, who staid in the Woods waiting to see the Event of the Treaty, were designing to fall on Bethlehem, or Easton, but, on sending the same Moravian, who brought the News, to Mr Weiser at Easton, it did not appear true, and the Governor proceeded. There were forty or fifty Quakers, deputed, as I heard afterwards, from the Meetings all over the Province, and several from this City; and tho the Governor gave strict Orders, that no People should speak to the Indians, till the Treaty was over, yet it was impossible to keep the Indians from going where, and to whom, they pleased; and therefore, all had full Opportunities of talking with them, and putting what Notions they pleased into their Heads. And, in fact, much was said to them, as Mr. Weiser told the Governor and Commissioners, having been informed of it, by Pumpshire, the Interpreter. Except four Indians, of the Six Nations, Two Shawonese and three or four Mohiccons, all the rest were Jersey Indians, and You know what sort of People these are. The whole Number did not reach forty, at first, tho Jo. Pepy, Nicodemus, and some of the Indians at Bethlehem, came afterwards, and encreased the Number. I dont mention this, to take off from the Necessity, or Propriety, of making Peace with them, as they begun the Attacks on this Province, and were, I am afraid, but too much countenanced, by some of the ill inclined Six Nations, but to shew You, what chance the Proprietors stood, in case of any Notions about Land being put into their Heads.

Teedyuscung behaved exceedingly well, is a man of good Interest, with the Indians at Diahogo, and all the Rifraff from all Parts

are

are collected there, and capable of doing a World of Mischief. If he can keep these from going over to the Enemy, and dispose them to act against the Six Nations, he will do a great Matter, and it will be infinitely in Favour of this Province, if their Endeavours, at their own Expence, brings this about. The Two Rocks, that might hurt, are avoided — Making a particular, and seperate Peace, and acting contrary to his Majesty's Appointment, of Sir William Johnson to be sole Agent — but these, you see, are both guarded against.

The only Unhappiness attending this Treaty, is, that the Indians have publickly complained, of Injustice done them, in their Sales of Lands, by the Proprietors and tho they are not so peverant, as to say this was the Cause of the War, yet, they, in express terms say, that the Uneasiness, given to the Indians on this Account, occasioned the Blow to come quicker and harder, on us. And the Quakers have by this Declaration, gaind great Cause of Triumph, thinking they have fairly shifted off the Cause of the War and Bloodshed from themselves, to whose Principles and Influence in this Province, it has been hitherto imputed, upon the Proprietors, by cheating the Indians, and running, as they say, a Line of Boundary, and agreed Limits, in an unjust manner, getting strong and able People for the Purpose, and running, instead of walking, and continuing it at more Hours, than a natural Day and half. What the Conduct in running the Line is, I know not, but sure I am, that a Walk, moderately gone of one Day and half, from the Place of Beginning, could without Fraud, or any bad thing, have carried a Man to the

Foot

East of the Hitachitanny Hills; and further, the Indians of the Delaware Nation had no Right nor Pretensions, that ever I heard of, tho Teedyuscung for them, and in their Name, claims all the Lands between Tohickon and Lyonnink; these have however been sold, in 1700, by Orytyagh, and the other lawful Owners, and in 1736 by the Six Nations. Quere indeed, that this Matter had been better explained to the Six Nations, and the Walk particularly mentioned, in 1742, and that it was run in a foolish manner, beyond the Blue Hills, into the Lands of the Six Nations and the manner of it; if it was ran, as these People say, unfairly. But I know nothing of it, except from Ben. Eastburn's Draught which makes it Sixty Miles; it should have been publickly condemned, by the Proprietaries, and all Lands taken in, by what they call the excessive and unfair running, disclaimed. But I apprehend, and believe, that the Delawares sold, and thought the sold (in 1683, and in 1718, and in 1737, in all which Years one and the same Deed, and other Deeds likewise, were executed) all the Land, they had any Right to; and, in this Light, the Proprietaries saw their Deeds; and knowing that the Lands beyond the Blue Hills did really belong to the Six Nations, blamed Ben. Eastburn, for extending the Line beyond those Hills, least the Six Nations, not the Delawares, should have been angry; for on Recollection, the Six Nations, you will find, have sold all their Right to, but not beyond the Blue Hills. The Packet going away precisely on the 25th, my Clerks have wrote, night and day, to get the Treaty copied,

and

we, in the next Ship, shall send you Copies of the Indian Deeds, & of the Draught of the Land, viewed. You will observe, that a Line, from the End of the Walk, to the River, is run at right Angles, all along the Blue Hills, to the Line of the Walk; and, by that means, a vast Quantity of Land is taken in, above twice the Quantity of what would be included, if the Line, to the River, was perpendicular. This, I suppose, the Indians will have put into their Coats.

Conrad Weiser thinks, that, in the Purchase made of the Six Nations, for the Lands, South of the Blue Hills, on this Side of Susquehannah, as far as Tohickon, the Delawares were too much neglected; they should, on that Purchase, have been called together, and something should have been given them, as a Consideration of Purchase; and, of this too, he thinks, they will complain, whether Conrad mentioned it to you, at the Time, or no, it does not occur to me, but he, Mr. Weiser, says, he did take Notice of it to me, and probably might drop it to you. Mr. Nicholas Scull (by accident I was with me) who was present at running the Lines, says, that the Line was walked on the 19th and 20th Days of September; that one Edward Marshal, who lives in Bucks County, walked all the Way, but they never set out before the Sun rose, nor walked after Sunset. He walked fast, to be sure, but never ran — Four or Five Indians walked, at the Beginning, but left off, about Bethlehem, not contented, to appear one. Tho. Mr. Eastburn has said, in the Draught, that the Line was about Sixty miles, yet, Mr. Scull says

PENN MANUSCRIPTS

says, he must be mistaken, and that it will not, as he thinks, measure more than fifty Miles. In short, he says, it was fair to the best of his Memory; however, Timothy Smith was then Sheriff, and had the Direction of the Affair, and is, I assure You, a man, who will not favour the Proprietaries, nor disoblige the Quakers, who have extremely interested themselves, in this Enquiry. They may say, for the Sake of Truth and Peace, and to reconcile all Matters, and that they are serving the Proprietaries, and act upon the Principles of Justice, - I shant contradict this - but another Method might have been taken, and another Season, and other Indians besides Jersey Indians, and in Time of War, might have been made use of, to represent the Matter. You may see, in looking over the Messages by Scarrooyady and Montour, Sir William Johnson's first Treaty in Print, (which pray send me with the Quaker-conferences annexed to it) Thickcalamy's account of Sir William Johnson's second Conferences with the Delawares - Governor Morris's Treaty at Easton - that this very Question has been both, directly and implicitly, asked several Times, and the Delawares have, constantly, declared, that the French had deluded them. This I mentioned to the Governor in Council, and read Thickcalamy's last account in September, and the Passage out of Governor Morris's late Treaty, with these Indians, at Easton; but, it signified nothing, he was determined, as much as the Quakers, or Commissioners, to ask the Question in a direct and full manner; it was his Judgment, and he had been told, in London, by some principal

principal Men in the Ministry, that the Indians had Cause of Complaint, and it was suspected, that the Proprietaries had not dealt justly with them; and, therefore, ~~he would~~ from a Principle of Justice, and Kindness to the Proprietaries, verily thinking them innocent, he would put the Question; and it may have some good Effects at home; since, I am sure, You can vindicate Yourselves, and they will not be satisfied that the Complaints are trifling, and that every thing else, except this Indian Walk, has been fairly transacted, since the Indians, pressed as they have been, to utter all their Grievances, can find no more. —

You observe, on what Footing the Governor has put it, viz. that they shall have Satisfaction the next Time they come down, provided they bring with them the Indians, who own the Lands in the Forks. And You may be sure, the same Advisers, as they have had Skill instruct them to ask a large Price; or if the Governor offers but a small one, not to take it. The Commissioners, at Random, were thinking of offering Five Hundred Pounds, upon the Spot, and Conrad was directed to round the Indians, which he did; and was honestly told by Teedyuscung, that, if they would offer him Mountains of Gold, he had no Power to take it. The Land belonged to Others, who were absent, and they had given him no Authority; but it was left to the Governor, and the next Time, some of the true Owners of the Lands might be present.

I am aware of the insidious Manner in which the Satisfaction was offered, by the Advice of the Commissioners; but as it was approved by the Governor, I was obliged to acquiesce.

I

PENN MANUSCRIPTS - Official Correspondence

I hope, You have Copies of the Indian Deeds, and particularly of the Release of the Delawares, in August 1737, reciting the several Conferences at Pennsbury with Mr. John Penn and You, and ratifying all former Deeds. However, I shall take it for granted You have not, and send You Copies.

Several Ships are going, to Ireland, and I believe, one to London by one, or other, I shall answer your Letters of the 14 June, 12 July and 13 August, which I have not yet got Time to do.

I shall only say, that it is the Opinion of Mr. Hockley and myself, that People will not buy any Lands, if, after they have offered what they are willing to give, they must wait for the Answer of the Proprietaries, and the Power to sell. Six, or Twelve Months, make great Differences, in People's Inclinations and circumstances, in such a wavering Season as this; and therefore, I do not expect, on my Part, to be able to do much, of this sort.

The Increase of your Family, gives me a very sensible Pleasure, as the Honour done me, in your kind manner of communicating this and other Things, relating to yourself and Family, add greatly to my Happiness. Lady Juliana will be pleased to accept my Compliments. I heartily pray She may be preserved; other Afflictions, tho great, will be easier born, whilst You have so much Felicity at home. I thank You, likewise, for acquainting me with the Probability of an amicable Issue to your long and troublesome Contest with Lord Baltimore. May the Agreement to be made at this Time, be just, equitable and final, and compleatly carried into immediate Execution.

9

I shall be very anxious to know your Sentiments, of this Treaty at Easton - and in what Light, the Complaint is seen, by your Friends, in the Ministry - and in what manner the Quakers represent Matters, to their London Friends. I think the Governor sees them in their true Light, and will, I hope, rightly mention their meddling Disposition, and Conduct, on this Occasion, which he knows, and has, in plain Language, talked, to some of them, about, and particularly to Mr. Wilson and Hunt, who were at the Treaty; and I found, the Governor was neither well pleased, with seeing so many Quakers there, and with their, Wilson's and Hunts, coming in particular; this, he told me, over and over. I was obliged, publickly, to take Notice, of the Going and the Interpreter, going, very early, one morning, to the House, where Friends had their Lodging; Conrad Weiser calling me to observe, and take Notice of it, as it was early in the morning, and they were, as he was told, sent for. And this has roused a very great Fury, in the People of that Persuasion, who were at the Treaty, against me; and they tell Untruths, but this, I cannot help - I did my Duty, and undervalue their Resentment. I am only sorry, that, at a Time, when you had Reason to expect a kind Interposition in your Favour, and a Return, to friendly Offices, such an open Attempt should be made, by them, to throw the Odium of the War, on Acts of Injustice, done by the Proprietaries. I want to heal, but I have no Power; and I wish any one else had, - I know where to find a sincere Man, who can serve your righteous Cause, with Prudence, and to the Satisfaction of so many jarring

and

and opposite Parties, among so many ignorant and prejudiced Minds, I cannot tell.

The Assembly meet again to day. Petitions have been encouraged against the Election of Mr. Plumsted, in the County of Northampton, tho he had near twice the Number of Votes to his Antagonist, a Moravian Brother, one William Edmonds. It is a long Story, and must be postponed. I am told, they will controvert a matter, done in Council, which, I think, I have not mentioned. Governor Denny, finding no Time to go to the Frontiers, than between the 1st and 11th of October, set out on the 2d of October, along with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Franklin, and left a Dedimus, with the Council, to fill up blank Commissions, for Sheriffs and Coroners, which he signd, as well as Warrants to affix the great Seal to them before he went. and accordingly, all the Sheriffs brought their Returns to Council, and the Commissions were filled up, and delivered. This, the Assembly says, is illegal; it may be so, but it was innocently done in the Governor, and without any other View, than to save Time, and do the necessary Business, on the Frontiers.

Business has been done, by all the Sheriffs, and they cannot set aside one, without overturning all; and as this is a meer Matter of Law, the Assembly will, I hope, not meddle with it, being out of their Province; tho, to shew their Spite to the Council, who are perfectly innocent, and knew nothing of it, they may come to some warm Resolves, against the measure.

Murders and Devastations, are still committing, on the East side, as well as on the West Side, of Susquehannah, by Parties of

French

French Indians, who cross below Shamokin, and kill all they can meet with that are unarmed and unprepared. I here with send you a Copy of a Deposition, made by one Johnson, a Deserter from the French - he is a vile man, but as several of his Facts agree perfectly well with other Examinations of Prisoners, I am apt to think the Attack probable, which, is said, will be made by a large Number of French and Indians, on some of the Provinces, the next Spring. It may likely be on this; and if so, unless Lord Loudoun, who is expected at New York soon, and here some time during the Winter, will assist, I think the Enemy will penetrate far into the Province. I have a Letter from Quebec, from Capt. Benzel, a Swede of noble Blood, who was recommended by me to Governor Morris, and by him to General Shirley, and was taken at Oswego. He does not mention particulars, but only that the Fort was untenable, and a Retreat impracticable, and the Surprize, sudden. I am now examining a Prisoner, who made his Escape, and was at Calaraqui, when the Forces, which took Oswego went from there in Batteaus; he swears to three thousand French, and one thousand Indians and heavy Cannon; and I believe the French were numerous, and had many heavy Cannon. Capt. Benzel says, he shall be sent to Portsmouth, along with Others of the Regulars, and if he arrives safe, he will, no Doubt, apply to you. Poor Col Schuyler is to remain at Quebec, with the Forces of Jersey, to be exchanged, in america.

Captain Newcastle, his Nephew and Niece, two Sons of Jonathan Cayanquiloqua, with some Jersey Indians, and one or two of the Six

Nations

Nations have been in Town, since August; and, a little before the Governor went to Easton, the small Pox got among them, and carried off Captain Newcastle, and, since that, his Nephew and several other Indians. Capt. Newcastle, desiring to be buried in the Quaker Burying Ground, the Governor consented to it, and he had a vast Train after him, being buried the afternoon of the Day the Governor went to Easton. The Quakers have been very kind to the poor Indians, who have been taken with the small Pox— Dr. Graeme has attended all the Indians,— the Government has omitted nothing, in their Power, that could contribute to their Benefit. It is a bad sort of small Pock, that does not come out, or, if it does, soon mortifies, from the vast Load of Pox— many Children, and Others, have dyed of this foul Disease— Six, Eight and Ten of a Day, for a good while past. The Death of Captain Newcastle, is a real Loss to the Province, for he was faithful, sensible and industrious. I shall weary You, with such a Variety of disagreeable matters, but War is productive of new Occurrences, every Day. I pray God bless You, and grant You a favourable End of all your Afflictions. I am, with dutiful Respects to Mrs. Richard Penn, His and Honoured Sir,

Your most obliged and dutiful
humble Servant
Richard Peters

You will please to be very explicit, whether you will make Satisfaction, & what Sum, to the Delawares for their supposed Grievances. The matter will be referred, to a Committee of Council, and their Report shall be sent you, as soon as made.

(No. 1) 21

Fort Johnson. 22d. Nov.r 1756

The Information of Ollreonant one of the chief Sachems of Agoneg, who is, & has allways been, a steady friend to the English interest, given to Sr William Johnson in a private Conference.

Mr Stephens the Interpreter present.

Ollreonant says that a Council of Sachems and General Council Chiefs was held at Shaken Hirs Castle the 2d. & 3d. and last Congresses, the Sachems & the Nation should do upon the demands, the English had to make upon them, & how we were to answer them, which they did, & then broke up, & each Sachem went to their Castle, to wait the Result of the Council.

Canagarie Castle was the Place the Council was held in, & the Council was called for the Confederacy of all the Nations, but they did not go for all, as the Castle

call upon them about the Middle of Winter when
the Labor & Provisions were frozen and Snow on the
Ground to go with Snow Shoes & Sleds & Dogs
to Wm Henry Harrison, which he told them it
was easily done, as there was but few Men
there. Upon which he & the Delegates drew
off to a small House when they soon
agreed to their Demands. When he, the Messengers
arrived at Vincennes & their Request was
made public to the
Governor & Council, they were
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Onondaga, and take every thing you have said to
us all these Meetings under a very serious Consideration,
and you shall have an answer from the Bottom of our
Hearts; but what time in the Winter that will be, we
cannot positively say; the affairs are of great Moment,
and we must in the Council treat upon them as you may expect
upon our receiving the Belt.

Your Brother

Brethren,

We are very sorry that you are
so hard upon this Winter as to call
upon us for an answer and as we
have not yet had time to consult upon it

Extract from their answer to Mr Adams speech made to them the same Day.

75

cheap. the French sell their Goods cheap, and give a great Deal away, which is the Cause of many of our People going to them, and therefore we hoped you will supply us plentifully & cheaply and prevent our being imposed on. In this Covenant Bell you may observe a blessing left which we

and since I received, from Brother the last

Belt I do trust them we will be the plentyfull

Season of Grace.

Brother

We are very sorry to hear the Sad

of the Corpse and Distress of Nation the Shaw

nah Creek Indians which is a great

of Corpse and Distress to the

that Nation we never engaged that it

Was on Account of Corpse of their Kings in our

Country Since the French came to

we Cannot tell on Whose Account it

must Perhaps and of all their Sins Part on us

from may Perhaps be Remitted to the Souls of our

Father Great Bell.

Brother We Return answer

Sir

Brethren.

Majestys Service, and as it was Your Lordships Opinion, I take the Liberty to remind you of it.

I have the honour to be with
the highest Esteem
My Lord Your Lordships
Most Obedient & faithful Servant
WM. JOHNSON

To His Excellency
The EARL OF LOUDOUN
&ca. &ca.

INDORSED:
Sir William Johnson
Fort Johnson Novr 22d 1756

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 23 Novr. 1756.

As Mr. Atkin[2] was now present Sir William thought it proper for the Six Nations to explain themselves in a particular manner, What Nations of Indians to the Southward were their Allies & Confederates in order to prevent future Doubts or Confusion, and having applied to them. They gave the following Answer.

Brother Warraghyjagey

As you told us you did not rightly understand what was said the other Day at the Public Meeting regarding the Southern Indians. We are come to tell you who we look upon as our friends & Dependants.

1. The Toaterighroenes or Sapones belong to us some of whom are living amongst us. the rest we sent for to come

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 4. This record is part of the Indian proceedings, but omitted from the account printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:232–44.

[2] Edmund Atkin, superintendent of Indian affairs in the southern colonies.

& settle with their Bretheren amongst us, but we heard they were in Debt to the English who told them to hunt first & pay their Debts then they might go.

2. There are two Castles of the Tuscarores belonging also to us they are pretty numerous in North Carolina
3. The Cattawbas are also our Bretheren
4. The Chararoones very numerous
5. The Seven Towns of the Cherokees living on the North side of the Mountains are also our Friends — the lowest three Towns are in the French Interest — they live about half a days running distance from the lowest of the Seven Towns of the Cherokees who are in our Interest
6. The Chactarighroewes are very numerous and our Friends as are the Creeks
7. The Erickroones are very numerous & are our old Friends
8. The Chickasaws are our firm Friends

MEMORANDUM OF INDIAN GOODS

A. D.[1]

Memorandum of Sundry Articles necessary for the Indians

Blew Strowds with white Cord
Black D°.
Red D°.
Aurora
Garterings & Gimps Suitable
Blankets of different Sizes, Kersey Whale
Walsh Cottons
Yellow half thicks, or plads
Purple Colour Rateen yard Wide or thereabouts
Common Indian Blankets of 20– 4– & 30 in a peice

[1] In Public Record Office, W.O. 34, vol. 39, London, England. Evidently prepared by Johnson in November, 1756. See *The Papers of Sir William Johnson*, 2:898–900 for a similar list prepared probably in November, 1756.

[illegible] Governor who he has that Opposition [illegible] to go
[illegible] Virginia & Carolina [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Brother I send that we will immediately
Consult at Canandaigua & take every thing into
Said to us at this Meeting and will forward
Our Determination and you shall have an Answer
from the Council as early as what has
the Matter that will be we can't positively say, the
Affairs are a great Moment but as soon as the
Council is ended you may depend on receiving
the result.

Gran a Belt

Brother We are very thankful that you
Give us leave to call a little Council
Together & take it into Consideration
and to inform you by that Means
Direct how the Business shall proceed
Upon which to open the Business they would
do in Form and that so much the better
as our Business is of the Utmost Consequence
Brother We must desire that your Affairs
may be pushed on the Chiefs may not use
us as they did last year when we brought
Our Business to a Conclusion & could
have no further Friendly Offices.

Gran a Belt

The Speaker then made
Answer to Mr Atkinson's Speech of the
Morning as follows

Brother Cayenguaregarisey

We have listened to what
you

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to

to procure wee can something to buy
Corn with this Winter expect Answer to
send with

Sir William then told them that he
had many more publick matters to say before
them to consult over up the Council House at
this time upon which Coaches waited. The Chiefs
said Brother you have told us that you
have now done have going to leave us this
night where we quite rested we have leave to
say a few words. Sir Pompe Compliments with
welcome hearty thanks generally was
sent last year wanting also the Smiths who
are employed seldom do their work well.
Wherefore we could desire that you would
have a good Black Smith & Armourer at
this Place and that we may have Smiths
sent up to our Castle next Spring as we
may then have occasion to use them

Sam Brant Mayqua

Brethren Sr William replied

I have already considered the advantage it
will be to you & to the Crown to have
Smiths near us. I am looking out for good Ones
& shall have by next Spring. Perhaps
sooner, and if you have occasion for Smiths
at your Castle next year you shall have
them when you satisfie me they will be
in Security.

2 Sheets.

Indian Affairs Sir Wm Johnson

Vide Minutes

Sir

You will proceed to Philadelphia as soon as you can & by such Rout & that Province where the Good of his Majesties Indian Interest may require.

You are to endeavour all in your Power to find out the Disposition of such Indians as are still living in those Parts, and by all Means to convince them it is their Interest to continue Friends to the English and the Six Nations.

If you find them well inclined, then you will encourage their coming, and join His Majesties Arms here, or any where else they may be wanted next Spring.

You will also enquire into the Cause of the Delawares and Shawanese Behaviour to their Brethren the English in those Parts, and assure them, that if they will come, and let me know, wherein they are injured, I will endeavour to have Justice done them, so that any unhappy Difference may be settled.

In case you can meet with the old Onondaga Indian who lives near Shamokin I would have you employ him, and send him either to the general Meeting, soon to be held at Onondaga, there to learn what passes at that Council, or to the Shawanese and his Relations at the Ohio, to know their Resolutions; and give him in charge to come to me, so that I may know as soon as possible what the Enemy from them.

You may assure him he shall be well rewarded, provided he exerts himself properly at this Crisis.

I wish you a good Journey and am

Sir

Your most humble Servant

Wm Johnson

To George Croghan Esqr
Dept Agent & Indian
Affairs for the Northern
District.

Fort Johnson 24 Novr 1756

A true Copy K Peters

111 24 | 1756

Sir You will proceed to Philad.a as soon as you can or to any Part of that Province, where the good of his Majestys Indian Interest may require.

You are to endeavour all in your Power to find out the Disposition of such Indians as are still living in their Parts & try all Means to convince them it is their Interest to continue Friends to the English & the Six Nations.

If you find them well inclined, then you are to encourage them to come & join his Majestys Arms here or any where else they may be wanted next Spring.

You will also enquire into the Cause of the Delawares & Shawanese Behaviour to their Brethren the English in their Parts, & assure them that if they will come & let me know wherein they are injured, I will endeavour to have Justice done them, so that that unhappy Difference may be settled.

In Case you can meet with the Old Onondago Indian who lives near Shamokin, I would have you employ him & send him either to the General Meeting soon to be held at Onondago, there to learn what passes at that Council, or to the Shawnese & Six Nations living at the Ohio; to know their Resolutions & give him in Charge to leave no time so that I may know as soon as possible what he learns from them.

You may assure him he shall be well rewarded provided he acts himself properly on this Occasion.

I wish you a good Journey & am
Fort Johnson 24 Nov.r 1756. Sir your most humble Servt.

Wm Johnson

To George Croghan Esq.r
Dep.t Sub.t of Indian Affairs
for the Northern District.

Brethren of Shawnese, Nanticokes & Six Nations living at Otsaningo & Tiahoga.

I came here about a Month ago from Sir William Johnson who is charg'd with the Care of all the Indians in this Part of America by the Great King of England your Father & his Master.

On my arrival here your Brother Oneas shewed me a Copy of the Conference he had with you at Easton, where I find you agreed to have another Meeting in the Spring in Order to finally settle all Differences subsisting between You & your Brethren the English & brighten the Antient Chain of Friendship which has lately contracted some Rust.

And as your Brother Sir Will.m Johnson sent all the here to enquire into the Causes of the Difference subsisting between You & your Brethren the English in these parts I promise You in his Name that I will do every thing in my Power to settle these Differences between You & you full Satisfaction made You for every Injustice you have received & that this Meeting may be the more General & for the better settling all Differences I will a few of your Chiefs often to meet me at John Harris's to consult on Measures for bringing to this General Meeting some of the Chiefs of our Brethren from Ohio in Order once more to brighten the Antient Chain of Friendship.

In Confirmation of which I send you this Belt of Wampum in the Name of Sir Will.m Johnson your Brother Oneas and the Descendants of the first Settlers who came Over with your Antient Brother W.m Penn with whom you began this good Work at Easton this fall past

A Belt.

, Brethren the Delawares at Sesaqo & on all the Branches of Susquehannah.

Brother Teedyuscung.

When I came here from Sir William Johnson, Your Brother Onas told me you had promis'd him another Meeting in the Spring in Order to settle all the Differences subsisting between You & Your Brethren the English, and as your Brother Sir Wm. Johnson has order'd me to assist at that Meeting & help to see Matters reconcil'd & Justice done You, I desire You by this Belt of Wampum in the Name of Sir Wm. Johnson, Your Brother Onas & the Descendants of the first Settlers who came over with your Antient Brother Willm. Penn to use Your Utmost Endeavours to bring down all your People, and as many of your Uncles the Six Nations that live among You as will be necessary to accomplish this good Work you began at Easton & I promise you in the Name of Sir Willm. Johnson, whom the great King of England your Father & his Master has ordered to take Care of all the Indians in this Part of America that I will see Justice done You.

A Belt

For Teedyuscung.

Copy of General Sullivans Letter
to Geo. Croghan Esq of the 24th Augt
sent by him to the Sinquedanagho
Indians

Mr

May 1756.

You will proceed to Philadelphia as soon as you can or to any part of the Province, where the good of his Majesty's Indian Interest may require.

You are to endeavour all in your power to find out the Disposition of such Indians as are still living in Pensylvania & try all means to convince them of their Folly to continue Friends to the English & the six Nations.

If you find them well inclin'd then you are to encourage them to come & join his Majesty's Arms here or any where else they may be wanted next Spring.

You will also enquire into the Cause of the Delawares & Shawanese Behaviour to their Brethren the English in their parts, & assure them that if they will come & lett me know wherein they are injured, I will endeavour to have Justice done them, so that, that unhappy Difference may be settled.

In Case you can meet with the old Onondago Indian who lives near Shamokin I would have you employ him & send him either to the General Meeting soon to be held at Onondago there to learn what passes at that Council or to the Shawanese & six Nations living at the Ohio, to know their Resolutions & give him in Charge to come as soon, so that I may know, as possible what he learns from them.

You may assure him He shall be well rewarded provided he Exerts himself properly on this Occasion.

I wish you a good Journey back & Success in your Negotiations

Sir Your most obedt Hble Servt

Wm Johnson

24th Nov. 1756.

Instructions to Lieut. Wm Johnson Esqr to be Deputy Agent for Indian affairs in the Province of Pensylvania.

Phila.a the 8th Jan.y 1757 Reced from Israel Pemberton
Wm Callender Jeremiah Warder & Wm Fisher Thomas
& Christopher Townsend Copys of so much Embleled by
the Friendly Association for regaining & preserving Peace with
the Indians as respects Treasurers, & the Employs in their
Management to the Com.e Indians & Obliging a Conference
with them, in order to endeavor to settle the Differences between
them & the People of Pensilvania Subjects of his Majty
in North America &c.
Chr.r Stuby Superintendant of Indian affairs
for the Northern District &c.

Lo: Logan

Copy of Sr Wm Johnson's
Instructions to Gy Croghan
& Croghan's Rect for the £100
contributed by the Friendly Soc.
towards a Conference w.th the Ohio
Indians. 8.br 1mo. 1757.

William Logan
Richard Peters

Benjamin
&
John Hyde

On the Governors Arrival Yesterday, the Secretary and
Tedyuscung with his Honours Compliments to Enquire after his
and assure him of his Protection and good Reception, and this Morn
Tedyuscung waited on the Governor and returned him his Compliments

Mr. Horsfield, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County
Northhampton, sent the Governor the following Intelligence, which was
given him by Jo: Peepy a Jersey Indian, who said it was related to him
by Tedyuscung, Tshisquahunth and Betschihillewi at Bethlehem
in their way to Easton - "That they had been three or four Months a goe
"amongst the French at the Fort Niagara, Where the French made much
"much of them, and were very free and open with them; One of the Chief
"Officers said, striking on his Breast, I am a Man; look at me, I stretch
"out his Arm; my Arm is strong, I have Thousands more like me - As to
"Provisions, the French had Bread in tolerable plenty, but their Meat
"was very scarce, and what little they had was quite spoiled; They told
"them they expected a Supply of Provisions every Day. - Tedyuscung
"and Company requesting some Goods &c. of them, The French Officer
"answered that he would willingly help them to every thing they wanted
"but at present Goods were scarce with them; He said they expected
"four large Ships from their Mother Country, and if they would come
"again in two Months Time, They should have every thing plenty even as
"much as
"their Eyes could see, or their Hearts desire. - The French Captain
"said I will now shew you what Works we have made to destroy our

[illegible] before the Fort, and near it there were [illegible]
[illegible] under Ground filled with Barrells of Gunpowder,
[illegible] when the Indians came away, they talked one to another
[illegible] intended, the Mine to lead the Way which the English have cut
[illegible] if they attacked the Fort. All round it, for the distance of near
[illegible] quarter of a Mile the Ground was quite clean & free, every thing
[illegible] being cleared out of the way; and from the Fort was a fine Road
[illegible] leading to the Water, (I suppose the Lake Ontario) made exceeding
[illegible] regular, under which the Indians thought the Mine was conducted.

The Fort is situate in a Fork, built very strong with a deep Ditch
[illegible] or Moat round it, The Pallisades are of large Trees, and within them,
[illegible] another Row of Pallisades and then the Buildings — When
[illegible] Sir William and Company had been two or three days at Fort
Niagara, the French Captain took a large Letter and laid it open
before them, desiring their Attention and saying it came from the King
of England to the French and was to this Effect "Let us the English and
you the French consider what we are about, We the English live on
one side and you the French live on the other side, and we have all
the Indians in the midst of us; Let us joyn together at a certain time,
and squeize all the Indians to Death at once, and then we will
divide the Country betwixt us". You can explain by this, Con-
vinced the French Captain, what People the English are, and
what you are to expect from their hands. As near as I could learn
from Sir William, The Number of People at Niagara was three
hundred French, and two hundred English. One hundred of the En-
glish are Prisoners, but I suppose, not having Liberty to speak

[illegible] we would give you the Land you [illegible]
can't have, for it must be kept there for the use of those
they gave Teedyuscung a suit of dark brown Cloath Coat lined
Gold which he now wears. — The Twightwees chiefly depend on the
Illinois Twightwees & Sachquas who some time since were in the
Interest but afterwards were perswaded to leave the English & go
French. But when Teedyuscung was at Niagara there came an
from the Six Nations, desiring them by a large Belt not to meddle in
War, neither to joyn the French nor the English, but if they can't
help meddling to wait at least four Months before they do any
to assist the French — The Twightwees accepted this Belt and
sent Word in Answer that they would do so, signifying that they
had been blind this Winter past and this last Summer till now, But
they open now their Eyes, and will follow the Directions of the Six
Nations therein as Children. These Nations, he added, live near Fort
Niagara, The Belt however was not delivered them at Niagara, but in
a place some Miles off, The French knowing nothing of it. ——

At a Council held at Easton Monday the twenty sixth
Day of July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieut. Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
John Wilkins
} Esquires

Major Parsons delivered to the Governor his Diary in which he
had kept an account of Teedyuscung's behaviour since his coming
to Easton, with what passed at the several Conversations between

[illegible] Violence that became from the Enemies [illegible]

[illegible] how much to joyn them against the English, That

[illegible] was in the middle between the French and English

[illegible] disingaged from both Sides, and whether he joyned with the

glish or French, he would publish it aloud to the World, that

l Nations might know it; At other times he declared he did not

me to the English, for the sake of what they would give him, but

Establish an Everlasting Peace and Friendship with them,

hich if they would accept of, They should find him a true and

useful Friend. That he was born among the English some

here near Trenton and is near fifty Years old. He is a lusty raw-

ned Man, haughty and very desirous of Respect & Command.

can drink three Quarts or a Gallon of Rum a Day without being

ents — He was the Man that persuaded the Delawares to go over

the French and then to attack our Frontiers, and he and these with

n have been concerned in the Mischief done to the Inhabitants of

rthampton County — Some of the Indians said, That between

y and fifty of their People came to Diahogo from One of the Lakes

t the time they set out in Order to fall upon our Inhabitants,

d addressed Teedyuscung to head them, but He told them he

going to the Governor of Pennsylvania to treat with him

ming a Peace, which the Mohocks had advised him to do,

therefore he ordered them to sit still till he came back again

him. The Penns people observed That the Shirts which the

dian Women had on were made of Dutch Table Cloths which

[illegible] Some of them came to the Governor and made the Gov[illegible]
a giving four things of Wampum after the Indian Manner
to break the Thorns from the Governors Legs, Another to rub the
dirt off his Eyes, to help him to see clearly, Another to open his Ears, to
inable to hear them patiently, And the Fourth to clear his Throat, that
might speak plainly. Then Sadynoeung entered upon a Long
Conversation, saying, That he was made King by ten Nations: Be-
sired to what Ten Nations. He answered the united 5 Nations,
Mohocks; Onondagoes, Oneidaes, Senecas; Cyugas & Tuscaroras
and Four others; Delawares, Shawanees; Mohiccons and Munsies,
who would ratify what he should do; He carried the Belt of Peace
with him, and whoever would might take hold of it. But as to the
that refused, The rest would all joyn together and fall upon the
All the Indians in short would do as he would have them. He was g
to see his Brother the Governor behave so kindly. He had been told
the English would not receive the Indians, but he now saw them
Every thing was right and to his Satisfaction; and then giving ano
Thing said he was a great Man, and it might be depended upon,
he would say nothing but the Truth, desiring at the same time, that
the Governor might conceal nothing; But declare all, good and, T
it should be against them; for he came on purpose to hear Words ou
of his own Mouth. As to what was said by his Messengers it
might all be true, as they believed him to be faithfull tho not Wa
But that would not satisfy them, they must hear the Governor
himself. — Here they he gave a String. —

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esqr

William Logan
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin

Mr Weiser coming to Town, The Governor proposed to open the Business, But on his saying he was a Stranger to Indian affairs, and must take up some time, at least a Day, to be rightly informed of his Instructions and Expectations, It was deferred till tomorrow — Capt. New Castle came to the Governor, much in Liquor, tho otherwise a very sober Man; and requested a Council might be called, saying, he had something of a particular Nature to Communicate, with which being obliged, He acquainted the Governor, That the Delawares had bewitched him, and he should dye soon; The Governor would have rallied it off, but he grew more serious and desired this Information might be Committed to Writing & Inserted in the Minutes of Council & Sent to the Six Nations. That if any Harm came to him, they might know to whom to impute it, & not charge others with it — Tedyuscung he declared had warned him in a Friendly manner, That he would not live long having overheard two Delawares say, They would put an End to his Life by Witchcraft. And whilst he was speaking, Tedyuscung, mistrusting what Newcastle was upon, broke into the Room, fell into a violent Passion with New-Castle who he supposed had been telling the Governor foolish Words, and desired he might not be regarded in anything he should say on such a foolish Subject. Exclaiming, He bewitched. The Governor was to advise to hearken to such silly Stories, and then left the Room in as abrupt a manner as he had entered it. After he was gone, The Governor Endeavoured to shew Newcastle that he was in no Danger, But he made no Impression, Newcastle still urging, That this Information might be taken down in Writing & that Notice be communicated in a Special Message to the six Nations which was promised. He then withdrew, to Appearance much [illegible]

[illegible] Present Mess[rs] Logan Lieut. Govr

William Logan
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
John Mifflin
} Esqrs

Mr Weiser Informed the Council that the Thing and the Principle
ians being all Yesterday under the Force of Liquor, he had not been favour'd
th so good an Opportunity as he could have wished, of making himself ac-
quainted with their History, but in the Main, He believed Tedyuscung
as well inclined; He talked in high Terms of his own Merit, but Ex-
ressed himself a Friend to this Province. He had yesterday Night
d a little Conversation with Capt. Newcastle, who was of Opinion
e Governor should speak first, only giving an Account of the Mes-
es sent by him, which would put it upon Tedyuscung to relate how
came here, and by what Authority; Captain Newcastle supposes,
the Indians at Diahogo gave no Answer to the Governor's last
ssage, they had sent it now by Tedyuscung, and if they had, and
should deliver it, the Governor would thence form a Judgement of
ir Temper and know what to propose to them, which was agreed
, and Pumpshire sent to Tedyuscung to acquaint him with it
d prepare him to speak agreeable thereto. Pumpshire returned
d said the Thing was pleased with what the Governor proposed,
would prepare himself to speak accordingly. The Governor ap-
inted Eleven o'Clock for the Indians to meet him in Council.

About the Surprize of every Body, Captain Newcastle was
ed this Morning with a Violent Pleurisy and thought to be in
at Danger, but on Loosing some Blood & having proper Physick
Violence of the Distemper abated and he recovered.

(8)

[illegible] Honble Council

William Logan
Richard Peters
John Mifflin
} Esqrs

M.r Alex.d M.c Knights Commissioners
Major Provost of the Royal Americans
Capt.n Waads Morris Aid de Camp to General Shirley
The Captains and Gentlemen of the Philad.a Troops.
M.r Weiser Lieut.t Colonel of the first Battalion of the Penns.a
Regiment —)
Major Parsons and several Magistrates & Inhabitants of
and the Neighbouring Counties of the City of Philad.a

The Governor opened the Conferences —

Brethren

By a Belt which I sent by New Castle and the other Indian
Messengers to Diahoga, I informed the Indians there, That I had kindled
a council Fire, by another, I invited them to it; and by a String of Wampum
I cleared the Way, and promised them Safeguard. As soon as I came
here I bid you welcome and assured you of my Protection. And I now
in behalf of this Province, before this publick Assembly, repeat my Welcome
and declare the Satisfaction it gives us to see you in Council. —

Brother

As Captain Newcastle brought me no Answers to some part
of the Messages I sent last by him. I expect to receive them by you, and to
encourage you to speak openly, heartily and sincerely I give you this
Assurance, That the Governor of Pennsylvania, Jo. Penn, and Indian Affairs
Interpret, and not to suffer anything to be said without a full Interpretation
and to be sure, when they should apprehend anything to be forged or Mistaken to
set it right. —

[illegible] Before you put the Belt of Wampum
[illegible] about Publick Business of which I am Charged
of Publick Affairs committed to me by the Nations, to whom I
belong — for the future Matters will go better on both sides, you
ought to know with whom we have to deal with. — S. Steve

Brother.

I came here to this your Council Fire with all Heads
as a Messenger from the six Nations my Uncles, and as a Man de-
puted by the Six Nations to act in all State Affairs for my People the Dela-
wares; In my own Message to the Indians at Diahoga, You signify'd to
us, That you pitied us and our poor Wives and Children; We took it kind
and as a word that came from your heart. Now is the time for you to look
about, and act the part of a Charitable & wise Man — Be therefore Strong
and Active — Be assured, That tho I am but poor I will do my Share,
and whatever Kindness you do to me or my People shall be gratefully
to all the ten Indian Nations in League with us; We won't hide any
thing you say or any
thing you Prevent you give us, It shall be for the Use of the Publick,
We will not do as some of our Uncles have done, Who hid the Present
you gave them, and to which we had a Right; Therefore we desire you
to look it your self now in the best manner you can, and you will obtain
your End. —

Brother

I have finished my Speech to you at present, I cannot
finish the whole Affair, which is a Thing of too great Moment for
One Man. I am but a Messenger from the united Nations, tho I act as
a Chief Man for the Delawares — I must now hear what you have

[illegible] Speaker ——

[illegible] if he had done, he said he had, but repeated the Delaware

[illegible] Whish Shicksy / The same with the great Mohock Word [Jago] with

[illegible] Sincerity, and in a very pathetick Tone; Mr. Weiser, who knew the

[illegible] to have a very extensive and forcible Sence, desired the Interpreter,

ask him what he meant by Jago, on this particular Occasion; and

explained himself in the following Manner. Suppose You want to

remove a large Logg of Wood, that requires many Hands, You must

take pains to gett as many together as will do the Business; If you

call short but of One, tho never so weak an One, all the rest are to no

purpose, Tho this be in itself nothing, yet if you cant move the Logg

without it, You must spare no pains to get it. Whish Shicksy, be strong,

Join round you, Enable us to Engage every Indian Nation we can, put

the Means into our Hands - Be sure, perform Every Promise You have

made to us, in particular do not pinch Matters neither with us, nor other

Indians, We will help you but we are poor, and if you are rich, make

us strong and we will save Our Strength for you, And besides this,

what you do, do quickly - The times are dangerous; They will not admit

Delay - Whish Shicksy, Do it Effectually, and do it with all possible Dispatch -

The Governor Then Spoke ——

Brother,

I have heard with Attention all you have said. I thank you for the

Temper with which you have declared your Sentiments. The Matters

mentioned are of Importance - I have laid them to heart, I will consider

them with my Council, When I am prepared to speak I will let you know,

I will use Dispatch, The Times being so as you justly observe very dangerous.

W L

Copy of a Speech of the Governor of Canada to the Indians

[illegible] Draught of what was judged proper to be said was considered and settled; and then the Governor left the Indians going to the publick Room, in Order to speak to them, and being in his Council, and the Indians seated, and a large Audience present the Governor spoke as follows. ——

Brethren

I am going to speak to you, My Speech will Contain Matter of Great Moment. By this String therefore I open your Ears, That you may give a proper Attention. —— a String

Brethren

The Inhabitants of this Province have ever been a peaceable people, and remarkable for their Union & Constant Friendship to the Six Nations, and all the Indians in Alliance with them. ——

When our Each Inhabitants were attacked last Fall, We at first were at a Loss to know from whence the Blow came, and were much surprized when we were informed, That it was given by our old Friends and Neighbours, and Cousins to our Brethren the Six Nations, to We had not to our Knowlege given them any just Cause of Offence. ——

As soon as we knew this, We sent to the six Nations and informed them of it, and desired to know, Whether this Blow had been struck by their Direction, or with their Privity or Consent. And on Receiving Assurance from them, That it was not done with their Consent, and that they greatly disapproved such Conduct, We made ready to revenge the Injury We had received, and we wanted neither Men nor Ammunition, nor Power to do it. ——

When we had the Hatchet in our Hands and were prepared not only to defend ourselves, But to carry the War into the Country of the

[illegible] Authority to make you the present I [illegible]

and Confirm all he Said. —

Brethren

Being now Convinced out of my Mouth of the truth

of my Profession made to you by Newcastle and of the Disposition

of the People of this Province to renew the Friendship that subsisted

between William Penn and the Indians, I desire you will Report this

to the Six Nations and to all the Indians far and near, That you

have any Connection with, I invite them all to this Council

Fire, The greater the Number that shall come, the more acceptable

-ble it will be to me. I invite and desire you will Bring with you

your whole People, But then you must bring here with you also

all the Prisoners you have taken, during these Disturbances, I must

insist on this as an Evidence of your Sincerity to make a Lasting

Peace, for without it, No Peace may be made from the Teth out-

-wards, Yet while you retain our Flesh and Blood in Slavery, It

cannot be Expected, We can be Friendly with you, Or that a Peace

can come from our Hearts. I repeat this Article of the Prisoners as

a necessary Condition of Peace, and desire you will Consider it

as such; If in this you deal with us sincerely, We shall Esteem you

sincere in Every thing else, and proceed to renew our former Leagues &

Covenants, and become again One Flesh as before; And I must remind

you (as we are acting in Concert with the six Nations) to bring some

of your Uncles along with you, That they may see all that passes, and

be Witness of the Good Effects of this & our other Messages to you.

Read

[illegible] to the Use of the People you have left [illegible]

Only a few of you are now come down, This present of Goods is
but small, being principally designed as a Compensation for your
Trouble. When the Body of your Nation comes here, which I expect they
will, I shall be Enabled to relieve your Distresses in a more ample Manner.

Brother

Peace Great Works require Strong Hands and many, This is a great
one, I therefore desire your Assistance for Pennsylvania in this Matter.
You are a Great Man, and will be heard, You owe it to this Country where you
were born, and to the People whom you govern, and by this Belt I appoint
you on this Occasion an Agent for the Government of Pennsylvania,
and Earnestly invite you, to use your utmost Endeavours to bring about
this great and good Work We have now begun. — Claire Peel.

Teedyuscung answered, That he received the
Governors words kindly; and dwould in a few words answer him. Then
having a large Belt in his Hands he proceeded. —

Brother

When New-Castle Came the last time, I was in Treaty with the
Six Nations, and have my Authority from them — The Six Nations
their Chiefs have lately renewed their Covenant Chain with us.
formerly we were accounted Women, But now the Six Nations have made
us Men, and as such We now Come to this Treaty. Having this Authority
a Man to make Peace, I have it in my Hand, But have not opened it, But
I can declare it to the other Nations. There are but two Chiefs of the
Nations, They are now looking on, and their Attention is fixed to see
we are disposed really for Peace. —

This

[illegible] This Belt gives me Authority, Wherever I
[illegible] I shall find the Nations around them well disposed towards
[illegible] myself according to your Words, which I will impress on my Power.
[illegible] good Spirit, That disposed the good old Man William Penn, to
[illegible] to the Indians, may inspire the People of this Province at this Time
at large &c.

The Governor said, he took hold of the Belt, and was pleased with what Teedyuscung had said —

Teedyuscung then explained the Belt, saying, It was sent by three Nations that had accepted of it — You see, says he, a Square in the Middle, meaning the Lands of the Indians, and at one End the Figure of a Man, indicating the English, and at the other End another, meaning the French. Our Uncle told us that both these coveted our Lands, But bid us join together to defend our Lands against both, You shall be Partakers with us of our Lands —

Teedyuscung and his Son came and dined with the Governor; after Dinner some more of the Indians coming in, The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung, That he had something of Importance to Communicate to him.

The Governor then informed him, That as he was going to Council this Morning Captain Van Etten arrived &
He received a Letter from the Northern Frontier, with very bad News, that gave him a great deal of Concern. By this Letter he received Advice, That some Indians had killed four of our people at the Minisinks — This occasioned our Forces to be upon their Guard, a Party of them fell in with three Indians, & judging them to be Enemy Indians, One of them was killed in Endeavouring to make his Escape; And then the Governor Entered into the particulars related in Van Etten's Letter —

The Governor said, He did not know what Indians had done this Mischief, If the Indian who was killed, was our our Friend, he was sorry for it, But if our Enemy, he was glad of it. —

[illegible] Lord Hollifax, Lord Loudon, after the Receipt of
[illegible] Majesties Declaration of War, which was immediately proclaim-
[illegible]ner Manner, the Council, the Officers of the Royal American Regt.
Indians, and a large Appearance of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia
County attending the Governor to the Place of Publication; The first Battalion
of the Pensylvania Regiment was under Arms, and at the close fired three
Volleys. —

30 T] 56

A Letter was received in Council from Mr. Spangenbag, Enclosing a Conver-
-sation with a Delaware Indian, called Augustus, One of the Indians who
attended Capt. Newcastle to Diahogo, and as it Contains Intelligence of Con-
-sequence, it was ordered to be Entred, as follows. —

1st. Augustus said, "I have spoke with my Brother Samuel, & Jo: Pepy, both
" in Diahogo and Bethlehem; and they in Confidence to me, told me, how the
" late War hung together, and in what manner a Peace may Effectually be brought
" about. —

2dly. Teedyuscung is the Man, That has occasioned the late War; He made
" an Exceeding large Belt of Wampum, and sent it to all the Indians living
" on the West Branch of Susquehannah, Even to the Chorokee Nation, with
" the following Words - I am in Exceeding Great Dangers, The English will kill me,
" Come and help me &c. Upon that, those Indians that were in Covenant
" together fell upon the English, & Committed the late Murders &c. —

"When they heard the Government of Pennsylvania had declared War
"against them, Then the Words that Teedyuscung had sent with the Belt, were
" more and more confirmed to them, which made them wave & worse.

"Now Augustus thinks, that Teedyuscung is the Only Man, That can
" make all these things good again; for it is the Custom among the Indians, That those
" do not give Ear to any other Person, Than he, That began the Affair. —

[illegible] Belt of Wampum [illegible]
[illegible] Belt long and Twelve Rows broad, and Six of the Strings
[illegible] Twelve Strings, to send to the several Chiefs to confirm the Mes-
sage. Further when the Governor's Message came to Diahogo, Tedyuscung
may be, might have acted in favour of the English, But he was so poor
that he could not make such a Belt & Strings of Wampum, for without Wampum
nothing is to be done amongst the Indians." Therefore Augustine says, If
the Governor will do any thing Effectually, He must help Tedyuscung with
Wampum Enough, That he may send to all the Indians that are in Co-
venant together. And he thinks the best way would be for the Governor
to make the Belt, and as many Strings as are needfull, for Tedyuscung
to make use of, to obtain Peace;" He thinks further, That if the Governor
should make them a Generous present, It would have a very good Effect, and
convince them they are in earnest to make peace, and if a solemn Treaty
should be held with a great Body of Indians, The Chiefs of many
Nations would Come and renew their peace & Friendship with the English.

After the Publication of War, the Governor and Indians went into
Council, and the Goods were brought & placed on the Council Table
they were delivered to the Indians; The Governor speaking as follows —

Brethren

I acquainted you yesterday that the People of Pennsylvania
had put into my hands a small present to relieve you, and your Wives
and Children from their present Distresses; I think it further necess-
ary to inform you, That a part of this present was given by the
Inhabitants (Who are the Descendants of those who first came over
to this Country with your Old Friend William Penn) as a particular
testimony of their Regard & Affection for the Indians, & their Earnest Desire
to promote the Good Work of Peace, in which We are now Engaged — Brethren

[illegible] to receive your Belt of [illegible] you [illegible]

[illegible] ded to Encourage them to adhere to their former [illegible]

Teedyuscung returned Thanks and rep[illegible]

of doing all in his Power to perfect a general Peace with the Indians.

From the Council the Governor proceeded to an Entertainment that was pro-

vided for the Indians; The Officers & All the Company then in Town

Teedyuscung was so well pleased with this Reception, and generous Entertainment, That he declared in the Warmest man-

ner Endeavours of his, should be wanting to bring over all the Indians far

near; That he could speak or send to — The Philadelphia Quakers going to

Dinner to take their Leave of him, He parted with them in a very affectionate

manner; But the other part of the Company staying, He Entered into a free Con-

versation with the Governor, Wherein he narrated the same Things about his

Going to Niagara, as are put down in the Intelligence sent from Bethlehem

and already Entered — Besides this, He made a Council Speech, giving

a String of Wampum along with it — "You are so good and have received me

" so kindly, I will also give you some of that Good Tobacco, That the Six

" Nations have put into my Pipe; You shall smoke of it yourselves; You

" will find it is good; and I will give of the same Tobacco wherever I go

" The same thing that I have offered to you, I will offer to all the Indians,

" and at the same time tell them, That you have smoaked of this Tobacco

" But to do this requires me to be rich, and yet I am poor. I will take up a

" long time, as there are many Nations to send the Pipe to, But in two Months

" I shall go my Rounds, and be here again, with a large Number of different

" Nations, I say it may be in two Months, But it may be longer, as the People

" live at a great Distance from one another. I assure you, I will Execute every

" Thing you have desired of me, and let the Six Nations know all that has passed

" between us; And that I am your Counsellor in the Delaware Nation — At this

[illegible] Belt of Wampum [illegible]

[illegible] Wampum, to carry proper Belt to give in Exchange

[illegible] Belt, a Messenger was sent to Bethlehem, and soon

[illegible] Thousand: Upon which the Indian Women were employ'd

a Belt of a Fathom long and seven Beads wide; in the Centre

was also the Figure of a Man, meaning the Governor of Pennsylvania

on each side five other Figures, meaning the ten Nations mentioned

by Tedyuscung — The Thing who was very irregular in his Sight

as well as in his Discourses, bolted all of a sudden into the Room,

with a high tone of Voice spoke as follows — viz' —

"That He desires all that he says, & what is said to him may be

"taken downright — That some speak in the dark, What is the reason

"the Governor holds Councils in his Hands, & by Candle Light; Some set on

"out of Doors like a Woman. If the five Nations make him a Woman, they

"must, But what is the Reason — Gave A String

The Governor answered, That he holds Councils on a Hill,

Has no Secrets, to get into Swamps, speaks his Mind to the World; What

happens here he has a right to hear, But has no Controul or Direction of the

Six Nations, and therefore not answerable for their Conduct if they have done wrong —

The Chief said, Tomorrow he will speak to us, what he has to

say is from the Six Nations; He That won't make Peace must die —

A String —

It was agreed that in the Morning the Governor should deliver the New

Belt, then on a String, to Tedyuscung with a proper Speech, That he should by two

Belts joyned together, make Newcastle & Tedyuscung joynt Agents for this

Government, Recommend it to them to consult together & act for the best —

Present

The Honble The Governor Hame Bembers as before —

New Castle

Conrade Weiser Esqr.

Tedyuscung —

The Names of the Indians present at the Treaty were taken down

by Mr. Edmonds, & Ordered to be Entred —

Mr. Weiser having Enquired of Newcastle, what Message had been

given by the Delawares at Diahogo from the Six Nations, received the fol-

lowing Information, which he took down in Words that are the Literal Interpreta-

tion of what Newcastle said viz.t — The large Belt given by Tedyuscung

was sent to the Delawares by the Council of the Six United Nations

with a Message to the following purport —

to the Delawares —

You will remember that you are our Women, Our Fore-

fathers made you so, and put a Petty Coat on you, & charged you to be true

to us, and live with no other Man, But of late you have suffered the String that

ties your Petty coat to be untoose by the French, and you lay with them, and

became a Common Bawd, in which you did very wrong and deserved

punishment; But notwithstanding this, We have still Pity for you,

and as you have thrown off the Cover of your Modesty, become Hard-

ened, which is a Shame for a Woman, We now give you a little Smith,

& put it in your private parts, & let it grow there, till you shall be a

compleat Man. We advise you not to act as a Woman yet, But be first

Men to us, and do as we bid you, and you will become a Noted Man

indeed — The English & French fight for our Lands; Let us be strong, and lay

Hands on it, & defend it, In the Meantime stop your Eyes & Ears to all the Lyes that Our Brethren

you will hear you will see & do —

Shee

[illegible] the Governor [illegible]

Brothers New-Castle & Tedyuscung

I set an high Value upon this Belt, & the [illegible]
receiving delivered in Council. I weighed it fully & laid it before [illegible]
the Council Belts, and declare to you, I am most heartily disposed to [illegible]
meaning of this Belt, a speedy and Honourable Peace; and a Return of [illegible]
-ces of Love and Friendship between the Indians & their Brethren the Eng[illegible]

In Return I give you the Belt now making, which you will Consider
finished, & when done, Shew it Every where, & make our Dispositions, and
the Treatment you have met with known to your own People, the six
Nations and all your Allies — Here the Governor gave the New Belt as
far as it was made & all the Wampum prepared
for it; desiring, if it was not enough to compleat
That they would add more —

Then taking two Belts joyned together into his hands & addressing New-
-Castle and Tedyuscung, He declared them Agents for the Province; and
gave them Authority to do the Publick Business together; He recommended to
them a mutual Confidence, Esteem & Intimacy, and wished them Success
in their Negotiations - To which they answered, That they would be mutual
good Friends, and lay their Heads together, and do every thing in their
Power to promote the weighty matters entrusted to them —

Two Belts

Tedyuscung added, If his Memory should not serve him in Every
thing committed to his Charge, or Things should be crooked, he would return to
us and make them strait. What he says comes from his Heart & not from his Lips.
His Heart and ours should be one, and be true to one another. For if different
Liquors are put in a Cask and shaked, they will mix and Come out one.

The Governor said he had written down what Tedyuscung has said on
the Belt delivered by him, & will keep it in his Heart. It is very agreeable

[illegible] Governor

Tedyuscung answered, That he might meet with Difficulties in executing the important Business committed to his Charge; But as he is one of the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, He assures this Govern, That he will exert himself faithfully, and to the utmost of his Abilities in the Service; and if he meets with crooked Paths, he will endeavour to make them straight. ——

The Governor then thanked Tedyuscung & Newcastle for their Undertaking to be Agents for Pennsylvania on this Occasion, desired that they might unite & Cooperate one with another & consult together on the proper Measures to be Entered into by them, & delivered them two Belts tied together, as a Sign or Symbol of that Harmony & Unanimity that ought to be & subsist between them. ——

Tedyuscung said that he was pleased with being joyned with Newcastle in the publick Business, That he hoped matters would be brought to a happy Issue; That he wished there might be a firm Friendship & strong Union between the Six Nations, The other five Nations, & the People of Pennsylvania; And that they might be as one Man. He further said, as he had a large Family, and having a great way to go, he had no means of carrying any more Provision, than would serve him on the Road, He therefore desired he might be furnished with a Horse; That he might be enabled to Carry Necessaries for his Family; Whereupon the Governor promised to let him have a Horse, and he promised to return him again the next time he came down. — —

The Governor then taking into his Hands all the Belts, Strings and Bundles of new Black Wampum, gave them to Tedyuscung & desired he would use them to the best Advantage among the Nations he should apply to

The

List of the Indians present at the Treaty

Capt Newcastle — One of the six Nations
Sayoweng — King of the Delawares
Tapeesowen — Counsellor

Oneas
Thomikes
Johnjacobs } Sachems of Tows

Matchinawechinka, his Son in Law
John Shalling his Grandson
Christian
William
Josiah
Barnet Kueman, An Onondago Indian
some Men that at Easton

Wamochaves
Mongwet
Wetheaw
Benjamin Mahickander
John Shumpshire
Joseph Michty
Thomas Storer
Joseph Pupy
Nicodemus
Zacharias
Christian
Machawehilly, that lived

I have Carefully Examined perused the foregoing Minutes and do find them to give a true account of what passed between the Governor and the Indians here in my Province at Easton

Philadelphia the 11th of Sept: 1756

Conrad Weiser

A true Copy

6th Dec: 1756.

Richard Peters
Secretary

held at Easton in November

At a Conference with the Indians held at the
the Eighth day of November 1756.

Present.

The Hon.ble William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Gov.r

William Logan ..... } Esquires
Richard Peters ..... }

Benjamin Franklan
Joseph Fox
William Masters
John Hughes
} Commissioners.

Teedyuscung the Delaware King, Speaker
4 of the Six Nations
16 Delaware Indians
2 Shawonese
6 Mohiccons
Pumpshire, a Jersey Delaware Indian, Interpreter
Colonel Weiser
Major Parsons
Capt. Weatherholt
Capt. Vanetten
Capt. Reynolds
Lieutenant M.cAlpin
Ensign Jeffrys
} Officers of the Provincial Forces.
} Recruiting Officers of the Royal Americans.

A Number of Gentlemen and Freeholders from the several Counties, and from the City of Philadelphia.

On Saturday Morning, the Governor, whilst at James Deans received Intelligence from Mr. Horsfield, That a Party of Indians who came with Teedyuscung from Diahogo stayed behind at a little Distance from Fort Allen, and had some bad

Designs

[illegible] the Governor proceeded on his Journey and
[illegible] in the Afternoon, and as soon as he light, Three
[illegible]ware King and two of the six Nation Indians came to wait on him,
[illegible]m he was told, That Colo. Weiser and two other of the six
[illegible]tions were gone to meet him, but had taken a different Road.
Mr. Weiser and the two Indians came after wards & expressed their Concern
[illegible]missing the Governor.

This Morning the Governor sent Mr. Weiser with his Compli-
ments to the Indian Chief, and desired to know if he intended to
speak first, and when, And the King saying it was his Duty to
speak first, wished it might be this Forenoon, on which the
Governor appointed Three O'Clock, At which Time the Governor
marched from his Lodging to the place of Conference, guarded by
a Party of the Royal Americans in the Front, and on the
Flanks, and a Detachment of Colo. Weysers Provincials in Sub-
divisions in the Rear with Colours Flying, Drums beating,
and Music playing; which Order was always observed in
going to the place of Conference.

Tedyuscung Opened the Conference with the following
Speech.

Brother the Governor

May it please your Excellency to hear a few
words. I will put the Govr. & Gentlemen in Mind That Conferences
were held here in the Summer, and what passed there is well known.

I have taken all the pains possible to execute what I then
undertook, and have brought with me several of different Tribes,
as well Delawares as six Nation Indians.

I held up the Encouragements I received from the English
and spread them forth far and near to all the Tribes. I promised

to

(2)

In Confirmation That I have faithfully performed
committed to my Care, Several Indians of different
Six Nation Indians, & Delawares are come along with
and Being now present will put their Hands & Seals to the Writing
of what I say, they have acted upon what I have delivered on behalf
of this Government and their Minds are intent on the good Work
That is going on Some of them were here before.

In Conformity to an antient and good Custom established among
our Ancestors I now proceed to open your Eyes and Ears and remove
all Obstructions out of your Throats that nothing may impede
the Attention necessary to be used in a Matter of such Importance
as is now going on.—

Some bad Reports have lately been spread which deserves
to be no more minded than the whistling of Birds, these I
would remove by this Belt and take away all bad Impressions that
may have been made by them.— Gave a Belt of Eight Rows —

Brother

I have done for the present and another time If God spares
Life, I will begin the main Matter I came to do.—

The Governor Replied—

Brother I return you thanks for your kind Speech, & likewise for
the Regard you shewed me in sending two of the Six Nation Indians
along with Mr. Weiser to meet me: Unfortunately took a different Road
and so we missed of one another, but it gave me great Satisfaction to
hear by Mr. Weiser that he and those Indians were desirous to meet
me and endeavoured so to do.— Brother

A String

Lay this Belt Open your Eyes & Ears and pay due Attention to the Passage from your Heart to your Mouth that nothing you have to say to this Government they may both concur in the Mouth utter any thing but what is first conceived in the Heart: and I promise you Openness and Sincerity in every thing I shall speak.

A Belt.

The Governor said he was ready to hear what Tedyuscung had further to say to Morrow at 11 O Clock.

At a Conference held with the Indians on Tuesday the 9th of November 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut: Governor
William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquires

The Commissioners
Magistrates
Freeholders

Officers
Indians as before

The Governor Ordered the Interpreter to acquaint Tedyuscung that he was ready to hear him and he delivered himself as follows.

Brother.

This is to notify to you, That at the Treaty held here in the Summer, I promised to publish what was then delivered to me, to all the Nations I could have any Influence upon and That I have performed all I promised

and

[illegible] to do everything on their part [illegible]
or
[illegible] will be frustrated.

A String

Brethren

This Belt signifies that Hooh Nticus and you
a due regard to everything mentioned by the Messengers you sent
to me at Diahoga, whom I received kindly, you may in have
[illegible]ar remember that you took hold of my hand, and thereupon
I came to this place where the Council Fire was appointed
to be kindled. When I came here I found Every thing said by ye
Messengers true, which on my Return I made known as well
as every thing else that was then delivered to me to ten diffe
rent Nations, Delawares and Six Nations, and as many of
them as I have prevailed upon to come with me can testify
the Truth of this.

We are all put in mind of the ancient Leagues and
Covenants made by our Forefathers and of the former Union
and mutual kind Actions of Our and their Ancestors, what was
proposed here renewed the Remembrance of those former happy Ti

Tho we are but Children in Comparison of them,
and of little Ability as you well know, yet we have fetched up
a few Chips and will add them to the Fire, and hope it will
grow a great Fire, and blaze high and be seen by all the diffe
rent Indian Nations who wait to know what we are now doing.

A Belt of Wampum

Brethren

I Remember what has passed in Discourse Conversation
among our Ancient People especially about Governor Penn, so that
the Love to the Indians is fresh in our Minds & Memory & I believe it is in
yours. The Indians and Govr Penn agreed well together, [illegible]

[illegible] by our Neighbours, but [illegible]
[illegible] Alloy, I am Sally no more now as this
[illegible] have happened by the bad Spirit, by our Enemy
[illegible] by some of our foolish young People, I declare unto you
the South, that I have ever been sorry to receive this, and as far
as I know myself, if it cost me my Life, I would make it otherwise.
As I have already proceeded a great way and prevailed on those
who have stepped out of the way, and on many of them
I had little or no Expectation to enter into peaceable measures. I
now call upon you to use your Abilitys which are much
greater than ours to assist this good Work to encourage it &to
confirm it to good Advantage. — A Belt of Seven Rows —
Taking the Belt up again he added, what you have
said I have truly imparted to all and what you shall now
say, I shall likewise hold up, I shall not put it into my
Bosom but declare it and distribute it to all that it may
have a good Effect. —

At a Council held at Easton Wednesday the 10th. of
November 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut. Governor.

William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires —

Conrade Weiser from Tiedyuscung acquainted the Governor
that last Night an Indian named Lucheus brought him Account
from Fort Allen That about Fourty Indian Warriors were come
to Wyhamachtin a Creek about three Miles beyond the Fort
from Diahogo where they were informed by some Indians who
first

[illegible] Teedyuscung [illegible]

English Flag were hoisted and would remain there, &c

asked by Mr. Weiser if it would be proper to send an Invitation

to come to the Treaty he said it would and desired the Govern[illegible]

join with him in it, which being approved by the Governor

Tattamy and Lieutenant Hollar were dispatched with the Messa-

The Minutes of yesterdays Conference were read and then were

considered and agreed to, but reserved till the Return of the Messa-

=gers from the Indians beyond Fort Allen. —

Conrad Weiser was ordered to Inform the Indians by Moses

Tatamy that Parties of the Enimies Indians had lately com-

=mitted Murders on the Borders of this County, even since

Teedyuscung is coming among us, but were retreated, and that

the Inhabitants were determined to pursue the Murderers, and

to desire these Indians not to straggle but to keep together

Least they should be mistaken for Enimy Indians. —

At a Meeting of the Governor & Commissioners it was

mentioned that the Indians had surmised as if Injustice

had been done to them in Land Affairs, The Governor therefore

added to his Answer a Paragraph, putting the Question in

plain Terms. —

At a Council held at Easton Friday the 12th November 1756

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut. Governor

William Logan } Esquires —
Richard Peters }

The Commissioners —

The Messenger Moses Tattamy returned to the Meeting

[illegible] Governor and Sedyuwang they were satisfy'd
[illegible] to hear it, That he came to the Indians after
[illegible] yesterday Noon and delivered his Message after which
they were in Council till three in the afternoon and then
gave him an Answer to the following Effect: That they
thanked the Governor for the kind Notice he had taken of them
and for his Invitation to come to the Treaty, but as it was
agreed between Sedyuwang and them that they should come
no further than the place where they were, and that the
Goods in Case of Success were to be brought and decided
at Fort Allen, They intended to stay whilst the Treaty continued;
They were glad to hear the Indians were treated as Friends, and that
a Peace was likely to be made, and if it should be so, they should
all heartily agree and would agree to, and Confirm everything
Sedyuwang should do. Tattamy told the Governor that he
had likewise informed them of the Murders lately committed,
desiring them to be cautious of straggling or going at a great
Distance, for which Notice they were thankfully, and promised
to keep their Indians together, and if they saw any Track
of Indians going towards this Province to give immediate
Notice of it to the Governor. The Messenger being asked if those
Indians had empowered Sedyuwang to transact Business
for them in the Treaty he answered, That Way-in Expressions
they had given him their Authority and if any Goods should
be stolen, meaning if a firm Peace should be concluded, not only
they, but all the Indians at Diahoga and many more
different

[illegible] had Notice that the Governor would [illegible]

Afternoon. —

At a Conference with the Indians on Friday

12th November 1756 P. M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut. Governor

William Logan } Esquires
Richard Peters }

The same Commissioners

Gentlemen

Officers

Indians as before —

The Governor Spoke as follows —

Brother

I am going to give you an Answer to what was said by you at our last Meeting and would have done it sooner If I had not expected to have seen more of our Indian Brethren here, I shall have the utmost Sincerity on my part and desire you will hearken attentively. —

A String —

Brother

I observe what you have said in regard to your faithfull Performance of all the matters given you in Charge by this Government when you were last here, and do heartily thank you for the diligent Care you have taken to make known to all the Indian Nations our good Dispositions for Peace and desire you with them to this Council Fire for the further Assurances you make in Behalf of those present and of many more who are absent, on

[illegible] renewd the ancient League

between you and this Government from time to time

[illegible], I am glad to hear you express yourself in a affectionate

manner of the first Proprietor. Having well deserved it at the hands

of all the Indians, He was always just & kind to them and he gave

it in Charge to his Governors and his Children the present Pro-

prietors to treat them as he did with the utmost Affection and

do them all manner of good Offices which has always been

done by them as far as is come to my knowledge. —

As to myself, after the present Proprietor had appointed me

to this Government, they recommended the Care of the Indians

to me in a very particular manner, and I assure you I shall

be ready on all Occasions to do the Indians every service

in my power and most heartily assist in bringing about

a lasting and dureable peace — I throw a large Log into

the Council Fire, that it may blaze up to the Heavens

and spread the Blessings of peace far and wide — This

Belt confirms my words — A Belt —

Brother Tedyuscung —

What I am now going to say to you should have been

mentioned some time agoe; I now desire your strict Attention to it.

You was pleased to tell me the other Day that the League

of Friendship made by our Fathers was as yet fresh in your

Memory. You said it was made so strong that a small thing

could not easily break it. As we are now met together at a

Council Fire kindled by us both, and have promised on both

sides to be free and open with One another; I must ask you

[illegible] You should have made [illegible]
ver, for it was agreed in Our Answer [illegible]
Great Spirit has this Night brought [illegible] Answer
Speak your Mind plainly on this Head, and tell us if you
any just Cause of Complaint, what it is, That I may
a full Answer to this point, I Give this Belt. — Wbelt

Tedyuscung thanked the Governor and desired time to
consider till to morrow morning and he would give an Answer at
such time as the Governor would be pleased to appoint. —

The Governor desired he would take full time to consider
it as it was a matter of Consequence, and let him know when
he was ready and desired that he would at the same time
offer what he had further to say on any other matter. —

At a Conference held at Onas Saturday the thirteenth of
November 1756 —

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut. Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esquires

The same Commissioners
Gentlemen
Officers
Indians as before

Tedyuscung spoke as follows laying before him the
several things and Belts given him Yesterday by the Governor

... third things you have spoken
... ding me of what passed in former times. I will
... ver to tell you the Truth from the Bottom of my Heart,
... hope you will have Patience to hear me, All I deliver shall
... according to the Authority I have received, as those who are
now with me will witness —

Gave three Strings of Black & white Wampum

Brother

The Times are not now as they were in the Days of Our
Grandfathers, then it was peace, But now War and Distress,
I am sorry for what has happened, and I now take Unique
the Tears from your Eyes as there is great Reason for mourn-
ing. This I not only do on my own part, but on the part of
the six Nations who will put their Seal to it. I take
away the Blood from your Bodies with which they are
sprinkled, I clear the Ground and the Leaves, that you may sit
down in Quietness, I clear your Eyes, that when you see the
Day light you may Enjoy it. I declare this not only for the
Indians Interest but for the six Nations who with them
make up ten in all, which have with us put their Hands
to these words. —

Gave a Belt of nine Rows

Brother —

Now I have done wiping your Eyes & your Bodys and
cleaning the Ground where you sit, I will also heal your Wounds, not
only on the Top, but to the Bottom, I will apply to them the good
Plaister which the great Creator has made for these Purposes. Hear, I
will heal the Wound, so as it may never break out more but be compleatly
cured

[illegible] Brethren, when one has [illegible]
[illegible] reason for the other to be glad, just so it is now
wound is cured - I am glad to see you. I have to thank
the good Spirit to bring us together, I also remember every
you said, Minds to what I have said or still have to say
other Nations will Confirm. — Gave a Belt of Eleven

Brother

I am now going to tell you something in a few words
in answer to your Speech last Night, That I should give you
a true account how I came to strike you. —

In the Beginning of the Confusion & War that hap-
=pened the Fall before this, I lived in the middle of the Road
leading from the six Nations to Philadelphia where I was
ordered by my Uncles to set down, and there I sat in prosound
Peace under no Apprehension of Danger, and when I look'd
towards Philadelphia, I saw my Brother the Governor, and
nothing but peace & Friendship, And when I looked the other
way towards my Uncles the six Nations, every thing was also
Peace there; so it was with me, until all at once a Man, whose
Name is called Charles Broadhead an Inhabitant of this
Province came to me at Wioming, and told me as if he had come
a Message from the Governor, That I had struck my Brethren
the English, which I denied Over and Over, and when I could not
prevail with him to believe me, I took two handfuls of Wam-
-pum, and desired him to go down with them to the Governor and
assure him, That it was not I who struck the English, I also
desired the Governor to tell me then as what further measures I should
take to satisfy him and my Brethren the English of the Truth of this

[illegible] against me [illegible]

[illegible] Gentlemen who joyned with them in the

[illegible] Likewise desired the Governor to send me word

[illegible] to, for which I waited till I was out of Patience, and

[illegible] to flee and leave my Inheritance on that account.

Gave a String

[illegible]ther

According to your other Question or Request last

night to know of me, why I struck you without first giving you

a reason for it. I will tell you the Truth Why I have rose for to

natural struck you. I say Brother, I will tell you the very

Truth in Answer to your Question. I never knew any of your

ancient Things ever to have this in their Minds, Now tell you

That it came from a great Thing, at least I think so. The King

of England and of France have settled over right this Land

so as to cooperate as if in a Plan. Our foolish & Ignorant

young Men in him they saw the Proceeding of this Enimy,

and the Things that were told them, believed them, and were

persuaded by this false hearted King to strike our Brethren

the English. According to your Desire I will now tell you the

Truth with an Honest Heart as far as it is in my Power.

For this unfortunate management in a Prevailed, It is easy

for all you English if you look into your Hearts to find the Cause

why this Blow came harder upon you Than it would otherwise

have done. But this is not the principal Cause, Some things

that were disagreeing to the Indians; Indeed they thought them

wrong. But as I said before, they were not the principal Causes.

As did in what other Governments, he answered in the Province

of New Jersey. Now Brother I have told you the Truth as you desired me

to

[illegible] Brother, that we are [illegible]

Brother —

When I was here at the last Treaty I did acco[illegible]
what I promised, I took the Belt I received from this Gover[illegible]
and held it up to all the Nations I Understood to go to, and d[illegible]
them all by the Hand meaning, I invited them all to c[illegible]
to the Council (Fire) One of the Delaware Nations meaning the
Minsinsik Indians now about Fort Allen) gave me this Belt,
saying, he was glad to hear what I said and laid hold of the
same hand, meaning, he accepted the Invitation) but said he
would only go as far as the way, no further than to a certain
Place and there he would Stay, But that I might proceed
for he would agree to whatever I did, being led by the same hand
& giving me Authority to act for him at this Council. —

Then delivered a Belt of ten Rows given them by those
Indians who he said were Minsinsinks —

Brother —

By this String I also let you know, that I found
not have yet then to I have finished everything at this Meeting
tho what I have now done, is of great Moment. If we are
spared till another Day, that is in till next Spring, I will
let you know something further in another Meeting, for you
must be sensible, We cannot at one time finish a thing of
so great Moment: In the mean time I will use my faithfull
Endeavours to accomplish Everything for the good of both of us —

Gave a String. —

[illegible] County [illegible]

[illegible] you If I hear of any Thing [illegible]

[illegible] suitable Messenger to give you Notice

[illegible] be at Midnight. I will also take every prudent

Measure to prevent any Danger that may befall you. If perhaps

the Thing be but few, I may not come to know of it. But if the

Number be great I shall be the likelier to know it, however,

be they more or less, I will let you know it. Then laid down the

String again. —

Then the Governor desired that Teedyuscung, as

he had mentioned Grievances received by the Indians from this &

other Governments, to let him know what they were, and to

speak his Mind freely and fully without any Reserve. —

Upon which Teedyuscung spoke as follows

Brother

You have not so much Knowledge of Things done in this

Country as others who have lived longer in it, being but lately

come amongst us. I have not far to go for an Instance, This

very Ground that is under me (Striking it with his Foot)

was my Land and Inheritance; and is taken from me by

Fraud. When I say this Ground, I mean all the Lands lying between

Tohiccon Creek and Wioming on the River Susquehannah. I have

not only been served so in this Government, but the same thing

has been done to me as to several Tracts in New Jersey over the

River. When I have sold Lands fairly, I look upon them to be

rightly sold, a Bargain is a Bargain. Tho I have sometimes had

nothing for the Lands I have sold but Skins that may be got much

cheaper in the Woods, yet when I have sold them, for such Sky, I look upon

the Bargain to be good, yet I think I should not be willing on this

Account, by those very People who have had such an Advantage

[illegible] the Indians have suffered
[illegible] conduct in the Proprietors to have sold the Lands
[illegible] given it in Charge to those who bought from them to use them
[illegible] with Kindness on that account. — Now Brother, I hear
you had a Fire in your Mouth smoaking of little Value; I came
to take it from you, By and by when you come again you will
[illegible] and take all Revenge: I had forgot and wonder at the Cause and
you, Brother, Why have you done so. This makes me remember the
Injury I did you and more careful of the future. Now although
have purchased our Lands from our Forefathers on very reasonable
Terms, yet now at Length you will not allow us to cut a little
Wood to make a Fire, nay hinder us from hunting the only
means left of getting our Livelyhood. —
Now Brother - I am pleased you asked me this Question having
thereby given me an Opportunity of speaking my Mind freely
as to any Uneasiness I was under - You are wise enough to see
these things and to provide a Remedy for them. — —
Then Teedyuscung produced a Receipt from William Parsons for
a Bundle of Deer Skins he had sent from Fort Allen as a present
to Governor Morris and desired Mr. Peters to let him know, if he
had received them for the Governor, which he said he had.
He then asked Mr. Peters what was done with the Memo-
randum he gave to Governor Morris when he was in Philadelphia
in April 1755 containing a Claim to a small Pine Swamp in New Jer-
to which Mr. Peters said, That Governor Morris had promised to Enquire into
the Matter and the Memorandum would be returned to him at any time with
Governor Morris's Report on it — The Governor then asked him what he
meant by fraud, having said his Lands were taken from him by

[illegible] Lands from the Indians which
[illegible], This is fraud, Also when One thing has Land
the River and another Thing has Land on this Side
[illegible] bounded by Rivers, Mountains, and Springs, which can-
not be moved, and the Proprietors greedy to purchase Lands, buy
of one Thing what belongs to the other - This likewise is fraud -

The Governor asked Judy now if she had ever been
served in that manner - She answered Yes, I have been served so
in this Province, All the Land Extending from Tohicon over
the great Mountain to Wioming has been taken from me by
fraud, for when I had agreed to sell the Land to the old Proprietor
By the Course of the River, the young Proprietor came and got
it run by a straight Course by the Compass and by that
means took in double the Quantity intended to be sold -

Brother

As you have desired me to be very particular, I have told you the
Truth, and have opened my Mind fully. I did not intend to speak
thus, But I have done it at this time at your Request, Not that
I desire you should now purchase these Lands, but that you
should look into your own Heart and Consider what is right and
that do -

The Governor thanked him for the Freedom and Openness
he had used with him, and told him, when he was ready to speak
to him he would hear him himself.

He

[illegible] Honourable William Denny

William Logan
Richard Peters } Esq.rs

Mr. Weiser by the Governors Order attended the Conference. The Minutes of yesterdays Conference were read over, and each paragraph by it self. Mr. Weiser said he apprehended Judy[illegible]ings Relation of what passed between him and Charles Broadhead in a light something different from what was set down in the Minutes viz: That Charles Broadhead had in the Name of the Governor charged on Sedyuseung the Murders committed on the Indians of this Province and demanded Satisfaction for them, That the King denied the Charge and sent a Message by him with a Belt of Wampum to the Governor of Pensylvania to assure him of his not having committed Hostilities. And further desired he might receive Orders from the Governor what to do, promising him faithfully to execute them, if it should be judged necessary he would even go to Col.o Johnson and the six Nation Country with any Message the Governor would please to send thereby him, but desired it might be sent in a certain Number of days after which if it did not come he would take it for granted, the Governor believed the Stories told of him. — The Governor enquired of Mr. Weiser into the Foundation of the Complaint made by the Indians as to the Frauds said to be Committed in Purchases of Land made of them by the Proprietors, and he told the Governor that few or none of the Delawares present, as he said recollect, originally owned any of those Lands or any Land in this Province, That if any Injury was done, it

[illegible] Mr Thomas Penn were there
[illegible] had with the principal Indians living
[illegible] lands, and the former Agreement renewed, and the
[illegible] again settled between the Proprietors and those Chiefs
[illegible] Delawares; and accordingly a Line was soon
after Run by Indians and Surveyors. That the Delawares
complaining afterwards, their Complaint was heard in a
great Council of the six Nations held at Philad.a in the
Year 1743, In which several Deeds Executed by the Delawares
to the Proprietaries were read and interpreted, and the Signers
Names and Marks, Examined, and after a long Hearing the
Six Nations declared the Complaints of their Convince the
Delawares to be unreasonable, and were very angry with
them for Complaining without a Cause. ——

Mr Peters being likewise asked by the Governor, said
he had heard things to the same Effect and was present
at the Council when the Delawares Complaints were heard &
settled by the Six Nations; That it was a very large Council,
consisting of the principal Chiefs and others of the six Nations,
and of the principal Chiefs of the Delawares - and added, he
believed when the Matter should come to be well Examined into
the Proprietaries would not be found to have done Injustice
to the Delawares, or to hold any of their Lands, for which those
Indians had not given Deeds truly interpreted to them & received
a Consideration — But as neither Mr Hamilton, nor he was concerned
in the matter complained of, and the Papers to prove it were at Philad.a
It might on the Governors Return be thoroughly Enquired into
and if it should appear that Injustice had been done the Delawares in this
[illegible]

[illegible] well Conveded [illegible]
[illegible] resolved agreeably to the nature of their [illegible]

But upon Conferring with the Commissioners the
by them that such Promises had been frequently made
Indians by Governors of other Provinces and not performed
these people might Consider them as now made with
to Evade giving them Redress. The Commissioners
further as more Goods were bought than were proper at this Time
to be given to the small Number of Indians come down, It would
be better, whether the Claim was just or unjust, to offer them
immediate Satisfaction, which they on the part of the Publick
with the Governors Approbation were willing to do, judging that
this would effectually remove all their Uneasiness. The Governor
concurring with them in Sentiments an Answer to their Complaint
was framed accordingly.

At a Conference with the Indians held on Monday the 15th of November 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut. Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires

The Commissioners

Gentlemen

Officers.

& Indians as before

[illegible] and the Blood from our Bodys
[illegible] we clean the Council Seat Heartily thank you
[illegible] likewise wipe the Tears from your Eyes, I wash away
the Blood from your Bodys and from the Council Seat that
there may not remain the least Defilement — A Belt

Brother —

I make you my Acknowledgements for your having
searched our Wounds to the Bottom, the good Remedys you have
applyed for their Cure, and I pray the Great Creator may bless
our mutual Endeavours, that they may be so Effectually healed
as not to leave behind them the least Scar, or ever break out again
whilst the Rivers run, or the Sun and Moon give Light to the
Earth — —

A Belt

Brothers —

As to what you say of the Message delivered to you
at Wioming by Charles Broadhead, the Governor did not shew him,
and I could have wished you had sent some of your own People
to me, on so weighty an Occasion, and for the future I must caution
you not to hearken to any Messages as from this Government,
unless the Persons charged with them are known to be publick
Officers, usually Employed for such Purposes, and the Papers
they produce are sealed with the Seal of the Government —

A String —

Brother —

I thank you for the Openness with which you have
expressed yourselves, as to the Causes why you struck us. The
French practise every Art they are Masters of to deceive the Indians,
and I am sorry your Young Men should have been so foolish
as to have hearkened to them, I hope they have sufficiently seen
their Errors, & will not hereafter suffer themselves to be so deluded
by that deceitful People —

A String &c.

[illegible] Seneca's this [illegible]

at his Council Fire in behalf of the whole Nation who are
come part of the way, I will hasten it after him to the
Bay, being glad to hear they have put their hands to the
Tent, tho I should have been better pleased to have seen them
Brother

You give me hopes of another Visit, assure you
it will always give me pleasure to receive you and any of
your Indian Friends with you. Your kind Offer of giving me
timely Notice of the Approach of an Enemy is an incontestable
Proof of the Warmth of your Heart for me and as you have so
freely offered it, I shall have an intire Dependance upon you
and whatever persons are sent with Intelligence of this Sort
shall be handsomly rewarded, I hope it and doubt not you will
give the same Intelligence to any other Governor in these Country
you apprehend to be in Danger, as all the English are of the
same Flesh and Blood and Subjects of the same King.

Gave a large String

Brother

I am very glad you have been as good as your word
in Coming down to the Council Fire which was kindled on this
particular Occasion. I believe you have viewed your last Enda-
vours with great faithfullness so to effect everything you undertook
I heartily agree to the Peace as you proposed it, provided all the
English Colonies be included in it, But we cannot agree to make
Peace for this Government alone, and leave you at Liberty to
Continue the War with your Brethren of the Neighbouring Colo-
nies, for We the English are all the Subjects of one great King, and must,
for the future, be all at peace or all at War with the Nations at the same time

Belt

[illegible] your Prisoners, and I am sorry many years
[illegible] I desire to know why they have not been brought
[illegible] our Bone Flesh & Blood and we cannot be Easy whilst
they are kept in Captivity. — a String —

Brother

You have Opened your Heart, and Shewn us the Reasons
you thought you had for differing with us. You have done well in
speaking so plainly on that head. But you should have made
your Complaint to us before you lifted your Hand to strike
and that might have prevented the Mischief, When the Great
Creator he made Man he gave him a Tongue to complain of Wrongs,
Two Ears, to hear a Brothers Complaint and two Hands to do him
Justice by removing the Cause, all these were made before the
Hatchet, and should be first used, Had the Man in your Com-
pany, whose Pipe was taken from him, said, Brother You
took my Pipe from me at such a Time and I must have Satis-
faction, His Brother might have answered, I did not think
you valued a Pipe so much, don't let us two differ about a small
matter; Here Brother take two of mine. That this Method,
agreable to our ancient Treaties may be remembered and
Complaints all things to made by you to us, or by us to you, in
a public Manner, and Justice demanded before we strike,
I give you this String

Brother.

I am but lately come among you, the Grievances you
mention are of old Date, If some Indian Things have, as you say,
come hither sold more Land, than they had a Right to sell, In so

doing

[illegible] Council [illegible]

into the Lands and divided the Goods, and were [illegible]

Man that loves to make Mischief long ago: I believe, the Lan[illegible]

Your Fathers never did; the Writings are false. Moreover

People both Indians and English concerned in the former Sale

of Land, are now dead, and as you do not understand Writing

and Records, it may be hard for me to satisfy you of the Truth

this my Predecessors dealt ever so uprightly: Therefore to shew

our sincere Desire to heal the present Differences and live in

eternal peace with you our Brethren, tell me what will satisfy you

for the Injustice you suppose has been done you in the Purchase

of Lands in this Province, and if it be in my power, you shall

have immediate Satisfaction, whether it be justly due to you or

not. The Good People of this Province are ready and willing to

open their Hands and help me by contributing freely to this

good Work — Or if you are not impowered to receive such Satis-

faction at this time, or have not Conveniency to Carry away the

Goods that may be given you on that account; Then I will

lodge the Goods in such Hands as you shall appoint, till

you bring to our next Meeting your Old Men of the several

Nations who may have a right to share in the Division

of those Goods, where they shall be ready to be delivered to them

and you. This may be done at a Council Fire to be kindled at

Philadelphia for you and us, or here as you shall chuse; what

we expect and insist that you bring down all the Captives that

still remain in your Country.

[illegible] gave me great pleasure to
[illegible] this Belt. A Belt

You told us last Summer that formerly there were
many Indian Chiefs who made Treaties some in one place,
and some in another, from whence Misunderstandings had
often arose. It was so formerly with the English Govern-
ments, Each made War or Peace with the Indians for itself,
They were not united in these great Affairs as Subjects of
the same King ought to be and so were much weaker.
Our wise King has now ordered things better and put all
Indian Affairs under one general Direction. I shall send
a full account of all that has Passed between this Govern-
ment and the Indians on this present Occasion to Sir
William Johnson, to whom his Majesty has been pleased
to Commit the general Management of Indian Affairs, for
his Approbation & Ratification, And as this Gentlemen, in
Quality of his Being the Kings General Agent in this part
of America, has in Conjunction with your Uncles the Six
Nations and all their Allies, kindled a general Council Fire,
at his House on the Mohocks River. I must invite upon it
That Sudy you send a Deputation of your Chief Men, shall
go to this Council Fire, and there communicate Everything, to
obtain Confirmation and take Advice as to your future Conduct
That there may be a perfect Union both of Councils & Measures as
well on the part of all the Indians as others his Majesty's Sub-
jects, without which this great Work of Peace will never be brought to
its just Perfection. A Belt Brother

[illegible] formerly

[illegible] me with a Quantity of Goods [illegible]

dred Pounds to supply their Wants, a large Part of [illegible]

ven by the People called Quakers who are the Descen[illegible]

those who came over with William Penn as a particular

Testimony of their Regard & Affection for the Indians and

their earnest Desire to promote this good Work of Peace.

And as some of us propose to dine with me to day after Din[illegible]

At a Conference with the Indians held at Easton

16th: November 1756

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieut: Governor

William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires

The same Commissioners

Gentlemen

Officers

Indians as before

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he was ready to hear him. —

Then Teedyuscung taking a String of Wampum in the hand spoke in these Words. —

Brother

I desire you would hear me a few words with Patience, You may remember I often desired you to endeavour to apprehend aright when I am speaking of Matters of Importance. —

A String.

Brother

[illegible] ground, & plant [illegible]

[illegible] how you put the Seed into the Earth,
if you do not take paine afterwards you will not obtain
[illegible] to Instance, In the Indian Corn, (which is mine
[illegible] among a native plant of the Country) Tho it is customary
to put two Grains in One Hill, yet without further Care it
will come to nothing Tho the Ground be good. Tho at the
beginning I take fit prudent steps, Yet if I neglect it afterwards,
Tho it may grow up into Stocks and Leaves and there may
be the appearance of Ears, there will be only Leaves & Cobbs.
In like manner in the present Business, Tho we have begun
well, Yet if we hereafter use not prudent means, We shall not
have Success answerable to our Expectations. God that is above
hath furnished us both with Powers & Abilities - As for my own
part I must confess to my shame, I have not made such Improve-
ments of that Power given me as I ought, but as I look on you to
be more highly favoured from above than I am, I would desire you
That we would joyn our Endeavours to promote this good Work,
and that the Causes of our Uneasines so begun in the times of
our Forefathers may be removed and if you look into your
Hearts and act according to the Abilities given you - You
will know the Grounds of our Uneasines in some measure,
from what I said before in the Comparison of the Fire, That
Tho I was but a Boy, Yet I said according to my Abilities being
a few Chips, So with regard to the Corn I can do but little.
You may a great deal, Therefore I talk to us, Men, Women
and Children as fast in pulling up the Weeds that nothing

251 may

Brother

I desire you will attend to these few Words
with all Diligence endeavour to allay the Truth, the great
Log you mentioned when kindled will make a great Flame
But it will not kindle of it self, nor continue flaming unless
there be Wind and Leaves and Wood to make it kindle,
I desire we may use our utmost Endeavours to make it thine.
Tho' What I have told you may relate to matters disagreeable
to you, yet if we Exert Ourselves and act according to the Direc-
tion given from above the Event will be agreeable and
pleasing to ourselves & of Service to our Children: ——

Brother

Take pains therefore and tho' you are a Governor,
do not put off these things from time to time as our
Forefathers did. ——

The Interpreter was desired to tell in other words, what was
the meaning of what was said in the two last Articles, and having
requested Leave of Deputy saying, He said, he alluded to the Be-
=ginning of the War, the Quarrells between the King of France & the King
of England, and their People on both Sides, and that young Men
were deluded by the French, this was the first Spring, that Cause,
tho other things helped to make the Blow full quicker & heavier
a String. —

Brother

I will now in a few words according to my Abilities give
you an Answer. You desired me to acquaint you what the Gover-

[illegible] Brother, In answer to your Question
[illegible] to you? It is not unusual nor unreasonable, nor can
[illegible] what the Damage is, and adjust as in a Ballance,
[illegible] value at that time & then time, formerly it might be
lighter, but being delayed it is now the heavier, The Interest is
to be added, besides there are many more concerned in this matter
not now present, And tho many who have suffered are now in the
Grave, yet their Descendants feel the Weight, and the more now for
the time they have waited — Also Brother, Inquire you
would throw down the Fence that confines some of my Bre-
thren and Relations in the Jerseys, That they may, if they see
Cause, come and see their Relations. I do not want to compel
any of them to come or to stay against their Will. If they
are inclined to stay and live among the English, I am quite
willing they should come back again, but I want they should
come and see me, That thereby I may convince their Relations
and the other Nations afar off, that I am now treating with, that
they are not Servants But a free people; I do not request that
all Men, Women & Children should come, but some or as many
as may be sufficient to Convince other Nations that they are
not Confined but at Liberty as well as we, in particular the
called Phillips, he has a Wife and Children among you, to my
Grief I heard he was carried to Goal & there confined with
some others & put to Death; But I understand the account of
his Death was false. I desire he may have Liberty to come
and see his Relations. I also request that you would apply to

[illegible] more or Less, in the [illegible]

But tho yai should not do this, yet I will

Endeavours to bring down your Prisoners, there are [illegible]
in my Power. Non except Sir William Ct Johnson I have no more
in any Power: There are more in the Possession of [illegible]
Then with your Assistance I may be able to bring down, not
them together
I will Endeavour to get her, and Scoot in his many as I can
But I shall want your Help to do it. —

Brother

I have to request of you that you would give Liberty
to all persons and Friends to search into these matters as we
are all Children of the most high, we should Endeavour to agree
and make love of one another — And not only so but from
what I have heard, I believe that there is a future State
beside this Flesh, now I endeavour to act on both these
Principles, and will according to what I have promised if
the great Spirit spare my Life, come next Spring with as
great a Force of Indians as I can get to your Satisfaction.

A String —

Brother

By the Belt now delivered and lying before you I as-
sure you I have spoken on all Matters the best I could according to
my mean Capacity and Abilities — I shall depend on my Interpreter
who I believe is an honest Man, But I think it proper in order
to prevent Misunderstandings, that I should be furnished with
a Copy of what is done as well in the Conferences held here last
Summer as at this time, for tho I am not able to read, yet Others
may, It will be a great Satisfaction to have it in my power to
shew to them what has passed between this Government & me.
What is committed to Writing will not easily be lost and will

[illegible] that Judy was [illegible]
[illegible] not materials or of much Importance with
[illegible] himself, adding tho he might be considered as a
[illegible]ge Man yet throughout all this Affair he had acted
uprightly and honestly.—

Brother

I will speak in favour of the Interpreter, He acted as such in Governor Monro's Time as well as yours and I am pleased with his Conduct on both Occasions. If we should have any further Business to transact I desire he may be employed. You know he lives in another Province and is on that account at some Expence, Toward himself for his Services and do it well, for my Sake, But I shall leave it to you, Brother.

I have something tho of no great Consequence yet to mention, I am in Low Circumstances and have not things suitable, I wish I had, however I have fifteen Deer Skins, which (as I see you love to have your hands covered) I present you to make Gloves of or for any other Use You shall think proper. Eighty five Large Ones were brought at first, But on our Journey from Diahogo to Wominbe, some of the Indians with me were so discouraged by ill Arms that they returned home and took with them all but the fifteen which I desire your Acceptance of.

A Bundle of Skins.

The Governor returned him Thanks and told him he accepted of them as a mark of his Affection without Regard to the Value of the Things; He then reminded Judy that it was intended the Goods should have been delivered Yesterday

but

At a Council held at Easton the [illegible]

Present

The Honorable William Denny Esquire Lieut. Governor

William Logan }
Richard Peters } Esquires

The Commissioners

The Commissioners advising the Governor to fix at this Time the Sum to be given in full Satisfaction of all Injuries done the Indians and to offer it to them now — Mr. Weiser was sent to consult with Teedyuscung if this would be agreeable, and Mr. Weiser having done so, reported, That the King declared against it — saying, He had no power to take any Sum tho the Governor should offer him never so much, The People to whom the Land belong being absent, But he would Endeavour to bring as many of them down as he could find, to the next meeting when it might be further Considered — Several matters remaining to be mentioned to the Indians, The Governor sent for Teedyuscung, The four Six Nation Indians, The Two Shawonese and one or two Delawares, and in the Presence of the Commissioners and some other Gentlemen he spoke as follows. —

Brother

Only one thing of what was said yesterday requires an Answer which I am now going to give you — By this String you desired me to make Application to the Governor of Jersey, that the Fence might be Broke down which Confined the Indians and that they or some of them might have Liberty to go into the

[illegible] with the Governor of [illegible]
[illegible] Pretends to hallow it with this Belt of Wampum
[illegible] have sent some of their People Prisoners with you, before
[illegible] grant you the request, they will Expect these will be returned,
[illegible] I think it would be advisable for to do, Particularly you
have with you a Boy whose Name is Hunt taken near
Paulins Hill in that Province whose Mother is now here
and requests, he may be sent down among the first.

A String

Brother

I consider you as the Counsellor and Agent of this Province
and as such obliged to assist us all you can. By this String I confirm
your Appointment.

A String.

Brother

As our Prisoners may suffer for want of Cloaths and
other Necessaries in this severe Season, We would wish to have them
as soon as possible and to that End propose to send with you two
Messengers who may collect them together and bring them down, and
I desire you will give them your Assistance which will be a further
Proof of your Sincerity.

A String

N. B. Two of the Six Nation Indians
were Employed in this Service

Brother

If any of your Indians shall Incline to come into the
Province and live among their Brethren the English I do now
assure you, That they shall be kindly received and supported and
live together in such place the most convenient that can be got for the Purpose.
Oswahe is now a strong Fort at Shamokin built at the Request of
your Uncles the Six Nations for the Protection of our friendly Indians.
I propose to have a Store of Goods in it, the Direction Managment

&c

[illegible] Creek, there they will have a large ground to [illegible]
ter, and there they may be furnished with Cloaths and
Necessaries of Life at the cheapest Rates.— A String

Brother—

You know that at the last Treaty the Road was
opened for us to go to each other, I now give you this Belt to
preserve the Communication free and clear of all Obstructions—
Let there be nothing in it That can hurt the Feet or wound the Body
of either.— A Belt.

Brother—

Since I set out I have heard of the Death of several
of our Indian Friends by the Small Pox at Philadelphia and
particularly Captain Newcastle is dead who was very instrument
and joyned with you as Agent in carrying on this good Work of
Peace, I wipe away your Tears. I take the Grief from your
Hearts. I cover their Graves; Eternal Rest be with their Spirits.

A String
Eleven black Strouds without
Handkerchiefs.—

Brother

Peace is now settled between us by the Assistance of
the most high, But the Indians in the French Interest still commit
Murders on our Frontiers and our Soldiers are in Pursuit of them.—
I desire you will order your Young Men not to straggle about, but
keep in the straight Path to your Towns. So that they may not
be mistaken by our Soldiers for French Indians.—

A String

Steel

Capt. Newcastle's Death. The Governor

[illegible] to the other Indians, on this mournfull

occasion. They continued silent for some time. When one of the

Head of them spoke an Exortation in the Nature of a Funeral

Oration. After which. Teedyuscung expressed to the Governor the

great Satisfaction given to him at his Condoling the Death of

Capt. Newcastle who he said was a Good Man & had promoted

the Good Work of Peace with great Care; His Death would put

him in Mind of his Duty as it should all of us. — He then

Spoke in a warm & Chalkelich manner in favour of the Peace

now settled and implored the assistance of the most high to bring

it to Perfection. — The Governor Understanding that several

of the Indians inclined to stay, He desired Teedyuscung to give

him the Names of such as would live with their Brethren the

English. — Teedyuscung mistaking the Governor, as if he had

said they must stay, answered smiling, He did not understand

any Indians were to be forced to stay, but left to their Liberty. —

If the Governor wanted any to stay & desired it, He would stay him-

self, his Wife & Family with him. — The Governor set the matter

right & thanked him & wished him well. Took his Leave of him

saying, they had met & shaked Friends & he hoped they would meet

again as good Friends as now. —

Teedyuscung showed great Pleasure in his Counte-

nance & took a kind Leave of the Governor & all present. —

A true Copy

6 December 1756.

Richard Peters
Secretary

will have more favour shown to them by your People behaving well on the Occasion then otherwise.

Wherefore by this Belt I recommend it to you all to act the prudent part and not quarrel with your Bretheren

a large Belt.—

I send this by two of your Nation & friends by whom I expect your Answer

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 8 Decr. 1756.—

Capt. John Wells[2] of Cherry Valley whom Sir William Johnson employed to build a Fort at Aughquaga returned after finishing the same & brought Sir William the following Speech from the Indians living there.

Brother Warraghyjagey

We are sensible of the regard You have for us, when we in our distressed Condition made Application to you for a Fort in order to be a Shelter to our Wives & Children here amidst our Enemies. At our Request you have sent our Brother with a number of Men who has finished the Fort to our great Satisfaction, and we are very glad & thankful that God has kept our Brother & his Men who were with him from the hands of our Enemies on the Road coming to us, which we had some Fears about, but if they had made the least Attempt to hunt our Brother, we would immediately have rose up to his Assistance

And now Brother as the Oswego House is gone and last Fall we could not go out a hunting for Fear of the Enemy, our Children are almost naked and as we have good Houses now we

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 4.

[2] John Wells of Cherry Valley, captain in the second battalion of Albany county militia.

would be glad you would soon send down a Trader with goods, so that we might be supplied. We hope you will send a good honest Man & we will take care of him. send him as soon as you can & see that he brings nothing here but what is good.

We are very glad that God has preserved Your Life & brought you again to your own House in safety. We all join in our kind respects to You and we are all going out a hunting & as soon as we return you shall see our Faces again.

Fort Johnson 10 December 1756.

Sir William sent a Message with Two Strings of Wampum by Solishowana a Mohock Sachem to forbid any of their People going to hunt any where to the Northward of Albany on either side of the River lest any of them should be hurt or killed by the Ranging Companys who are constantly reconnoitring the Woods that way. And Sir William further desired him to call immediately a Meeting & accquaint all the Indians at home therewith

KERLEREC TO THE FRENCH MINISTRY

Contemporary Copy[1]

New Orleans 13t Xber 1756./.

Mor: Kerlerec,[2] Governor of Louisiana, by His Letter of the 13th. December 1756, (which Letter was Intercepted) Acquaints the french Ministry;

That the Cherokee Nations, composed of 3500 Armed Men, had long since desired to enter into Peace & Alliance with the french; which desire they have particularly renew'd within these three Years.— of which (says he) I have given you an

[1] In Public Record Office, W.O. 34, vol. 38, London, England; inclosed in Loudoun to Johnson, July 1757.

[2] Louis Billouart de Kerlérec, governor of Louisiana from 1752 to 1764.

Pennsylvania 1756

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Wednesday the 8th December 1756

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor
James Hamilton Benjamin Shoemaker } Esqrs
Richard Peters Benjamin Chew }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council that the House on his Message had agreed to leave out the preamble of the twenty fourth Section of the Mutiny Act of Parliament and had returned the Bill accordingly with a Message desiring that as the part objected to was struck out it might now receive his Concurrence.

It was then considered whether the Bill ought to pass notwithstanding the House had altered it in the part objected to, since it was clear that sufficient Quarters could not be found in the publick Houses of the City for the Numbers demanded. The Governor informed the Council that the House on Saturday last without any regard to the pressing Exigency, tho' they knew that Captain Tulliken was kindly sent before to acquaint the Governor that the Companies were on their March, and expected Quarters would be ready, had adjourned as usual till Monday night: and that as his Message could not be delivered till Tuesday, he had again sent for the Mayor and had received from him the Returns made by the Constables of the Quarters which they said were offered by the publick Housekeepers within the City, which amounted to 400. But on examining the Constables, it appeared that the publick Housekeepers had offered abundantly more Quarters than their Houses would receive of, from a mistaken notion that they were to be paid a Shilling \$ day for every head in the same manner that they had been paid for the lodging and dieting Recruits, and that the Returns could not be depended upon; on this disappointment, the Governor said he requested the Mayor would take with him some of the Aldermen, and make an immediate Enquiry with care, and report it to him, and that Captain Tulliken might be certain what Number could conveniently be quartered in Publick Houses in the City, he was likewise desired to accompany the Mayor and Aldermen. The Governor added that tho' they had not finished the examination of the several Wards, owing to the severe Weather yet the Mayor had acquainted him that he was sure the Number of Quarters demanded could not be had in the publick Houses, that they found many of them poor with large Family's, and not a bed to spare, and that there would be a very great deficiency and sad Confusion if the Taverns keepers only were to provide Quarters — This Information consisting well with the knowledge of the Members of Council, who were acquainted with the Circumstances of the publick Housekeepers, it was a long time debated whether to pass the Bill or no, but in the end, it was considered that the Foces were near the City, and that by the Bill there would be an immediate provision for the greatest part of them, and that there was not time to enter into dispute with the Assembly, therefore the Council were of Opinion that tho' the Bill was by no means answer the purpose, yet if the Governor would set this forth in a Message and desire further provision, he might pass it, and leave it to the House to make up the Deficiency of Quarters by a Supplemental Bill; on these Considerations the following Message was drawn.

A Message

Pennsylvania. 1756.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

Since your Message of Yesterday Evening I am well informed from the strictest enquiry that the Quarters demanded by My Lord Loudoun for the Officers and Soldiers that are every moment expected here cannot be had in the publick Houses of this City. The Bill now before me being therefore insufficient to answer the end proposed by it, and the great Inconveniences that may arise if proper Quarters are not provided for the Reception of his Majesty's Troops being evident, I must in the warmest Terms recommend it to you to make immediate Provision for that Service.

William Denny

8. December 1757

The Secretary was directed to deliver this Message first, and then to return the Bill with the following Verbal Message viz: The Governor Commands me to acquaint the House that if they do not think proper to make any further provision than what is expressed in the Bill the Governor agrees to the alteration and is ready to pass it as it now stands.

A Copy having been made of the Minutes of the Treaty's at Easton, it was compared with the Original and sent to Sir William Johnson with the following Letter

Philadelphia December 6th 1757

Sir,

I now sit down to acknowledge your obliging Favour of the 8th September and to acquaint you that I have to my great Mortification been obliged to go to one of the Frontier Counties and there hold Conferences with the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung, which I would have been very glad to have been excused from especially after receiving from Lord Loudoun a Letter, informing me of his Majesty's appointment of you to be sole Agent of Indian Affairs in this part of North America, and prohibiting me on that account from all further Treaty or Conference with Indians: but on advising with the Council and Assembly before whom I laid that Letter. It appeared plain to me that it was necessary for his Majesty's Service to go and receive these Indians, as they came in Consequence of a former Treaty. You will see by the Minutes of both Conferences which are here inclosed, that what has passed between this Government and them is for the general Service and entirely referred to you and the Six Nations before whom we promised to lay the proceedings, for your consideration and approbation and I am in hopes you will be able on the foundation of Peace already laid, to fix these Indians in his Majesty's Interest and by proper Encouragement engage them to bring over others. I look upon Teedyuscung as the Chief of the Susquahannah Delawares and one who is regarded by the Indians now settled at Diahogo who are a Collection of Delawares, Shawonese, Mohiccons and some of the fugitive Six Nations who were formally on the Ohio and removed to the head branches of Susquahannah on the French intimidating and conspiring the Ohio Indians after the unfortunate Defeat of General Braddock.

One thing gives me concern that as the Chief proposed another Meeting in the Spring the acceptance of his proposal could not well be avoided especially as some Grievances in their Transactions of the Proprietaries with them about

Purchases

Purchases of Indian Lands had been mentioned and it was proper in order to remove all cause of uneasiness to give them an early opportunity of laying before us their complaints and if made good of receiving Satisfaction, but tho' it may be proper they should come into this Province on this occasion, yet I desire you will take upon you to fix a time with these Indians that it may not interfere with the Commands of Lord Loudoun. When they can best be spared. I should be glad to see them and not before. I have appointed a Committe of the Council to search into the affair particular complained of, and their Report shall be transmitted to you, on which I shall request your observations and Advice in what manner to proceed so as to effect an entire Reconciliation.

You will I imagine be very much surprized to find these Indians complaining of Injustice against the Proprietaries, and making it the Cause why the blow came heavier upon this Province as you have at several times expressly called upon them to let you know if they had received from this Province any just cause of offence and they have as often declared they were seduced by the artifices of the French, but whether it came from them, or was put into their Heads, after they had thought proper to mention it as the Commissioners had brought up a large Quantity of Goods with them, too many to give to a small number present, they thought it best to make a quick end of the Complaint and to offer them an immediate present, and their Advice weighed with me to take that measure tho' I was then and am still of Opinion when the matter comes to be enquired into the Proprietaries will be found to have done them no Injury. I am Sir,

Your most Obedient
and most humble Servant
William Denny

The Report of Mr Peters and Mr Mifflin on Captain Goads Petition was read and a Letter was thereupon sent to the Collector.

Memorandum.

The following Message was delivered by two Members this Afternoon

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

May it please your Honour,

On examining the List of recommended and licenced publick-houses, we find there are no less than one hundred and seventeen in this City only, exclusive of the Suburbs: We hope therefore your Honour, will be of Opinion with us that the Number of Soldiers for which Quarters are required may very well be disposed of among them in the manner directed by the Act of Parliament now to be extended hither; especially as it is not necessary the Soldiers should be lodged in the publick Houses, but those who keep such Houses may provide lodging for the Men in other Houses if they find it more convenient so to do.

Signed by Order of the House
Isaac Norris Speaker

At the same time they acquainted the Governor that the Bill for Quartering of Soldiers was ingrossed and the House desired he would appoint a Member of Council to compare it with the Original, as also the time when the House should wait upon him to have it enacted. And accordingly the Bill was compared, enacted, sealed and deposited in the Rolls Office.

The

Pennsylvania 1756

The Governor mentioned to the Council that at his last visit to Bethlehem Mr. Spangenberg had made out a List of the Moravian Brethren belonging to the Bethlehem Oeconomy and a State of their Society in other parts of America which was read and it appeared by Mr. Spangenberg's Account that at this time there are at Bethlehem Two hundred and Ten ---- Persons besides Ninety six Children some Orphans and others belonging to some Brethren and Friends who are not of the Bethlehem Oeconomy. That Bethlehem makes out a certain Religious Society intended for the furtherance of the Gospel as well among the Heathen as Christians -- Forty eight of the abovementioned Brethren and Sisters are actually employed for that end among the Heathen, not only on the Continent of America, as Pennsylvania, New England, Carolina, Surinam &c., but also in several Islands, as St. Thomas's, Cuex, John's, Jamaica &c. Besides them mentioned just now, there are Fifty four of them employed in the Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Jersey and Carolina Governments in preaching of the Gospel, keeping of Schools and the like. — Sixty two of them are merely employed in the Education of our Children at Bethlehem and Nazareth as attendants and Tutors. — Forty five single Men and eight Couples of married People are gone to Carolina, to make a New Settlement there, and fifty more who are come for that end from Europe, will go there soon — There are seventy two of the abovementioned Brethren in Holy Orders, viz: Four Bishops, Twelve Ordinaries, Priests) and the rest Deacons, and as many Acolythi, who are preparing for the Ministry in the Congregation and now and then are made use of like Deacons. About ninety of the Children at Bethlehem and Nazareth have their Parents abroad, mostly on the Gospels Account — Four hundred and twenty five of those in the foregoing List are under Age — Not all, who are named in this Catalogue, live in Bethlehem Township, but some in Sachona, some in Lichy and some in another Township, joining Bethlehem Township — There are lightly two Indians besides those young Indian Women, who live with our Young Women, and besides the Savages, who are going and coming and staying longer or shorter with us.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday 14th of December 1756.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Peter Strettell, James Hamilton, William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwallader } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

This day having been appointed for hearing the Petition against Justice Bonsall, The Justice, the Petitioners, and their Evidences who had been served with Notices attended; and being called in, the Witnesses on both sides were fully examined upon their respective Qualifications, and upon the whole it appeared that Justice Bonsall was addicted to Drink, and had made too frequent a Practice of hearing Causes in Publick Houses and thereby occasioning unnecessary Expence to the Parties.

The Governor recommended it to the Council to make Enquiry into the State of the Proprietary Indian Purchases and particularly of such as were made of any Lands comprized within the Bounds mentioned by Teedyuscung in his Speeches at Easton and to examine the Council Journals and all other Books, Papers, and Evidences relating to the late and former Transactions with the Indians, and particularly the Evidences who were present at the one and half Days Walk performed in pursuance of the Deed in 1686 and Confirmation Deed in 1737 and every thing else that may give light into this Affair that he might be furnished in Time with all necessary Informations and Materials to enable him to make a proper Defence for the Proprietaries and Government against the Charges made by Teedyuscung at the late Treaty. All the Members of Council promise to give their Assistance in and to meet as often as called upon to expedite the Enquiry but the care thereof is more immediately committed to Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Chew, Mr. Logan, and the Secretary

sary to be disposed of for the getting her away from this Port, and procuring the Hands to carry her to London.

"And your Petitioner will pray, &ca.,

"SOLOMON GOAD.

"Philadelphia, 4 December, 1756."

In order to be satisfied of the Truth of the Facts set forth in the Petition, Mr. Peters and Mr. Mifflin are desired to Examine the Captain's vouchers and Evidences and to report the same at the next Council.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 8 December, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council that the House on his Message had agreed to leave out the preamble of the twenty-fourth Section of the Mutiny Act of Parliament, and had returned the Bill accordingly, with a Message, desiring that as the part objected to was struck out, it might now receive his Concurrence.

It was then considered whether the Bill ought to pass notwithstanding the House had altered it in the part objected to, since it was clear that sufficient Quarters cou'd not be found in the publick Houses of the City for the Numbers demanded. The Governor informed the Council that the House on Saturday last, without any regard to the pressing Exigency, tho' they knew that Captain Tulliken was kindly sent before to acquaint the Governor that the Companies were on their March, and expected quarters wou'd be ready, had adjourned as usual till Monday night; and that as his Message cou'd not be delivered till Tuesday, he had again sent for the Mayor and received from him the Returns made by the Constables of the quarters which they said were offered by the publick Housekeepers within the City, which amounted to 400. But, on examining the Constables, it appeared that the publick Housekeepers had offered abundantly more quarters than their Houses wou'd allow of, from a mistaken notion that they were to be paid a Shilling a day for every head, in the same manner that they had been paid for the lodging and dieting Recruits, and that the returns cou'd not be depended upon. On this disappointment, the Governor

said he requested the Mayor wou'd take with him some of the Alderman and make an immediate enquiry with care and report it to him, and that Captain Tulliken might be certain what number cou'd conveniently be quartered in Publick Houses in the City, he was likewise desired to accompany the Mayor and Alderman. The Governor added that tho' they had not finished the examination of the several Wards, owing to the severe Weather, yet the Mayor had acquainted him that he was sure the Number of quarters demanded cou'd not be had in the publick Houses; that they found many of them poor with large Familys, and not a bed to spare; and that there wou'd be a very great deficiency and sad Confusion if the Tavernkeepers only were to provide quarters. This Information consisting well with the knowledge of the Members of Council, who were acquainted with the Circumstances of the publick Housekeepers, it was a long time debated whether to pass the Bill or no; but in the end it was considered that the Forces were near the City, and that by the Bill there wou'd be an immediate provision for the greatest part of them, and that there was not time to enter into dispute with the Assembly, therefore the Council were of Opinion that tho' the Bill was by no means answer the purpose, yet if the Governor wou'd set this forth in a Message, and desire further provision he might pass it, and leave it to the House to make up the Deficiency of Quarters by a Supplement Bill. On these Considerations the following Message was drawn:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"Since your Message of Yesterday Evening I am well informed, from the strictest enquiry, that the quarters demanded by My Lord Loudon for the Officers and Soldiers that are every moment expected here cannot be had in the publick Houses of this City. The Bill now before me being therefore insufficient to answer the end proposed by it, and the great Inconveniences that may arise if proper Quarters are not provided for the reception of his Majesty's Troops being evident, I must in the warmest Terms recommend it to you to make immediate Provision for that Service.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"8th December, 1756."

The Secretary was directed to deliver this Message first, and then to return the Bill with the following Verbal Message, vizt: "The Governor Commands me to acquaint the House that if they do not think proper to make any further provision than what is expressed in the Bill, the Governor agrees to the alteration, and is ready to pass it as it now stands."

A Copy having been made of the Minutes of the Treatys at

Easton, it was compared with the Original, and sent to Sir William Johnson with the following Letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1757.

"Sir:

"I now sit down to acknowledge your obliging favour of the 8th September, and to acquaint you that I have, to my great Mortification, been obliged to go to one of the Frontier Counties, and there hold Conferences with the Delaware Chief Teedyuscung, which I would have been very glad to have been excused from, especially after receiving from Lord Loudon a Letter informing me of His Majesty's appointment of you to be sole Agent of Indian Affairs in this part of North America, and prohibiting me on that account from all further Treaty or Conference with Indians; but on advising with the Council and Assembly, before whom I laid that Letter, It appeared plain to me that it was necessary for his Majesty's Service to go and receive these Indians, as they came in consequence of a former Treaty. You will see by the minutes of both Conferences which are here inclosed, that what has passed between this Government and them is for the general Service, and entirely referred to you and the Six Nations, before whom we promised to lay the proceedings for your Consideration and approbation, and I am in hopes you will be able on the foundation of Peace already laid, to fix these Indians in his Majesty's Interest, and by proper encouragements engage them to bring over others. I look upon Teedyuscung as the Chief of the Susquehannah Delewares, and one who is regarded by the Indians now settled at Diahogo, who are a Collection of Delawares, Shawonese, Mohicons, and some of the fugitive Six Nations who were formerly on the Ohio, and removed to the head branches of Susquehannah, on the French intimidating and corrupting the Ohio Indians after the unfortunate Defeat of General Braddock.

"One thing gives me concern, that as the Chief proposed another Meeting in the Spring, the acceptance of his proposal cou'd not well be avoided, especially as some Grievances in the Transactions of the Proprietaries with them about Purchases of Indian Lands had been mentioned, and it was proper in order to remove all cause of uneasiness to give them an early opportunity of laying before us their Complaints, and if made good of receiving Satisfaction; but tho' it may be proper they shou'd come into this Province on this occasion, yet I desire you will take upon you to fix a time with these Indians, that it may not interfere with the Commands of Lord Loudoun. When they can best be spared, I shou'd be glad to see them, and not before. I have appointed a Committee of the Council to search into the affair particular complained of, and their Report shall be transmitted to you, on which I shall request your observations and Advice in what manner to proceed, so as to effect an entire reconciliation.

"You will, I imagine, be very much surprized to find these Indians complaining of Injustice against the Proprietaries, and making it the Cause why the blow came heavier upon this Province, as you have at several Times expressly called upon them to let you know if they had received from this Province any just cause of offence, and they have as often declared they were seduced by the Artifices of the French, but whether it came from them, or was put into their Heads, after they had thought proper to it; as the Commissioners had brought up a large quantity of Goods with them, too many to give to ye small number present, they thought it best to make a quick end of the Complaint and to offer them an immediate present, and their Advice weighed with me to take that measure tho' I was then and am still of Opinion when the matter comes to be enquired into, the Proprietaries will be found to have done them no injury. I am, Sir,

"Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The Report of Mr. Peters and Mr. Mifflin, on Captain Goad's Petition was read, and a Letter was thereupon sent to the Collector.

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MEMORANDUM.

The following Message was delivered by two Members this Afternoon:

A Message to the Governor from the Assembly.

"May it please your Honour:

"On examining the List of recommended and licenced publick houses, we find there are no less than one hundred and seventeen in this City only, exclusive of the Suburbs. We hope, therefore, your Honour will be of Opinion with us that the Number of Soldiers for which quarters are required may very well be disposed of among them in the manner directed by the Act of Parliament, now to be extended hither; especially as it is not necessary the Soldiers shou'd all be lodged in publick Houses, but those who keep such Houses may provide lodging for the Men in other Houses, if they find it more convenient so to do.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker."

At the same time they acquainted the Governor that the Bill for quartering of Soldiers was ingrossed, and the House desired he wou'd appoint a Member of Council to compare it with the original, as also the time when the House shou'd wait upon him to have it

enacted. And accordingly the Bill was compared, enacted, Sealed, and deposited in the Roll's Office.

The Governor mentioned to the Council that at his Instance Mr. Spangenberg had made out a List of the Moravian Brethren belonging to the Bethlehem Œconemy, and a state of their Society in other parts of America, which was read, and it appeared by Mr. Spangenberg's Account that at this Time there are at Bethlehem Five hundred and ten Persons, besides Ninety-six Children, some Orphans and others belonging to some Brethren and Friends who are not of the Bethlehem Œconemy. That Bethlehem makes out a certain Religious Society intended for the furtherance of the Gospel, as well among the Heathen as Christians. Forty-eight of the above mentioned Brethren and Sisters are actually employed for that end among the Heathen, not only on the Continent of America, as Pennsylvania, New England, Barbice, Surriname, &ca., but also in several Islands, as St. Thomas', Crux, Johns', Jamacia, &ca. Besides them mentioned just now, there are Fifty-four of them employed in the Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Jersey, and Carolina Governments in preaching of the Gospel, keeping of Schools, and the like. Sixty-two of them are merely employed in the Education of our Children at Bethlehem and Nazareth as attendants and Tutors. Forty-five single Men and eight Couples of married people are gone to Carolina to make a New Settlement there, and fifty more, who are come for that end from Europe, will go there soon. There are seventy-two of the above mentioned Brethren in Holy Orders, vizt: Four Bishops, Twelve Ordinaries (Priests), and the rest Deacons, and as many Acoluthi, who are preparing for the Ministry in the Congregation, and now and then are made use of like Deacons. About ninety of the Children at Bethlehem and Nazareth have their Parents abroad, mostly on the Gospel's Account. Four hundred and twenty-five of those in the foregoing List are under age. Not all who are named in this Catalogue live in Bethlehem Township, but some in Sackona, some in Lichy, and some in another Township joining Bethlehem Township. There are Eighty-two Indians, besides those young Indian Women who live with our young Women, and besides the Savages who are going and coming and staying longer or shorter with us.

The Proprietors of Pennsylvania have considered the Extract of Sir William Johnson's Letter sent to them by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and are much concerned to see in it such Jealousy of their Conduct; and that of their Deputy, and Agents suggested, without the least cause given for it, as they can challenge Sir William Johnson and all the World to shew any one Instance of their Conduct, that has given dissatisfaction to the Six Nations, and which those Nations will readily acknowledge in any free conference, the Proprietors and Province of Pennsylvania having been so much regarded by those Indians, as to be made choice of, by them, to settle the differences that had long subsisted between them, and the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, at the Town of Lancaster, in June & July 1744, which Treaty lyes before the Board, and is printed.

They cannot conceive that the last Purchase made of Land to the Westward of Sasquehannah, could possibly be the cause of the hostilitys committed by the Indians living on that River, as it did not include any of the Land on which they were settled, or any near them, which will at once appear from the bounds of that Purchase, Laid down on the last Map published by Evans, the Course of the North Boundary of that Purchase having been agreed to, that the West Branch of Sasquehannah might be reserved to the Indians, beyond the Bend in that River, and the Land sold is at a vast distance from their principal Settlements, which are at Wyomen, and on the Eastern Branch.

This

This is beyond any possibility of doubt confirmed, by the Conferences publickly held between some of the Chiefs and Agents of the Six Nations, as also the Delaware King appointed by them all living on Sasquehannah, and Mr. Morris Lieutenant Governr. of Pennsylvania, in which they have never made any Complaint of, or Objection to, that Sale of Land, nor in the Treaty with Sir William Johnson in February 1756, wherein Mr. Hawley gives the reason why the Delawares have committed Hostilitys, does he once mention that Treaty.

This suggestion of Sir William Johnson appears to be the more extraordinary, from his having consented to a Treaty with the Six Nations, proposed by Hendrick the Mohawk Chief, in the Spring 1755, on their being greatly dissatisfied with a Purchase intended to be privately made by the People of Connecticut, to Sign which they had gone from House to House, and persuaded some Indians to put their names to it, and which Treaty was to be held at Mount Johnson, for the Sale of Land on both Branches of the River Sasquehannah, to the Northern bounds of Pennsylvania, which proposal was communicated to the Lieutenant Governor of New York, who laid it before his Council, and the consent of the Governor and Council to that intended Purchase, provided it did not run Northward above the Latitude of 42 Degrees, was sent by Col: Johnson to the Agents of the Proprietors of Pennsilvania, but no further steps were taken to bring on this Treaty as Hendrick and several other Indian Chiefs went to the Army, and were soon after killed in the Action at Lake George.

In answer to another suggestion of Sir William Johnson's that "the raising Forces and building Forts on Sasquehannah "by order of the Government of Pennsilvania, tho' it hath plausible "pretences, is at the bottom bad Policy, and really intended to secure

Land.

"Lands which it would be more for the Interest of the Community to "give up". They beg leave to say that this insinuation is without any sort of foundation, as it never would have been attempted, had not the Chiefs of the Indians living on Sasquehannah, & Delaware River, on their own motion, intirely desired they should be built, at Shamokin, & Wyomen, for their own Security, as well as of that of the Settlers in Pennsilvania, and promised at the same time to bring their Familys and Friends to Settle about, and between them, and also urged the Government of Pennsilvania, to declare War against the Ohio Indians.

The Proprietors have always taken every method in their power, to prevent the Settlement of Land unpurchased of the Indians, and can shew their Orders, Proclamations of their Governors, Reports of Magistrates, who have removed such Settlers in the manner prescribed by the Laws of England against forceable Entrys, who have burnt their Houses, and destroyed their Settlements, as also the acknowledgements of the Indians of their Care in this respect, and they assure their Lordships there is not the least intention of granting any of the Lands which are not purchased, and of course not any about the abovementioned Places, which certainly are not purchased. Their Governor has a standing Instruction never to permit any such Land to be settled, and therefore must make such Grants at his own Peril.

They never had any dispute with the Indians, unless with some of the Delawares, whose Ancestors had sold their Land to the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania, and afterwards had Presents made them by the present Proprietors for Confirmations, which they readily Signed, as if they were the real Owners of the Land, but having still been troublesome to some of the Outsettlers on that River, by asserting a Right to the Land, but not committing

+ that near Wyomen the Governer finding it only desired by a few Indians living near that place has not agreed to build. any

any outrages, the Proprietors laid the Case before the six Nations at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July 1742, which lyes before their Lordships, and is printed, and after they had examined into every Circumstance, they fully approved of the Conduct of the Proprietors, and severely censured those Indians ordering them to go and live at Wyomen, or Shamokin, under their Eye, and never to meddle in Land Affairs, to which they had no Right, having been conquer'd by the six Nations.

Some of these Delawares went to live on the River Ohio and its Branches, and were kindly used by the Government of Pennsilvania, and maintained for sometime before the Defeat of General Braddock, when they were persuaded by the French to assist them, or promised, of being enabled to regain their freedom, from the subjection they had been brought under by the Six Nations.

The Proprietors believe those Indians and some of the Six Nations may not be thoroughly satisfied with the Purchase of the Land on the River Ohio, as they think it a very good hunting Country, and that the Indians would have been better pleased had the Boundary Westward been the Allegany Hills as they themselves proposed at the Treaty of Albany in 1754, a Copy of which Mr. Penn presented to the Board.

The Proprietors will ever make it their constant Rule to act such a part as shall be of greatest use to the Publick, tho it may be prejudicial to their private Interest, but they are very certain his Majesty's Ministers, and particularly their Lordships will never suffer any partial considerations to have an effect upon them, to the prejudice of the Proprietors, they think it at this time very improper to make distant Settlements, tho' the Indians were to give their free consent, but as they,

on

on the contrary, are not well satisfied with the Sale of those Lands on the Ohio, the Proprietors are willing to wave that part of the Treaty, provided it be agreed, that if ever hereafter the Descendants of those Indians shall incline to sell those Lands, they shall be sold only to them, and they will give directions to their Governor to appoint proper Persons to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Onondago, Sir William Johnson's, or any other Place the Indians shall agree upon, to confer freely, and settle this matter in a manner the most conducive to preserve a good understanding between the English and the Indians, without on the one hand being obliged to give up every thing they ask, which would make Treatys with them of no use, but to subject us to their contempt, and on the other give them full satisfaction with regard to their hunting Grounds. They will only add in answer to the last Paragraph that they hope private property will ever be as much regarded, and as unwillingly given up by the Crown as Land in Provinces under his Majesty's immediate Government, and where the Lands are granted by virtue of his Commission.

The Proprietors now lay before their Lordships the Conferences held this Summer abovementioned, and are ready as soon as they can be copied to lay also Copys of every other Conference, that has been held between their Governors & Agents and the several Nations of Indians, having nothing so much at heart as to remove the least Jealousy of their Conduct, & approve themselves worthy of the Station they hold in Pennsylvania.

London December 11th 1756.

1.) Pennsylvania.

Proprietors of Pennsylvania's
Observations on Sir William
Johnson's Letter to the Lords
of Trade, relating to Indian Affairs.

December 11.th 1756,

Rec.d Dec.br 17.th
Read. Feb.y 9.th } 1756.

V. 190.

8 207

Dec. 17 86

Sir I am to acknowledge your letter of the 15th of this Inst, and to
thank you, with regard to what you inform me of in the post Mr Duncanshire has made
a like decision with Penns orders respecting Mr Barclay, that I am not empowered
to act, was ordered both by you and my self to be paid out of the Penns money, he does not pretend to
say there is any defect in the Assignment of the annuity, if there is Thomas Penn is not person
to please and will sign any more regular Conveyance, as Mr Barclay made many foir promises
I do not think it proper to take any steps in this affair further, until you inform me, after a
full search has been made in the proper offices, whether any recovery has been suffered of
Lands settled, which I suppose may soon be known. The Estate was settled Jointure on
Springets Father on his marriage, as they had been on the marriage of my Father, who left
his wife a Jointure on those Lands, but she dyed before Springets Springets Mother survived
him, and if there was an intail not barred it may vest in Miss Christiana Penn's Children
Letters, and after the plans intailed, on which I mean goes, for which reason I beg you will

8 207

Howard Sir

Philadelphia 11 Decr 1786

My last was of the 22d Inst, by the Packet, which I understand, carries still less Land
Loudons Letters, to my great Mortification, as I have in hay a Copy of the Conferences
held yesterday, & the Delawares. Sorry I am, to see the vindictive Spirit of the Quakers
encreasing against the Proprs, so contrary to Faith & Plighted. Those who signed the Address
to you, some are of them deceived, and others deceivers; for be assured, that the Back
Settlers of the Country, are determinately your Enemies, and intend in con-
junction with Dr Franklin & Mr Morris & their Dependants, to push a Law, at the
Strength of which they are able. They do say & vociferate in England, & will assert the
Illegality that the Delawares would never have taken up the Hatchet against this Pro-
vince, if the Propts had done them Justice, that the Chief Cause knew they complained
of that scandalous Fraud, & instead of a Reply to them, set their Rabble the Sky —
Rangers against them, & they have been at War ever since to the great Injury of
the Indian Interest, & the particular Damage of this Province. I hope, the Propts will
not fail to consider this, & may not be prepared to offer them as Recruit, to take off their
Resentment & Complaints, as to the Land of the Forks. But they have still, as more
heavy demands, on the Propts, even, as Consideration for the Lands included in the
late purchase at Albany. The Chief Sachems, Chiefs & his Tribe, with the Six Nations,
and all other Indians, as Col Croghan says, insisted that the Six Nations could not sell
that Land, and that those Deeds to the Propts, were only an Earnest of their Concern,
But the Bribery not good, without their Concurrance, & the Land is now the Propts
& ours, till the Delawares receive Satisfaction. A Stranger Partner this! that
Delawares should own Lands, on the West Side of Susquehanna, and to mix
spread this Sentiment in the Mind of Col Croghan Sir comes from Mr Johnson,
with the Title of Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs, & has no particular Instruction,
among others, to enquire into the Causes of the Desertion of the Delawares, and
as I know the man, & that he has, already, been in close Conversation with the Chiefs
I am sure, something is brewing against you, in this Quarter. Col Croghan came
to me, professed great Friendship for me, & regard for the Propts, & gave me an
Detail of the Disatisfaction of the Delawares, & the Ohio, with the Sale being
and of their Lands, been neglected, by this Province, and the Differences made
with them & their Uncles, by the Albany Purchase; he spoke much —
against Conrad Weiser; and Ha! he tells me, he will lay the Cause of the Loss,
where it ought to lye, on the Backwardness of this Government to put the
Hatchet.

valable into the hands of the Delawares, yet, I am perswaded he will throw the Dirt about him, and soon will light to you, that, to do him Justice, he has mightily professions of regard for the Propr.s. He says, Lord London & Coll.o Johnson, will interest themselves, in his Application to the Crown, for the Payment of his Losses, and encouragement to expect all the money, charged in his Accounts, of which you will please to make your use, in Regard to his Creditors assigning, imagine Mr Croghan would be relieved, from the Propr.s, He thinks nothing of the claim of his Creditors, or of his other Creditors, or of any of his Debts, nor will this leave any Effect upon him. What to do, with him, I cannot tell, but more of this, in my next.

For my part, Honoured Sir, the Cabals, against you, are so strong, that I am not in any other power here, to do you service, nor do I know what to advise you to. A weaker Assembly, never was in the world; it Looks, as if the Quakers, in a pet of resentment, had chosen the most ignorant & headstrong People, they could pick up, out of the whole Country, to make a Present, by them, of all the Authority of Government, to two ill disposed Persons, who, on other Occasions, would be mortal Enemies, to one another, but are now closely linked, for the particular purpose of ruining the Proprietary Family. The Country Members are Lawyers, to a Degree, & those of the City, are Clamorous & malicious Dissenters.

I must beg of you to write fully, upon two Points. The First, what reconciliation you propose to make the Delawares, for the pretended Injuries done them, by the Inroads, of which I told you, that I should have expected, on the part of the Propr.y. Care will be taken, to put together, what is in the Council Books, & in the Deeds, relating, to the Delawares, & you may have some Anecdotes of your own, among your Papers. Keep the following clear. The second Point is. What you will be required to answer, finally by the Government, to the Delawares, in relation to the Indian Roads, and the late Purchases, made of them by the Inhabitants of Lancaster & those made at Albany, in the Year. You are to consider the Indians, not only as Delaware Indians, but as Susquehannah Indians, Shawanese and Minisink Indians, or Mansies, with a variety of Names and Nations, who will come down, all together, & Ready to swear, all those will pretend a Claim, to all the Lands comprized, in those two Purchases, & will wait for, upon being paid for them. But pray be pleased to write, in general, to the Governor, for he Cooks a Hen, & is obliged to publish, what you

say

by way of Instruction. and you may depend upon it, that he will give to the Assembly, every thing you say, or the Subject to him. Write if you please, the Petitioners, to me, or to Mr Hamilton, or to both, and leave it to our Prudence what to say to the Governor of the Kings works. The the Delawares, may have little or no Pretensions to the Lands, on the West Branch of Susquehanna, yet They & the Ohio Indians do claim a right to them, & they will be prepared on their Petitioners, by the Assembly & the Quakers, who are better acquainted as ever. These will plead the Indians Cause with Zeal, they will put Arguments into their Mouths, & publish their Speeches, with their own corrupt Glosses at home, here, & in England.

Lord Loudon will be hardly excused, as to his Promise for the Assembly has not, nor will, provide Quarters, for a thousand Men, now demanded. 500 of which are now, at Frankford. A Law is passed, to quarter them in publick Houses, which, you know, are few, in general, & cannot find sufficient Quarters, for half that number; so that the commanding Officer, Colo Bouquet, will be obliged to quarter them, by force, in private houses, to the disgrace & scandal of this Province. These however, the Officers will find an hospitable Reception, among the Germans.

I cannot help saying, that if the Govr neglects every body, but the Assembly, & they do with him what they please. Their Votes against him, in Council, but obsequious to him in Person, & they treat him with Contempt, what he bears. They have suffered his Speech to them, but contains so many necessary matters, to be got an answer, they have done nothing since the 14th ulto, but have been taken up, & hearing Mr Gratham's Complaint, which he carried Home, & will take his Remedy aside, the with honour, to himself. A great part of their malice, Falls on the Farmers, for detaining the Writ to the Sheriff, 24 hours in their hands, but with a good Intent, that he might prepare his Witnesses; but Lord, a Proprietary & Governor Absent, he is to be censured, & completely disgraced, if possible.

Mr Croghan assures me, that Lord Loudon mistook Mr Johnson, and has in his Lordships Letter to Govr Denny, it wrote, by mistake, of Mason,

having never understood from Sr William Lord, that Sheriffs or any other Governours should be abridged, or restrained, or making Bonds as the Statute of Sr William says, he have sent Sol. Gen. Mr Attorney Mr Graham Sr John Howes and Lord Londons Letter, which he has a Copy of Sr Wm & Letter to Lord London, & will shew it me. I fear the words as to Graham, that he says Charlton & others will take advantage, without Commencement &c: But how can I grant Credit to a Man, who has left to me by Letter his Bookings & other affairs, & such a day that I question whether it would be sayd, he were dead, & all the Business I am master of. I am

Honrd Sr

Your most obed

Humble Servant

Richard Coote

money; but if the Times & good Policy require it, to yield will be more advantageous than to contest, tho on the side of Justice. Besides 'tis private property & the general Welfare suffers by persisting in the Title to it.

I proposed herewith to have transmitted your Lordships the acct. of the Disbursements of what monies I have hitherto received, wch. is £10,000 sterg.; but as I have for some time past been obliged to be frequently absent from home upon His Majesty's Service, it hath prevented their being closed & now ready, but they shall go by the next Packet, in the mean time I shall lay them before My Lord Loudoun for his Perusal.

I have the honour to be with the highest esteem
My Lords your Lordships most obedt. and
Most faithful Servant.

Endorsed,

"Sr. William's Letter to Lords of Trade 10 Sepr.
do. to Lord H[illegible] 11 Sepr. 1756."

PROPRIETORS OF PENNSYLVANIA'S OBSERVATIONS ON SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S LETTER TO THE LORDS OF TRADE RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Proprietors of Pennsylvania have considered the Extract of Sir William Johnson's Letter sent to them by the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations, and are much concerned to see in it such Jealousy of their Conduct, and that of their Deputy and Agents suggested, without the least cause given for it, as they can challenge Sir William Johnson & all the World to shew any one Instance of their Conduct, that has given Dissatisfaction to the Six Nations, and which those Nations will readily acknowledge in any free Conference, the Proprietors & Province of Pennsylvania having been so much regarded by those Indians, as to be made choice of by them, to settle the differences that had long subsisted between them and the Governments of Virginia & Maryland, at ye Town of Lancaster, in June & July 1744, which Treaty lyes before the Board, & is printed.

They cannot conceive that the last purchase made of Land to the Westward of Sasquehannah, could possibly be the cause of the Hostilities committed by the Indians living on that River, as it did not include any of the Land on which they were settled, or any near them, which will at once appear from the Bounds of that Purchase, laid down on the last Map published by Evans, the course of the North Boundary of that Purchase having been agreed to, that the West Branch of Sasquehannah might be reserved to the Indians, beyond the Bend in that River, and the Land sold is at a vast distance from their principal Settlements, which are at Wyomen, and on the Eastern Branch.

This is beyond any possibility of doubt confirm'd by the Conferences publickly held between some of the Chiefs & Agents of the Six Nations, as also ye Delaware King appointed by them all living on Sasquehannah. & Mr Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, in which they have never made any Complaint, or Objection to, that Sale of Land, nor in the Treaty with Sir William Johnson in February 1756, wherein Mr Hawley gives the Reason why the Delawares have committed Hostilities, does he once mention that Treaty.

This suggestion of Sir William Johnson appears to be the more extraordinary, from his having consented to a Treaty with the Six Nations, propos'd by Hendrick the Mohawk Chief in the Spring 1755, on their being greatly dissatisfied with a Purchase intended to be privately made by the People of Connecticut, to sign which they had gone from House to House, & persuaded some Indians to put their names to it, and which Treaty was to be held at Mount Johnson, for the Sale of Land on both

Branches of the River Sasquehannah, to the Northern Boundary of Pennsylvania, which Proposal was communicated to the Lieu[t] Governor of New York, who laid it before his Council, and the Consent of the Governor & Council to that intended Purchase, provided it did not run Northward above y[e] Latitude of 42 Degrees, was sent by Col[o] Johnson to the Agents of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, but no further Steps were taken to bring on this Treaty, as Hendrick & several other Indian Chiefs went to the Army, & were soon after kill'd in the Action at Lake George.

In answer to another Suggestion of Sir William Johnson's that "the raising Forces and building "Forts on Sasquehannah by Order of the Government of Pennsylvania, tho' it hath plausible "Pretences, is at the bottom bad Policy, and really intended to secure Lands, which it would be "more for the Interest of the Community to give up;" They beg leave to say, that this Insinuation is without any sort of foundation, as it never would have been attempted, had not the Chiefs of the Indians living on Sasquehannah, & Delaware River, on their own motion, intirely, desired they should be built, at Shamokin, & *near Wyomen, for their own Security as well as of that of the Settlers in Pennsylvania, & promised at the same time to bring their Families and Friends to settle about, & between them, and also urged the Government of Pennsylvania, to declare War against the Ohio Indians.

The Proprietors have always taken every Method in their Power, to prevent the Settlement of Land unpurchased of the Indians, and can shew their Orders, Proclamations of their Governors, Reports of Magistrates, who have remov'd such Settlers in the manner prescribed by the Laws of England against forceable Entrys, who have burnt their Houses, and destroyed their Settlements, as also the acknowledgements of the Indians of their Care in this respect, & they assure their Lordships, there is not the least Intention of granting any of the Lands which are not purchased, and of course not any about y[e] abovementioned Places, which certainly are not purchased.—Their Governor has a standing Instruction never to permit any such Lands to be settled, and therefore must make such Grants at his own Peril.

They never had any dispute with the Indians, unless with some of the Delawares, whose Ancestors had sold their Land to the First Proprietor of Pennsylvania, and afterwards had Presents made them by the present Proprietors for Confirmations, which they readily Signed, as if they were the real Owners of the Land, but having still been troublesome to some of the Outsettlers on that River, by asserting a Right to the Land, but not committing any outrages, the Proprietors laid the Case before the Six Nations at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July 1742, which lyes before their Lordships, and is printed, and after they had examined into every Circumstance, they fully approved of the Conduct of the Proprietors, and severely censured those Indians, ordering them to go and live at Wyomen, or Shamokin, under their Eye, and never to meddle in Land Affairs, to which they had no Right; having been conquer'd by the Six Nations.

Some of these Delawares went to live on the River Ohio and its Branches, and were kindly used by the Government of Pennsylvania, and maintained for some time before the Defeat of General Braddock, when they were persuaded by the French to assist them, on promise of being enabled to regain their Freedom from the Subjection they had been brought under by the Six Nations.

The Proprietors believe, those Indians & some of the Six Nations may not be thoroughly satisfied with the Purchase of the Land on the River Ohio, as they think it a very good hunting Country, and that the Indians would have been better pleased, had the Boundary Westward been the Allegany Hills, as they themselves proposed at the Treaty of Albany in 1754, a Copy of which M[r]. Penn presented to the Board.

* That near Wyomen, the Governor, finding it only desired by a few Indians living near that Place, has not agreed to build.

The Proprietors will ever make it their constant Rule, to act such a part as shall be of greatest use to the Publick, tho' it it may be prejudicial to their Private Interest, but they are very certain His Majesty's Ministers, and particularly their Lordships, will never suffer any partial considerations to have an effect upon them, to the Prejudice of the Proprietors; they think it at this time very improper to make distant Settlements, tho' the Indians were to give their free Consent, but as they, on the contrary, are not well satisfied with the Sale of those Lands on the Ohio, the Proprietors are willing to wave that part of the Treaty, provided it be agreed, that if ever hereafter the Descendants of those Indians shall incline to sell those Lands, they shall be sold only to them, and they will give directions to their Governor to appoint proper Persons to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Onondago, Sir William Johnson's or any other Place the Indians shall agree upon, to confer freely, and settle this Matter in a manner the most conducive to preserve a good understanding between the English and the Indians, without on the one hand being obliged to give up every thing they ask, which would make Treatys with them of no use, but to subject us to their contempt; & on the other, give them full satisfaction with regard to their hunting Grounds. They will only add, in answer to the last Paragraph, that they hope, private Property will ever be as much regarded, and as unwillingly given up by the Crown as Land in Provinces under His Majesty's immediate Government, and where the Lands are granted by virtue of his Commission.

The Proprietors now lay before their Lordships the Conferences held this Summer above mentioned, and are ready, as soon as they can be copied, to lay also Copies of every other Conference that has been held between their Governors and Agents, & the several Nations of Indians, having nothing so much at heart, as to remove the least Jealousy of their Conduct, and approve themselves worthy of the Station they hold in Pennsylvania.

London, Dec^{br}. 11th. 1756.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PROPRIETOR THOMAS PENN ESQ^{R}. OF 12TH. FEB'RY 1757 TO MR. RICHARD PETERS PROPRIETARY AGENT.

"I shall now write what my Time will allow me on the most important Point now under Consider-
"tion, that of the Dissatisfaction of the Indians, and the Method we think proper shoud be taken to
"remove all possible cause of it, if Impressions made by wicked People can be effaced, as I had
"received your Letter containing an account of the Complaints of the Delaware Indians. I informed
"Lord Halifax what I knew of these affairs, and desired they might be fully examined into by Sir
"William Johnson at such Place as he shall appoint, and to which the principal People of the Six
"Nations and those of the Indians who pretend any claim or complain of ill Treatment shall agree
"to come, and that we will appoint Commissioners to attend that Treaty, as a more indifferent Place
"and Person than our Province or our Governor woud be more satisfactory to the Publick and more
"to our Honour. I desired they would add to their Letter a Recommendation to Sir William Johnson to
"examine thoroughly into this affair, and make a Report upon it."

In the latter Part of the same Letter of the 12th of February the Proprietor says,

"The Letter from the Board of Trade to Sir William Johnson will not be ready till Tuesday, and
"therefore I think it cannot go in the same Packet with this, unless it is kept, that Letters received
"yesterday by the Ministers may be answered."

I suppose, in these propositions, that the Court of England will not send over additional forces to New England. Should it decide upon sending any, you will no doubt know it, and in such case I beg you to be pleased to add to my requisitions a second complement of troops in proportion to that which will be sent by the English.

If all these reinforcements, my Lord, reach me as safely and as early as I desire, I have the honor to assure you that the English will not make any progress in the next campaign.

I am with the most profound respect,

Sir,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

VAUDREUIL.

M. de Vaudreuil to M. de Machault.

Montreal, 10 November, 1756.

My Lord,

In conforming myself to his Majesty's intentions, I have made arrangements to proceed with the trial of Messrs Stobo and Wambrant, English officers, who were delivered up to M. de Villiers as security for the articles of capitulation he granted to Major Wachenston.

I have the honor to annex hereunto copy in form of the judgment of the court martial and of the procedure whereupon it has been rendered. You will perceive, my Lord, that Mr. Stobo has been charged and convicted of the crime of High Treason, and that he has been accordingly condemned to be beheaded. In regard to Mr. Wambrant, he has been acquitted. You will, also, observe, my Lord, by the proceedings, that Mr. Stobo, at first, would not admit any fact, but when in presence of the court, he acknowledged his letter and avowed his crime. I suspend the execution of this sentence agreeably to the King's orders.

I hope, my Lord, that you will find this trial regular. I omitted nothing in that regard. I have consulted all the authorities which treat of similar crimes, and do not believe that I have omitted any of the formalities prescribed by the ordinances.

I am, with the most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

(Signed), VAUDREUIL.

Conferences between M. de Vaudreuil and the Indians.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, and on the thirteenth of December, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, before us Pierre Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor, Lieutenant-

General for the King in all New France, the territories and countries of Louisiana, appeared in our Castle of Montreal, one hundred Indians accompanied by Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter of the Iroquois language, who stated to us that the Indians at whose head he is, are Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Tuskarorins, Canaoneuska, Totierono,[1] Senecas, Skaniatarationo,[2] who come as a deputation in the name of their Nation; whereupon we have sent notice to M. Bigot, Councillor of the King in his councils, Intendant of Justice, Police, Finance and Marine throughout all New France, the territories and countries of Louisiana, and having sent for Chevalier de Lévy, Brigadier of the King's armies, Mr. Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor of the town and district of Three Rivers, at present in this city, Mr. Daillebout, Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, the King's Lieutenant in the town and government of Montreal, Mr. de Noyan, also Knight of St. Louis, the King's Lieutenant of the said town and government of Three Rivers, likewise present in this city of Montreal, Mr. Duplessy Fabert, likewise Knight of St. Louis, Major of the troops and town of Montreal, Messrs de la Valterie, de Sabrevois, de Contrecœur and Dumas, also Knights of St. Louis, Captains of a company of the troops belonging to the detachment of the Marine; and also having invited the principal Indians, chiefs of the Iroquois of the Sault St. Louis and of the Lake of the Two Mountains, Sieur Le Cavelier, Interpreter of the Iroquois language, the principal Indian chiefs and men of influence among the Nepissingues and Algonkins of the Lake of the Two Mountains, Sieur de Lacorne St. Luc, Captain of the troops of the detachment of the Marine, speaking the language of said Algonkins and Nepissingues, whom we have requested to act as their Interpreters, the principal chiefs and men of influence of the Outaouacs of Detroit and of the Pouteouatamis of Missilimakinac and Sieur St. Jean, Interpreter of their tongue, all which Indians are now in this town.

Which above named gentlemen and said Indians having forthwith appeared, after having explained to them, and caused to be explained to the Indians by their Interpreters, the subject for which we have made them come, and each having at the same time taken his place in the Council Chamber according to rank, Chinoniata, an Onondaga chief, rose up and, according as said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, hath explained the same, said to us:

By two Belts of Wampum.

Father. Here are the Five Nations who are about to express their sentiments and to testify to you the difficulty they experienced to quit the darkness in order to come to you.

We shall begin with the most serious affair. We request you, Father, to hear us, as well as our relatives, Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire, Lachauvignerie, and all the chiefs here present. We have covered Messrs de Longueuil, Senior and Junior at Niagara, and in your presence, but we did it imperfectly. The troubles that have occurred have been the sole cause of our not having acquitted ourselves of that ceremony as we ought.

As we could not sufficiently cover the death of Mr. de Longueuil, Senior, who was our child, eight Nations cover it by one of the two Belts. The Onondagas, particularly, cover the death of Mr. de Longueuil, Junior, who watched the Tree of Peace, and who was killed last year. We are delighted that all his relatives hear us. The other Belt is from the Taskarorins for the same purpose.

[1] For these Indians, compare V., 491, 660, 673; VI., 441. They seem to have been originally from North Carolina (*Gallatin's Synopsis*, in *Transactions of American Antiquarian Society*, II., 85), and eventually settled at the head of Cayuga lake, New-York. *Guy Johnson's Map of the Country of the VI Nations.* — Ed.

[2] Skaniadaradichroones (VI., 964, 977.)

By a Belt.

Father. Here is a message which comes from the Onondagas, though on the behalf of the Five Nations. By this Belt we collect together the bones of all your warriors, which we cover, in order that you may hear us without having anything to trouble you.

We love all your children belonging to the Nations near you. We cover the dead of all those who have been in like manner killed.

By a Belt.

Father. By half this Belt we kindle a new fire to work at good business; by the other half, we request Messrs de Longueuil and Noyan to forget the losses they have met and to assist us in laboring at good business.

By a Belt.

Father. We will say to you by half this Belt, that Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan and others, our children, raise up again Messrs de Longueuil, their brothers; and by the other half, we request you, when we shall speak to you on business, to assist us the same as those of the Sault and all your other children.

By a Belt.

Father. By half this Belt we drive away the clouds that conceal the Sun from us; by the other half, we set up another Sun in order that all your children may have light and may labor at good business.

We have not as much sense as our ancients. You can see in their messages the speeches they made you. We, from our hearts, say the same thing to you.

By a Belt.

Father. This Belt is a phial of liquor which we present you in order that you may reject whatever badness may be in your heart, so that you may speak plainly to us. This is a custom of the Five Nations which we shall always observe.

By a Belt and some Strings.

Father. This Belt is a tobacco pouch of which our Fathers made use when they perceived anything bad; they placed it on the shoulder and labored at good business. We renew the tobacco pouch. As we are short of Wampum we add to it some strings, in order that this tobacco pouch may be always full of tobacco.

By a Belt.

Father. 'Tis not [improbable] that there is some filth in this hall since we have not come to Council; by this Belt we clean it; we have cleaned our cabins, they contain no more dirt; we request you to believe that we speak to you from our hearts.

By some Strings.

Father. You told us last year that you desired the renewal of the ancient Councils. We are come for that purpose.

Our ancestors, in your Father's time, pulled up a Pine and made a hole to bury bad business therein; we have renewed that pit, and cast into it all that is past, in order that it be no more mentioned.

By a Belt.

Father. We are eight Nations who speak to you by this Belt. You wish to renew the ancient Councils. Here is the Tree of Peace; it begins to be old; we renew the three roots that sustain it, which shoot out towards the North, the South and West. It is beneath this Tree that we shall retire when any business arises.

The Delawares have united in this Belt. We speak for them and they will not delay to speak themselves.

By a Belt.

Father. The leaves of the Tree of Peace whereof we have just spoken, are dry; we were not at liberty to speak to you. Brethren, listen. By this Belt we restore the leaves to this Tree, in order that we may talk in the shade on good business.

By three Strings.

Father. Here are three strings of Wampum which have been given us by your late Father to unite all his children in one dish, wherein he put a beaver's tail with a small plug of tobacco for each, so that from friends we have become brethren, by the marriage of several women, Outaouacs, Pouteoutamis, etc. We renew this message in order that we might all work anew at good business.

By a Belt.

Father. Here is a Belt which has been given us by your late Father when he arranged all the Councils.

As he saw we could not remain at peace, by half this Belt he told us to go and make war and gave us a rod to strike the Flatheads and the Chicachas, whom he did not know.

By the other half of the Belt, he placed roots on the Tree of Peace; he said whoso would touch these roots, all the Nations should reunite. A Frenchman and an Indian having been killed on the Ohio river by the Chicachas and Flatheads, we made use of that rod to punish them.

We ask your permission to strike all those Nations; a portion of them desires to make peace, but as regards the others, we still strike them.

By a Belt.

Father. When we perceived that the English were threatening you, it made an impression on us; he has come near unto our village, we have been astonished at his scowling look; we turned towards you and saw you disposed to resist him; but always hold fast to your end of the Belt of peace; we have done likewise.

You have invited us to work at good business; we have been equally balanced, we could not take any side. Listen to us, Brethren here present; that is the sole cause of our inactivity.

Father. Had it been possible for us to make representations to you respecting your contest with the English, we should have done it.

We are very glad that you are quiet on your mat.

By a Belt.

Father. Permit us to express to you how glad we are to see the son of Mr. de Vaudreuil who gave us the messages of which we make use. By this Belt we request you to work as he did at good business and to engage all your children to unite with you.

We are very much obliged to you for having removed the barrier at Chouaguen which prevented our coming to see you in order to work at good business and to supply our wants. Leave that communication always open to us; we thank you for having left that path free.

By some Strings.

By these two Strings we inform you that Catarakouis was formerly a post to work at good business and to supply our wants; by one String we confirm that fort, and by the other we request you to have our necessities supplied there at a cheap rate, for the English will not furnish us the smallest article.

By the other two strings we also beg you to have our wants supplied at Niagara.

Formerly, when we were coming from war we had the Niagara portage; 'twas promised us that we should always possess it; 'tis now made by horses; we beg you to preserve that resource to us.

Father. This is what we have to say to you; we have nothing more at present; we request you to work at good business and we recommend Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire, Lachauvignerie and others, our relations, to unite with you for that purpose.

We tell our brethren of the Sault and of the Lake to report to their people, on returning home, everything we have just said to you.

And the said M. Perthuis, the Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done the day and year above mentioned. Thus signed in the original.

And on the fourteenth of the said month of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied, as before stated; the said Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Tuscarora, Canaoneuska, Totierono, Seneca, Skanatiarationo, assisted by said Sr Perthuis, Interpreter, being in said Council chamber, the chief, Chinoniata, arose, and, according as Sieur Perthuis hath explained to us, said:

Father. We have received all the messages you have sent us; we have kept them most carefully; to remove all your doubts we present them to you, and here is all that you were so good as to say to us.

[They repeat the words of each Belt or of each String of Wampum.]

We complied as best we could with everything you have asked of us.

By a Belt.

Father. When we Oneidas learned that you crossed the seas to come and govern this country, we felt a thrill of joy to see again the son of Mr. de Vaudreuil, our Father, who ruled over us with so much wisdom and kindess, but when we were assured of your sentiments by the conduct you have observed towards all your children, we have not hesitated any longer to come and greet you, in order to learn of ourselves whether everything that had been represented to us was true, and we are so pleased at it, that we promise you by this Belt never to estrange ourselves from your pleasure, requesting you to regard us as true children, who never refuse the obedience which is due you.

'Tis true, Father, that since the death of Tharca, one of our chiefs, who was wisely directing us, we have found ourselves in darkness, whereby we went astray, but we assure you that henceforth we shall do nothing capable of displeasing you, and we beg you to be so assured.

We seem to behold your late Father who, although in time of war, received with the same kindness as you do, two of our chiefs who came to speak to him.

By some Strings.

Father. Whilst we Oneidas were deliberating on coming to see you, the Taskarorins, who were attending the council, said to us: Brethren, we agree with you in sentiment; add this little message to your Belt, meanwhile we shall accompany you down to Montreal to assure our Father, from our own lips, that we will always be his faithful children.

And said Mr. Perthuis, the Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And on the twenty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied, as above stated; the said Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Taskarorins, Canaoneuska, Totierono, Seneca, Skaniatarationo Deputies, assisted by the said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, being in the Council chamber; caused said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, to explain to those Indians our our answer to their speeches, and our address to those Indians, as follows:

By two Belts of Wampum.

Children. I am pleased to see you, the Five Nations, and the other three nations who have joined you.

I have heard all you have said; the chiefs and your relations here present have also paid attention to it.

I am aware that at Niagara and also in my presence, you have covered the deaths of Messrs de Longueuil, father and son; I thank you for ratifying that ceremony by the Belt you have given me in the name of the eight Nations, and by another Belt from the Taskarorins; you could not acquit yourself of that duty too well in regard to Mr. de Longueuil, Junior, of whose [death] you must admit yourselves to be the authors; by this Belt I thank you, children of the eight Nations, and by this other Belt I thank you also, in particular, my Taskarorin children.

By a Belt.

You have gathered up and covered the bones of my warriors as well as those of my children of all the Nations which have been afflicted. By this Belt I collect also the bones of all the chiefs and warriors whom you have lost, and cover them in like manner.

By a Belt.

Children. I am delighted that you are kindling a new fire to work at good business. You know I have always occupied myself thereat. By half this Belt I assure you that I shall continue to assist you to feed this new fire, and by the other half that I shall always receive whatever Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, and your other children will advise me for your good.

By a Belt.

You could not do better than to nominate Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan and others to replace Messrs de Longueuil, and to request them and those of the Sault and all my other children, to assist you when you will have to address me on business. By this Belt I signify to you the satisfaction that affords me.

By a Belt.

By this Belt I perform the like ceremony to yours. I set up a new Sun to give you light and enable you to labor at good business. 'Twould be too long to relate exactly to you what your ancients were accustomed to say on this subject; sufficient for me that you have retained some of that word.

By a Belt.

I have received the medicine you have given me, though you have experienced more than once that I have no need of it and that my heart is sound. By this Belt I administer a medicine to you to cleanse your breast of whatever badness it may now contain, and that your words may be true and not false as they have hitherto been.

By some Belts and Strings.

Children. You have been very tardy in renewing the tobacco pouch of which your ancients made use. By this Belt I exhort you not to abandon it and to make use of it to work at good business. I attach to it some strings of Wampum, in order that it may be always full of tobacco.

By a Belt.

I wish to believe that you have swept all filth from your cabins, and hope that there will be no more of it. By this Belt I assure you that this chamber is and always will be clean, and that I shall never cease to speak honestly to you.

By some Strings.

You cannot afford me greater pleasure than by renewing ancient Councils.

You have done well to reopen the pit your ancients had made in my late Father's time and to hurl all bad business into it. By these strings I cast into that pit whatever of bad has occurred, in order not to think any more about it.

By a Belt.

You do very well to renew the roots of the Tree of Peace; 'twas under it your ancients retired and I exhort you to do so likewise whenever something occurs to you.

I doubt not but the Delawares have already requested you to incorporate them among your number. They have already had a talk at Fort Duquêne and Niagara. I am advised of their good dispositions and have recently learned that they were coming with the Iroquois on an embassy to Niagara.

By a Belt.

The leaves of the Tree of Peace could not but be dry; you had neglected it too much; 'twas time you clothed it with other foliage. By this Belt I recommend you to take greater care of it in order that you and your brethren may always speak with me, under its shade, of good affairs.

By three Strings.

I see, with pleasure, that you have preserved the three strings of Wampum my late Father gave you; receive those I present you to reunite all my children before the same dish, into which I throw a beaver's tail and a small plug of tobacco for each of you, in order that you

may have only one heart and one mind with your brethren, my other children, who are your allies, and that you may work always with them and like them, at good business.

By a Belt.

Children. You have brought me back a Belt which was given you by my late Father.

By half this Belt he told you to go and wage war against the Flatheads and Chicachas, because you could not remain at peace, and they were not then at war.

By the other half of this Belt he fixed roots to the Tree of Peace and you agreed with him that the Nations would unite together to punish whoever would touch those roots.

I might have a great deal to say to you on all that you have done since that time, but I forget it. We reopened the pit your ancients had dug, and have thrown everything into it, so as to think no more about them.

You may be aware that the Flatheads have sent a request to me by the Chaouannons and Hurons, to consent to their alliance with me and all my children. No sooner did they learn that I was willing to receive them than, following the example of my faithful children, they have, of their own accord, struck the English and killed many of them. By that brave act they become from enemies, brethren of all my children, and oblige themselves to aid each other mutually; this induces me to invite you to live with them as true brethren, provided they always act with the same zeal.

As for the Chicachas, they are our enemies; I am not opposed to your waging war against them.

By a Belt.

Children. You could not but be aware that the English were threatening me, inasmuch as you have been witnesses of their preparations to surprise, in time of peace, Forts Duquêne, Niagara, Catarakouy and La Pointe, and as many among you had facilitated and even aided the transportation of their provisions and munitions of war.

Had any impression been made on you by the conduct of the English, so contrary to the union I wished to maintain with them, at least you would have come to notify me thereof; but you have observed silence, which would, with reason, make you suspected by me and all my children.

Are you aware that I prepared to defend myself only at the moment the English fancied they would certainly accomplish their ambitious designs?

The territory on which the English were making all their movements, belongs to the King, my master; I loved it, because there you have your abode; therefore, I have constantly held on to my end of the Belt of peace, and exhorted you to imitate me; I will readily believe that you, and to speak more correctly, many among you have done so, in order not to recall to my mind bad affairs.

You congratulate me on the tranquillity I enjoy on my mat; by this Belt I thank you, and assure you that I will always hold on to my end of the Belt of peace, but with more reliance and firmness in your sentiments than in times past.

By a Belt.

Children. I am quite sensible of the joy you feel at seeing me; mine is no less great.

I am highly flattered by your remembrance of my late Father, since you no longer have your ancients among you, you have forgotten the kindness and friendship he felt towards you;

therefore, have you not been at peace. By this Belt I assure you that I will follow in his trail, and, like him, will labor at good business and to make you happy.

I am disposed to believe that there are among you some who are well pleased that Chouaguen is no more, but I know there are others who are in secret sorry for it. I have already told you that communication between us would always be open. I repeat to you that it is for you to see to it and to prevent the forming any establishment at the upper or lower end of the Chouaguen river or even elsewhere, within reach of your villages.

By some Strings.

Catarakoui has been from all time an entrepôt for good business. You know that the Commandant of that post has been ever ready to receive you, yet have you beheld the English marching to take it, and, far from preserving it, you did not make your appearance there, except to report to the English its situation and what was doing there; some among you, whom I am acquainted with, have even embarked to pilot their vessels. I tell you this without any anger. By these two Strings of Wampum you will find what you require at Catarakoui, and by the other two, that the same will be the case at Niagara.

Children. I admit that your ancients formerly made the portage of Niagara,[1] by order of my Father. But you ought to recollect that that portage has often occasioned much derangement in consequence both of drunkenness and theft; that even the English came to trade there, accompanied by Mohawks. These are the sole reasons which led my predecessors to cause that portage to be made by teams, which has not prevented the employment of such of your people as were willing to make it. I have always feared that that portage would cause some quarrel between my warriors and you. Children, I shall be delighted if it be a benefit to you, and such is my intention provided that you will have some chiefs there to restrain your young men and to prevent any disorder or robbery.

Children. These are my answers to your speech. You perceive that I entertain towards you the sentiments of a father who is full of kindness. I recommend you to labor always, like me, at good business. You should not doubt but Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, Joncaire, Lachauvignerie and your other relatives, will unite with me when your interests are in question. I shall employ them whenever 'twill be necessary to communicate my intentions to you. I reckon on your receiving them as you would receive me, and that at all times the path will be open to them.

Your brethren of the Sault will not fail to communicate to their people everything you have said to me. I am well assured they will also carry back to them the answers I have just given you, and all that I am about to say to you.

Children. You afford me pleasure by repeating the messages you have received from me at different times. I had confided them to too trusty hands to admit of their punctual delivery to you being endangered. To the bearers of them I repeat my gratitude for their exactitude.

You must have remarked in those messages that past occurrences have not been capable of lessening my tenderness towards you. I am glad you have profited by the good advice I have given you for your sole good. I shall never give you any other, and you can hope to be happy only in as far as you will put them in practice.

[1] That is, were the carriers of goods at that point. — Ed.

By a Belt.

Children of the Oneidas. I am much flattered by the joy you feel at seeing me.

I will follow in the trail of my Father and, like him, will always work at good business.

I am particularly pleased with you, Oneidas; you have recently furnished me proofs of the correctness of your sentiments, and I cannot sufficiently testify to you the satisfaction they afford me.

I forget all that has occurred since the death of Tharia. I hope that whosoever will replace him will do as well as he.

You must have recognized in me the same goodness as in my late Father, since by his example I have received, in time of war, four Mohawks, who reported they had come to work at good business. Through the kindness natural to me, I looked on them as my children, although I saw clearly that they were talking to me only with the tips of their lips and not from their hearts. They remained here as long as they pleased; when they departed I clothed them and gave them whatever they asked.

Could I afford you a stronger proof of my following in the trail of my late Father? By this Belt I assure you that I shall never stray from it.

By some Strings.

I entertain towards the Taskarorins the same sentiments and the same kindness as for you, my children of the Oneidas. I always knew them to be at a distance from bad business; they have done well to unite with you. By these three Strings of Wampum I assure them I shall never cease to love them and to treat them as my true friends.

By a Belt.

Children. You ought to be satisfied with my answers to your speech and to have recognized in it the same kindness that my late Father entertained for you. Nothing can change my sentiments towards you, therefore do I feel assured that my answers will have penetrated, and renewed in, your hearts, the attachment of your ancestors for my late Father.

Here is a word I give you to tell you naturally all I think.

Listen, then, Children, the Eight Nations, and let my word be indelible in your memory and in that of your children. I invite your brethren here present, my other children, to give it also their attention.

The only question now is to work at good business; to adopt this day good measures among us, so that everything bad that has occurred be eternally buried in the pit.

As a good father I must speak to you of your backsliding. You know that I have followed your trail and that I have been present at all your actions. I check myself; I should say too much on that subject. Those who are capable ought here to acknowledge their fault and seriously reflect. It is for their own interest to observe better behavior in future.

Let those who have strayed from their attachment to the French, recollect the tricks to which the English have had recourse to estrange you from me; were it not for those intrigues I readily believe, Children, that you would have come to hear my word.

Children. Consider, on the one hand, the promises of the English to induce you to steep your hands in French blood; their lies, to persuade you that they would become master of Forts Duquêne, Niagara, Catarakoui and the Point.

Children. Consider, also, on the other hand, my kindness in exhorting you to remain quiet on your mats, lest my blows should fall on you as on the English, and for fear of seeing your

blood spilt. How many English have been humbled last year at the Beautiful river by the massacre of General Bradock's army and of that at Chouaguen, which place I reduced to ashes. Add to that, the immediate advantages of the warriors of the King, my master, and of my children of every Nation.

Children. Let you, yourselves, now decide whether the English or the French be the more reliable and on which ought you to rely.

The English have built several forts in the most of your villages; you ought not to forget that to shut you up and to prevent all communication with your Father, they began by building a little beaver trap at Chouaguen.

Depend upon it, the English have no other object than to surround you and keep you in irons.

As you wish to occupy yourself with good business only, you ought not to nourish a serpent in your bosom. I would easily destroy those forts, but 'tis for you, children, to determine on the part you have to adopt to be rid of the English. The Master of Life has been kindly pleased to make use of me to remove the bandage from your eyes. I hope he will give you light.

You must have observed nothing but deceit and treachery in the conduct of the English.

What have they not done to the Delawares, your nephews? Have you not been, yourselves, to Niagara, saying that they inhumanly surprised and destroyed a Delaware village? Have they treated yourselves any better? Did you not inform me that they lately put one of your brethren to death and were detaining another in prison?

Do not these instances convince you that the English are your enemies? you ought to have perceived it long ago.

Wherefore have they as heretofore, scattered messages and belts by your warriors among all the Nations, my children, to induce them to side neither with the English nor French, if not in order to estrange these Nations from your interests and that the English should see themselves in a position to look on you as their slaves.

Wherefore did you, yourselves, send around secretly and [1]a message and a tomahawk among all the Nations, if not to swell your party? did you then desire to work at good business?

My children are too strongly attached to me to retain these messages, which they have sovereignly despised, and, in brief, sent down to me.

I content myself with furnishing you a single proof of this, by exhibiting to you the Belts you have carried throughout all the Nations with the little sticks you yourselves attached thereto, for the purpose of debauching those of Detroit.

My domiciliated children and those of the different tribes are incorruptible; they proved themselves such at the Beautiful river, at Chouaguen and in my other expeditions where they signalized themselves. They wait not my call; they fly to my assistance, and were it not through fear of the small-pox, would have guarded all the rivers by which the English pass, thoroughly resolved to give no quarter to any found among them. They will be all here at the breaking up of the ice; they wish to serve as a rampart to their Father.

I shall always remember that the Senecas have, of their own good will, taken up my hatchet at the Beautiful river and killed a great many of the English; they also fought

[1] Blank in the French text.—Ed.

successfully on Lake St. Sacrament, and many of them are still at Carillon. In fine, recently, at Niagara, they have agreed with the Delawares to go together to fight the English. This is the most convincing proof children can give their father of their attachment, since they strike his enemies; let those who love me follow the example of the Senecas; I shall then ever acknowledge them my true children.

Children. I'm certain the majority of you speak sincerely to me, but it may be that among you there are some who have come here only with a design to see and to listen in order to report the matter immediately to your brethren, the English; but I fear nothing, as I'm honest.

You do not see me puffed up by the advantages I possess over the English; I thank the Master of Life for them; he is aware of the justice of our cause and protects it.

I recommend you not to be afraid of the English, however they may threaten you; remain on your mats; I shall maintain you thereon, and all my children of the Nations will if necessary unite with you, to assist you in ridding yourselves of the English.

All my Praying children are enjoying peace; you may possess the same repose. The Master of Life has created you like us; many among you, perhaps, would make good Christians, like a number of your ancestors who, in my Father's time, embraced the true religion; they had a Missionary who wrote in most flattering terms of those ancients. I remember, also, having seen some of them. It will depend on your good conduct only for me to send you some missionaries to instruct you; you cannot expect so great an advantage from your brethren, the English.

You have, on the contrary, experienced that they have never made any effort, save to render you as unfortunate as themselves.

Children. I wish to afford you a more complete proof of my goodness.

The ill conduct of your brethren, the Mohawks, affects me; they are of the same blood as you, and I always regard them as my children; they have dwindled down to a small number, and 'tis certain that there will not, in a short time, be a solitary one of them remaining on the face of the earth, if they continue with the English. Go, tell them that we have buried, in the pit, all the bad business, so as not to talk of it any more; assure them that I am a good father; that I have arms open to receive them on the lands they will be willing to occupy, and that if they will return to me in good faith, and coöperate with me in the good work, they shall experience my kindness. I exhort you, even to oblige them, absolutely to abandon the English; you are not ignorant that they have already debauched your young men; this might happen again, and from children you would become your Father's enemies.

Children. I give you this Belt to confirm all I have just said to you; open, then, your eyes; defer no longer to follow the good advice of a Father who loves you tenderly. My father had your interests ever at heart; 'tis his son who addresses you. I have traversed the ocean to come to the aid of my children who have gone astray, and to gather them under my wings.

I give you warning, that should we ever quarrel, 'twill not be I who shall commence. But at the same time, be careful that your young people do not commit any bad acts. 'Twill be a pity to see our blood shed on both sides.

Children. By this same Belt I wish to provide against all the difficulties that might arise between us. For that purpose you must promise me, sincerely, to inform me, exactly, of the movements of the English, either in your neighborhood or elsewhere, as soon as you will learn them. 'Tis your interest as well as mine.

I notify you, also, that I will hit the English wherever they be, and I require of you, that in case my warriors and Indian children are obliged to pass through your villages, that you aid them every way in your power, to accomplish my intentions.

And said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And, at the same instant, the Iroquois of the Sault St. Louis and of the Lake of the Two Mountains, the Nepissingues and Algonkins of said Lake of the Two Mountains, the Outaouacs of Detroit, and the Pouteouatamis of Michillimakinac have spoken to the said Deputies of the Eight Nations, as the same has been explained by the Interpreters named above, and in like manner by the said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter to the said Deputies of the Eight Nations, as follows:

By a Belt.

Brethren. We are much rejoiced to see you working at good affairs. You have done well to recollect our Father, the late Mr. de Vaudreuil's words to your ancients. Remember how wise he was; it depends on yourselves alone to revive his words by listening to the address of our Father who is Mr. de Vaudreuil's son. No nation will forget the love he bore his children. Brethren, you perceive he is not less benevolent than his Father; therefore, follow his advice. We say this to you for your own advantage.

We are ever ready to sacrifice ourselves in our Father's defence; we constitute only the smallest portion of his children; he has a great many more whom you know in the Upper countries, whose numbers increase daily by a vast many Nations whom you do not know.

You have observed with what kindness our Father has spoken to us; engrave, then, his last speech in your memory and in your hearts; imitate us; labor at good business.

Lose no time in withdrawing the Mohawks from the English; let them remember the bloody battle fought last year on Lake Saint Sacrament; the manner in which they and we were treated, ought to induce you to make every effort to induce them to abandon the English. Warn them that if they persist in their obstinacy, they will no longer be able to be restored to favor, because not a single one of them will escape us. You are right in thinking that blood will be spilled next spring. Let them take care not to be in our path. We, Iroquois and all our Father's children, will be united together and serve him as ramparts.

The Nepissings and Algonkins.

By a Belt.

Brethren. There are no orators in our village; nevertheless, I address you in the name of the Nepissings and Algonkins.

We are the first who have inhabited this land; we saw a White—he was a Frenchman; we ran to him; he caressed us, and we have adopted him as a Father. You, the Five Nations, came afterwards; the French welcomed you also, and you declared yourselves their children.

As your seniors, we are obliged to exhort you to follow the advice and will of our Father; do not depart from it, for we shall hit all those who will not follow his good counsels.

His other children will be of the same sentiments as we, and we will perish before the least evil overtake him.

Brethren. Believe what we say; take pity on your wives and children if you can feel none for yourselves; on the least word from our Father, we shall sacrifice our lives.

This Nepissing chanted the war song and said: Father, I hate the English; I wish to strike them.

Brethren. I have another word to say to you from my nephews, the Outaouacs here present; they are young; they have engaged me to address you.

Take care that none of your people be in the neighborhood of the Point, and do not think of ever going to scout in any direction for the English. You might meet us, and we should kill each other.

The Outaouacs and Poutéouatamis.

Have each by a Belt expressed the same words as the Iroquois and the Nepissings; they, too, have chanted the war song, saying: Father, we are famished; give us fresh meat; we wish to eat the English; dispatch us quickly.

And said Sieurs Lacorne St. Luc, Lecavelier, St. Jean and Perthuis, Interpreters, have signed with us.

Done on the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And at the same moment the Deputies of the Eight Nations already have answered the speech of the Iroquois, Nepissings, Algonkins, Outaouacs and Poutéouatamis, as explained by said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, and also by Sieur de Saint Luc, Lecavelier and Saint Jean, Interpreters to the Iroquois, Nepissings, Algonkins, Outaouacs and Poutéouatamis, as follows:

By a Belt for each Nation.

Brethren. You have been witnesses of our address to our Father; you have been also present when we answered the speech he delivered by his last Belt; you consequently know our sentiments.

By the Belts we present you, we assure you that our sentiments will ever be the same, and that we appreciate truly the good advice you give us.

You Outaouacs, you say that you are young, yet you look far ahead; we thank you for your advice; we shall attend to it, but remember what you recommend to us, and conform thereunto yourselves.

And the said Sieurs Perthuis, de La Corne St Luc, Lecavelier and Saint Jean, Interpreters, have signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And on the three and twentieth of the said month of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at three o'clock in the forenoon, We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied as already stated; the Deputies of the before named Eight Nations, assisted by the said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, being in the said Council Chamber, Koués, an Oneida chief, arose and, according to the explanation of Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, said to us:

Father. We have listened attentively to your answers to our address; we are very grateful for it and thank you.

We are also much obliged for the talk you have made us by your last Belt; we have not lost a single word of it; we are ready to repeat to you all that you said to us; 'tis the very truth, and we have nothing to reply thereto. We assure you that we will always conform ourselves to your good advice and counsels.

We shall not permit the English to forestall the territory we inhabit; we shall not afford him any assistance and will always hold ourselves ready to defend ourselves against him. 'Twill not be very hard for us to stop him because he does not know how to travel in the woods.

We shall not lose any time in communicating to the Mohawk that you are willing to pardon him. We shall show him your Belt and will add a word from ourselves to it in order to give him sense and to invite him to withdraw from the English. We shall even do our best to oblige him to work at good business.

Father. We conclude by telling you that we grow young on experiencing, at your hands, the same kindness and the same heart as your late Father, Mr. de Vaudreuil, evinced towards us. We shall occupy ourselves henceforth only with good business and shall never depart from your will.

And said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And at the same moment Kouée, an Oneida chief, rose up and, according the the explanation of Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, said to us:

By a Belt.

Father. We have listened attentively to your answer to our address; all that you have said by your last Belt has made great impression on us; we have no reply to offer to the reproaches you have made us; every word you said to us is true; our heart is penetrated and we thank you therefor. By this Belt we assure you that we shall never have any will but yours, and that we will always work at good business.

In delivering up the two English medals:

Father. We cannot retain two medals which we have formerly had the folly to accept from our brethren, the English, as a mark of distinction.

We acknowledge that these medals have been the true cause of our error and that they have plunged us into bad business.

We strip ourselves of them; we cast them from us, in order not to think any more of the English.

By a Belt.

Father. We inform you of a message given us by a Nation which is neither French nor English, nor Indian, and inhabits the lands round about us. Some of those people were at Chouaguen when it was razed by your warriors.

We tell you by this Belt that that Nation has informed us that it would no longer support the continual vexations of the English, who not only ravage their lands and destroy their animals, but also incessantly maltreat themselves.

That Nation has proposed to annex us to itself in order to afford each other mutual help and defence against the English. We have not given our answer.

As we have not any other will than yours, we request you, Father, to tell us what you think is proper for us to do.

And the said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And on the twenty-fourth of the said month of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, We, the Governor General aforesaid, accompanied as already stated; the Deputies of the Eight beforenamed Nations, assisted by Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, being in the said Council Chamber, have caused said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, to explain to the Oneidas our answer to their speech as follows:

By a Belt.

Children. I am delighted that my answer to your address, and what I have said by my last Belt have made an impression on you. I have spoken to you as a good father, and told you nothing but what was true.

My domiciliated children, and those of the Upper countries, must have fortified you in your good sentiments by their talk. I wish you to imitate them, and let your Brethren, the Mohawks, profit by the pardon I have granted them.

By this Belt I repeat to you, that so long as you will work, in earnest, at good business, I shall take care of you and render you happy.

Children. I perceive, with pleasure, that you admit, yourselves, that the English have plunged you into all sorts of bad business that the torrent has brought along.

You strip yourselves of the medal; you could not retain it and work at good business.

I doubt not but those among you who may possess marks of distinction from the English will follow your example and cast them away. I shall thereby know that they are really willing to work at good affairs.

I am greatly disposed to reward those of my children of the Eight Nations who will signalize their zeal for good business.

By a Belt.

Children. You have afforded me pleasure in communicating to me the message sent you by a Nation which is neither French, nor English, nor Indians, whose settlements are round about you. I think I know that Nation. There is reason to believe that they are Palatines, a branch of a Nation belonging to the other side of the Great Lake, at present in alliance with the great Onontio.

I am not surprised that they could not accustom themselves to the harsh government of the English, and that they are grievously ill treated by it.

I have no doubt even that there are many malcontents in New England who would desire a favorable occasion of coming over to the French.

The proposal which that Nation made you, to unite with, and to afford, you mutual aid to defend you against the English, ought to teach you that 'tis time for you to declare against them and drive him from the territory inhabited by you and that Nation.

If the message of that Nation be sincere, I consent that you sustain it, and as soon as it will join you, Children, I shall protect it the same as you, and guard it against all insults; if it will retire close to me, I shall receive it and furnish it with lands.

But notify that Nation that in case it has given you this message with a view only to guarantee its settlements and itself against the incursions of my warriors and children, its trick will avail it nothing; for whensoever I shall think proper, I will dispatch my warriors to Corlac and wherever else any English will be found.

And said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, has signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And on the twenty-ninth of the said month of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied as already stated; the said Deputies of the beforenamed Eight Nations, assisted by said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, being in the said Council Chamber, Chinoniata, chief of the Onondagas, rose up and, according to the explanation of said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, said to us:

By a Belt.

Father. We have agreed not to keep anything secret. We yet have this word to speak to you.

We wish not to have any other will than yours, nor to form but one mind and one heart with you.

You have leveled the path from our villages to you; we do not wish it to present the least obstruction, and in order that the road which our children, Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, etc., have been accustomed to travel, may be always open, we have resolved to burn the forts the English have erected in our villages, should they be not thrown down before our arrival.

We shall repeat to you that we will not permit the English to come among us, and that we will always be faithful to our Father, Mr. de Vaudreuil.

Father. Catarakouy will be the place to which we shall repair to communicate to you whatever bad news we shall learn.

We are well disposed to assist, by all means in our power, your warriors and children of the Nations, whenever they will pass through the country we inhabit on their way to strike the English.

By some Strings of Wampum.

Father. We pray you by these Strings of Wampum to be so good as to give us our son, Mr. de Noyan, as Commander of Fort Frontenac. He loves us; we, therefore, prefer applying to him rather than to any other, to supply our wants. We shall also be glad to address him whenever we shall have anything of interest to communicate to you.

And said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied as before stated, immediately caused Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, to explain to the Deputies of the Eight beforenamed Nations our answer to their address this day, as follows:

By a Belt.

Children. I am delighted that you observe the promise you have given me, not to keep anything secret; and assure me that you would have no other will than mine, and form but one mind and one heart with me.

Your resolution to burn the posts erected by the English in your villages affords me pleasure. I recommend you to put it in execution as soon as you reach home, should these forts not be razed by the English. You admit, yourselves, that they would be an obstruction in the path our children, Messrs de Longueuil, Noyan, etc., have been in the habit of traveling to reach your villages.

Children. Adhere to your present resolution never to permit the English to come among you, and be always faithful to me.

You will do very well to go, according to the custom of your ancients, to Catarakoui to communicate to me whatever bad news you learn. Never forget your promise to me to aid in every way possible my warriors and my children of the Nations, whenever they will pass through the country you inhabit on their way to strike the English. 'Tis for your own interest.

By some Strings of Wampum.

The confidence you place in your child, Mr. de Noyan, affords me pleasure; he loves you, and you could not have a better friend near me. By these Belts of Wampum, I assure you that the officer whom I shall send to command at Fort Frontenac, will be known and loved by you; he will watch over your interests, and the friendship you will feel for him will induce you even to inform him exactly of every matter of interest which may come to your ears.

And said Sieur Perthuis hath signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And on the thirtieth of the said month of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, at three o'clock in the afternoon, We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied as before stated; the said Deputies of the Eight beforenamed Nations, assisted by said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, being in the said Council Chamber, Koé, an Oneida chief, arose, and, according to the explanation of said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, said to us:

Father. 'Twas I, who am nobody, that you employed to convey your message to the Five Nations, to whom I have made three journeys to gain over to you your children, particularly the Oneidas. God, who rules all things, has accorded you complete success. To effect that, required nothing less than you, Father, who are generally known and beloved by all the Nations, out of respect for that great man, Mr de Vaudreuil, your Father, who came to this country to rescue the Five Nations from their error.

Father. You see the Five Nations disposed to do whatever you please. I speak not for myself; the Nations approve with all their hearts what I say to you on their behalf.

Father. Courage; comfort the children who wish not to be separated from you, and to form but one with you so long as they live; they are in hopes of eventually professing the same religion.

By a Belt.

Father: Devourer of villages. We have learned that you leave to-morrow for Quebec. We wish you a safe and prosperous voyage.

Six Oneidas of us are here, who wish to tell you our sentiments.

We are penetrated by the goodness with which you have received us; your words make all the impression you can desire; we shall never depart from them.

All our brethren who, like us, have heard your words, cease not to say that you have told truth; have asserted nothing which cannot be proved. None of the Five Nations could make any reply to it, and all of one common accord say, that there is nothing better for them to do than to labor, like us, at good business. Such, Father, are the promises which we have jointly made.

Father. The Oneidas speak to you, and by this Belt assure you that they seriously and inviolably adhere to their Father, Mr. de Vaudreuil, and renounce the English from this day forward.

We do not utter vain words; we beg you to accept the proof we offer of our sincerity. For this purpose, we leave seventeen of our people to pass the winter with you; six of these are warriors, and will do their utmost whenever the opportunity occurs, to show you what they can do, and hope that the conduct which they will observe will render them distinguished among the number of your most attached children.

And said Sieur Perthuis, the Interpreter, has signed with us.

Done the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

And thereupon We, the Governor-General aforesaid, accompanied as above mentioned, have caused said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, to explain to the Deputies of the beforenamed Eight Nations our answer to their speech this day, as follows:

Son. I repeat the satisfaction I entertain for your zeal and the proofs you have afforded me of your attachment. I thank the Master of Life for having been pleased to crown with success my efforts to bring closer to me my children of the Five Nations, who, up to this time, have been intractable. This success affords me the more joy, inasmuch as I am fully persuaded that the recollection they possess of my late Father's kindnesses, has not a little contributed to that event. I am confident the Five Nations sincerely desire to do my will, and that they will perform their promises.

I shall ever love my children, the Five Nations; let them take courage themselves; let them be inseparable from me, and, by their good conduct, render themselves worthy the happiness enjoyed by my Praying children. I shall spare no pains to procure for them the like advantage.

By a Belt.

Children. It affords me much pleasure to see you before I leave for Quebec. I am much obliged for the wishes you make for my safe voyage.

I am delighted to hear your last sentiments; my words could not fail to make an impression on your minds. Be firm in your resolution to conform yourselves thereto. I am pleased to see that the Five Nations have no reply to make to my words; I shall always speak the truth, and whilst the Five Nations will work, like you, at good business, they will be happy.

I am well assured of your sentiments; you are, from this very moment, among the number of my most faithful children. By this Belt I exhort you to persevere and to totally forget the English.

You leave seventeen of your people here; I shall take care of them and profit by the good disposition of your warriors. I know them to be brave, and am well assured that they will distinguish themselves on the first opportunity.

And the said Sieur Perthuis, Interpreter, hath signed with us.

Done on the day and year aforesaid. Thus signed in the original.

We, Pierre Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King throughout all New France, the territories and countries of Louisiana,

Do certify that this present copy agrees with the original remaining in our Secretary's office.

In testimony whereof have We signed these presents, caused the seal of our arms to be affixed thereunto and our Secretary to countersign the same.

Done at Montreal, the fifteenth of February, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

(Signed), VAUDREUIL.

By my Lord:

(Signed), SAINT SAUVEUR.

Abstract of Despatches received from Canada.

Besides the letters M. de Vaudreuil, the Governor-General, has written respecting the Choueguen expedition, he has sent, by the same opportunity, an account of what transpired on the other frontiers of the Colony, since reporting particulars in the beginning of June.

Nothing very interesting occurred in the direction of Fort Duquesne. Sieur Dumas, who is in command there, has contrived to send out detachments of soldiers, Canadians and Indians to the frontiers of the English Colonies, both to harass them and to obtain information of any movements against him. All these detachments have been successful, notwithstanding they found the English frontiers pretty bare. According to their reports, the English do not appear disposed to make any attempt this year against Fort Duquesne. Their preparations had no other object than to protect their frontiers and their farm work. Several months even had passed at the close of June, without a wagon or bateau having arrived at Fort Cumberland, whose garrison had been greatly diminished by sickness, and was complaining that it had not been paid; and Sieur Dumas had remarked to M. de Vaudreuil that the place would probably be abandoned. That officer, however, kept always on his guard, and was preparing to proceed against the enemy on the supposition that the latter might march against him; Sieur de Vaudreuil observes that Sieur Dumas will, in that case, be in a condition to offer an effectual resistance, the more especially as, in consequence of the destruction of Chouaguen, a detachment of Indians can be sent towards the Beautiful river who, otherwise must have been reserved for the defence of Forts Frontenac and Niagara.

M. de Vaudreuil was equally easy as regards the River St. John. Sieur Boishébert, commanding at that quarter, continued to maintain himself, and even to send out detachments to harass the English towards Acadia; he was well seconded by the Indians of those parts.

Despite the precautions unceasingly taken by the English to prevent the ancient French inhabitants of Acadia retiring to French territory, some families always escaped whom Sieur Boishébert sent to the most convenient places, agreeably to the orders he had received from the Marquis de Vaudreuil. His Majesty has been informed that the English government had, at the commencement of last winter, caused a somewhat considerable number of those ancient families to be seized, in order to be expatriated and distributed throughout the interior of Carolina. That cruel treatment has been very badly received even in that Colony, where the

Pennsylvania 1756.

The Governor mentioned to the Council that at his Instance Mr. Spangenberg had made out a List of the Moravian Brethren belonging to the Bethlehem Oeconomy and a State of their Society in other parts of America which was read and it appeared by Mr. Spangenberg's Account that at this Time there are at Bethlehem Two hundred and Ten Persons besides Ninety six Children some Orphans and others belonging to some Brethren and Friends who are not of the Bethlehem Oeconomy. That Bethlehem makes out a certain Religious Society intended for the furtherance of the Gospel as well among the Heathen as Christians — Forty eight of the abovementioned Brethren and Sisters are actually employed for that end among the Heathen, not only on the Continent of America, as Pennsylvania, New England, Caribbee, Surinam &c., but also in several Islands, as St. Thomas's, Croix, John's, Jamaica &c. Besides them mentioned just now, there are Fifty four of them employed in the Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Jersey and Carolina Governments in preaching of the Gospel, keeping of Schools and the like. — Sixty two of them are merely employed in the Education of our Children at Bethlehem and Nazareth as attendants and Tutors. — Forty five single Men and eight Couples of married People are gone to Carolina, to make a New Settlement there, and fifty more who are come for that end from Europe, will go there soon — There are seventy two of the abovementioned Brethren in Holy Orders, viz: four Bishops, Twelve Ordinaries, Priests) and the rest Deacons, and as many Acolothi, who are preparing for the Ministry in the Congregation and now and then are made use of like Deacons. About ninety of the Children at Bethlehem and Nazareth have their Parents abroad, mostly on the Gospels Account — Four hundred and twenty five of those in the foregoing List are under Age — Not all, who are named in this Catalogue, live in Bethlehem Township, but some in Sachona, some in Lichy and some in another Township, joining Bethlehem Township — There are Eighty two Indians besides those young Indian Women, who live with our Young Women, and besides the Savages, who are going and coming and staying longer or shorter with us.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday 15th of December 1756.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Strettell, James Hamilton, William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwallader } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceeding Council were read and approved.

This day having been appointed for hearing the Petitions against Justice Consell, The Justice, the Petitioners, and their Evidences who had been served with Notices, attended; and being called in, the Witnesses on both sides were fully examined upon their respective Qualifications, and upon the whole it appeared that Justice Consall was addicted to Drink, and had made too frequent a Practice of hearing Causes in Publick Houses and thereby occasioning unnecessary Expence to the Parties.

The Governor recommended it to the Council to make Enquiry into the State of the Proprietary Indian Purchases and particularly of such as were made of any Lands comprized within the Bounds mentioned by Teedyuscung in his Speeches at Easton and to examine the Council Journals and all other Books, Papers, and Evidences relating to the late and former Transactions with the Indians, and particularly the Evidences who were present at the one and half Days Walk performed in Pursuance of the Deed in 1686 and Confirmation Deed in 1737 and every thing else that may give light into this Affair that he might be furnished in Time with all necessary Informations and Materials to enable him to make a proper Defence for the Proprietaries and Government against the Charges made by Teedyuscung at the late Treaty. — All the Members of Council promise to give their Assistance in and to meet as often as called upon to Expedite the Enquiry but the care thereof is more immediately committed to Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Shoemaker, and Mr. Logan, and the Secretary

is

is Ordered to furnish and lay before the Committee all the Proprietaries Deeds for their Indian Purchases together with the Council Books, Minutes of Treaty, Indian Treaties and every other matter necessary for the said Enquiry.

The Governor informed the Council that Sir William Johnson had appointed Mr Croghan to transact Indian Affairs in this Province, and had sent him here with Instructions for that purpose, which he had communicated to him, that Mr Croghan in several Conversations which had passed between them had declared it to be his Opinion, that there should be a Meeting with the Indians as early as possible in the Spring, that their Business being finished in time they might be at Liberty to take such measures as Sir William Johnson should request of them in the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, and that all possible endeavours should be used to get the Ohio Indians to come to the Meeting, that thereupon he had desired Mr Croghan to put down his Thoughts in Writing which he had done in a Letter that was read in these Words

A Letter from Mr George Croghan to Governor Denny.

Philadelphia December the 13th 1756.

Sir,

On perusal of the late Treaty held at Easton, I find that the Indians made a Complaint of their being defrauded out of some of their Lands; upon which the Commissioners acquainting your Honour, that many goods were brought than could be conveniently disposed of, it was agreed by you to propose to them immediate Satisfaction, which they refused, alledging that they were not the Persons who had power to receive it; and as they could not then finish the great Work they came about, that they intended to come in the Spring and finish it. — To which your Honor was pleased to Answer, you would be glad to meet them at any time. From which I am of Opinion, that the Government cannot avoid giving the Indians a Meeting to settle this or any other Difference that subsists between them, as I think it will be for the good of his Majesty's Service to have these Affairs immediately accommodated; and I am also of Opinion, this Meeting ought to be held before the first of March; for it is probable, if it should be put off longer, it may impede his Majesty's Service, as the Indians may be called together in the Spring by Sir William Johnson, to join the Troops under the Command of his Excellency Lord Loudoun. And as I have a Deputation from Sir William Johnson for the transacting of Indian Affairs here, I assure your Honor, that I will do every thing in my power to settle, in an amicable manner, those Differences, and in the mean time let Sir William Johnson know that the Indians are to meet here, and have his further Instructions on that head. — I am of Opinion if proper Steps be taken, that some of the Ohio Indians (who are the proper Indians to settle those Affairs) may be brought to this Meeting.

I am, with respect, Your Honor's most obedient Servant.

George Croghan.

The Council knowing Mr Croghan's Circumstances was not a little surprized at the Appointment, and desired to see his Credentials, on which Mr Croghan was sent for and at the Governor's instance he produced a Paper of Instructions under Sir William Johnson's hand which was read and a Copy taken of it in these Words.

Sir William Johnsons Instructions to George Croghan Esquire.

Fort Johnson November 24th 1756.

Sir,

You will proceed to Philadelphia as soon as you can, or to any part of that Province where the good of his Majesty's Indian Interest may require.

You are to endeavour all in your power to find out the disposition of such Indians as are still living in them parts and try all means to convince them it is their interest to continue Friends to the English and the Six Nations.

If you find them well inclined, then you will encourage them to come and join his Majesty's Arms here, or any where else they may be wanted next Spring.

You

Pennsylvania 1756.

You will also enquire into the Cause of the Delawares and Shawonese behaviour to their Brethren, the English, in them parts, and assure them that if they will come, and let me know wherein they are injured, I will endeavour to have justice done them, so that that unhappy difference may be settled.

In case you am met with the old Onondago Indian, who lives near Shamokin, I would have you employ him, and send him either to the General Meeting, soon to be held at Onondago, there to learn what passes at that Council, or to the Shawonese and Six Nations, living at the Ohio, to know their Resolutions; and give him in Charge to lose no time, so that I may know as soon as possible what he learns from them. You may assure him he shall be well rewarded, provided he excels himself properly on this Occasion. — I wish you a good Journey, and am,

Sir, Your most humble Servant

William Johnson

To George Croghan Esquire; Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District.

The Governor told the Council he had abundance to lay before them with respect to the Deficiency of Quarters for the Soldiers now in Town. — The Examinations of the Evidences and Petitions against Justice Kinsel having taken up the greatest part of the day, the Council agreed to meet early to Morrow Morning, in Order to fall upon some expedients for the better Quartering of the Soldiers.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 15th. December 1756

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant-Governor.

James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that Murders had been lately committed in the Frontiers, near the Line dividing Northampton from Berks County, and there was Reason to believe, they were committed by Indians, who were at the late Treaty, as would appear by a Letter from Mr. Horsfield, inclosing the Examination of an Indian, called, Ahoan, delivered to the Governor by Tattamy, who gave Ahoan a good Character, and was of Opinion, that the Mischief was actually done by some of the Indians in their Return from the Treaty. The Letter and Tattamy's Testimony being read, they were ordered to be entered.

Examination taken before Timothy Horsfield Esqr. the 1st. Decemr. 1756.

The 30th. November 1756 in the Evening came Ephraim Coulver the Taverntreeper opposite Bethlehem, informing me, that Nicodemus had been with him and told him, that a young Indian Man was come to their House, and had something very particular to say, concerning the Indians where he came from.

I sent and desired Nicodemus to come to morrow morning to me and bring the young Indian Man with him.

December the 1st. came Nicodemus

Ahoan, the young Indian Informer.

old Tattamy the Indian } Interpreters

Augustus - - - - - do.

Joshua - - - - - do.

Ahoan, a Mahikander says, that he went in Company with Three other Indians to

Wyoming

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday 14th of December, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	James Hamilton,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwallader,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

This day having been appointed for hearing the Petitions against Justice Bonsell, The Justice, the Petitioners, and their Evidences who had been served with Notices attended; and being called in, the Witnesses on both sides were fully examined upon their respective Qualifications, and upon the whole it appeared that Justice Bonsall was addicted to drink, and had made too frequent a practice of hearing Causes in Publick Houses, and thereby occasioning unnecessary Expence to the parties.

The Governor recommended it to the Council, to make Enquiry into the State of the Proprietary Indian purchases, and particularly of such as were made of any Lands comprized within the bounds mentioned by Teedyuscung in his Speeches at Easton, and to examine the Council Journals, and all other Books, Papers and Evidences relating to the late and former Transactions with the Indians, and particularly the Evidences who were present at the one and half day's Walk, performed in pursuance of the Deed of 1686, and Confirmation Deed in 1737, and every thing else that may give light into this Affair, that he might be furnished in Time with all necessary Informations and Materials to enable him to make a proper Defence for the Proprietaries and Government against the Charges made by Teedyuscung at the late Treaty. All the Members of Council promise to give their Assistance in, and to meet as often as called upon to Expedite the Enquiry; but the care thereof is more immediately committed to Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Logan, and the Secretary is Ordered to furnish and lay before the Committee all the Proprietaries' Deeds for their Indian purchases, together with the Council Books, Minutes of Property, Indian Treaties, and every other matter necessary for the said Enquiry.

The Governor informed the Council that Sir William Johnson had appointed Mr. Croghan to transact Indian Affairs in this Province, and had sent him here with Instructions for that purpose, which he had communicated to him; that Mr. Croghan in several Conversations which had passed between them had declared it to be his opinion, that there shou'd be a meeting with the Indians as early as possible in the Spring, that their business being finished in time they might be at Liberty to take such measures as Sir William Johnson shou'd request of them in the Operations of the ensuing

Campaign, and that all possible endeavours shou'd be used to get the Ohio Indians to come to the Meeting; that, thereupon, he had desired Mr. Croghan to put down his thoughts in Writing, which he had done in a Letter that was read in these Words:

A Letter from Mr. George Croghan to Governor Denny.

"PHILADELPHIA, December the 13, 1756.

"Sir:

"On perusal of the late Treaty held at Easton, I find that the Indians made a Complaint of their being defrauded out of some of their Lands; upon which the Commissioners acquainting your Honour, that more goods were brought than cou'd be conveniently disposed of, it was agreed by you to propose to them immediate Satisfaction, which they refused, alledging that they were not the Persons who had power to receive it, and as they cou'd not then finish the great Work they came about, that they intended to come in the Spring and finish it, To which your Honour was pleased to Answer, you wou'd be glad to meet them at any time; From which I am of Opinion, that the Government cannot avoid giving the Indians a Meeting to settle this or any other Difference that subsists between them, as I think it will be for the good of his Majesty's Service to have these Affairs immediately accommodated; and am also of Opinion this Meeting ought to be held before the first of March, for it is probable, if it shou'd be put off longer, it may impede his Majesty's Service, as the Indians may be called together in the Spring by Sir William Johnson, to join the Forces under the Command of his Excellency Lord Loudoun; And as I have a deputation from Sir William Johnson for the transacting of Indian Affairs here, I assure your Honour, that I will do every thing in my power to settle, in an amicable manner, those differences, and in the mean time let Sir William Johnson know that the Indians are to meet here, and have his further Instructions on that head; I am of Opinion, if proper Steps be taken, that some of the Ohio Indians (who are the proper Indians to Settle those Affairs) may be brought to this meeting.

"I am, with respect, Your Honor's most obedient Servant,

"GEORGE CROGHAN."

The Council knowing Mr. Croghan's Circumstances was not a little surprized at the Appointment, and desired to see his Credentials; on which Mr. Croghan was sent for and at the Governor's instance he produced a paper of Instructions under Sir William Johnson's hand which was read, and a Copy taken of it in these Words:

Sir William Johnson's Instructions to George Croghan, Esquire.

"FORT JOHNSON, November 24th, 1756.

"Sir:

"You will proceed to Philadelphia as soon as you can, or to any

part of that Province where the good of his Majesty's Indian Interest may require.

"You are to endeavour all in your power to find out the disposition of such Indians as are still living in them parts, and try all means to convince them it is their interest to continue Friends to the English and the Six Nations.

"If you find them well inclined, then you will encourage them to come and join his Majesty's Arms here, or any where else they may be wanted next Spring.

"You will also enquire into the Cause of the Delawares and Shawonese behaviour to their Brethren the English, in them parts; and assure them if they will come, and let me know wherein they are injured, I will endeavour to have justice done them, so that that unhappy difference may be settled.

"In case you can meet with the old Onondago Indian, who lives near Shamokin, I would have you employ him and send him either to the General Meeting soon to be held at Onondago, there to learn what passes at that Council, or to the Shawonese and Six Nations, living at the Ohio, to know their Resolutions; and give him in Charge to loose no time, so that I may know as soon as possible what he learns from them. You may assure him he shall be well rewarded, provided he exerts himself properly on this Occasion. I wish you a good Journey; and

"Am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM JOHNSON.

"To GEORGE CROGHAN, Esquire, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District."

The Governor told the Council he had abundance to lay before them, with respect to the deficiency of Quarters for the Soldiers now in Town. The Examinations of the Evidences and Petitions against Justic Bonsel, having taken up the greatest part of the day, the Council agreed to meet early to-Morrow Morning, in order to fall upon some expedient for the better Quartering of the Soldiers.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 15th December, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, }

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Pennsylvania 1756.

You will also enquire into the Cause of the Delawares and Shawonese behaviour to their Brethren, the English, in them parts, and assure them that if they will come, and let me know wherein they are injured, I will endeavour to have justice done them, so that that unhappy difference may be settled.

In case you can meet with the old Onondago Indian, who lives near Shamokin, I would have you employ him, and send him either to the General Meeting, soon to be held at Onondago, there to learn what passes at that Council, or to the Shawonese and Six Nations, living at the Ohio, to know their Resolutions; and give him in Charge to come in time, that I may know as soon as possible what he learns from them. You may assure him he shall be well rewarded, provided he executs himself properly on this Occasion. — I wish you a good Journey, and am,

Sir, Your most humble Servant.

William Johnson

To George Croghan Esquire; Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District.

The Governor told the Council he had abundance to lay before them with respect to the Deficiency of Quarters for the Soldiers now in Town. — The Examinations of the Evidences and Petitions against Justice Arnold having taken up the greatest part of the day, the Council agreed to meet early to Morrow Morning, in Order to fall upon some expedients for the better Quartering of the Soldiers.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 15th: December 1756

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant-Governor.

James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that Murders had been lately committed in the Frontiers, near the Line dividing Northampton from Berks County, and there was Reason to believe, they were committed by Indians, who were at the late Treaty, as would appear by a Letter from Mr. Horsfield, inclosing the Examination of an Indian, called, Ahoan, delivered to the Governor by Tattamy, who gave Ahoan a good Character, and was of Opinion, that the Mischief was actually done by some of the Indians in their Return from the Treaty. The Letter and Tattamy's Testimony being read, they were ordered to be entered.

Examination taken before Timothy Horsfield Esqr the 1st: Decemr: 1756.

The 30th: November 1756 in the Evening came Ephraim Coulver the Tavernkeeper opposite Bethlehem, informing me, that Nicodemus had been with him, and told him, that a young Indian Man was come to their House, and had something very particular to say, concerning the Indians where he came from.

I sent and desired Nicodemus to come to morrow morning to me and bring the young Indian Man with him.

December the 1st: came Nicodemus

Ahoan, the young Indian Informer.

old Tattamy the Indian, Augustus, Joshua } Interpreters

Ahoan, a Mahikander says, that he went in Company with Three other Indians to

Wyoming

Wyoming, and stay'd there one Day, he says further, that he heard some Indians on the Sasquehannah were starved to Death for want of Victuals, and he thought, what shall I do there, I will return again to the white People; accordingly he returned alone, about half Way from Wyoming to Fort Allen, he met with four Shawonese Indians, who related to him, that Armstrong the Indian, with five other Indians, was gone to the left Hand, from there towards the little Schuylkill to kill the White People; and that also four Minisink Indians were gone towards Brodhead's, or Minisink, all painted and white Feathers on their Heads. The same Day in the Evening he came to Nathaniel's hunting Hutt, about Sixteen Miles from Fort Allen; there he found an Indian sitting at a Fire; the Indian gave him directly some Flower, and said, bake thee Bread and eat: when Ahoan had made his Bread, there came Six Indians dressed in their warlike Manner, that was Armstrong and his Company; they placed themselves round the Fire and Ahoan gave them Share of his Bread, one of the Six Indians, a Shawonese, opened his Bundle and gave Ahoan a Piece of Tallow; and on being asked where he got it, the Indian told him, they had killed a Cow near Fort Allen and also a Horse, because they could not catch it, and he shewed him the Bell the Horse had on.

After a while, the same Indian said to Ahoan, "We have been at the little Schuylkill, about the "White People, to do some Mischief, but the Snow (it was half Leg deep at that Place) has hindered "us being afraid to be discovered, therefore we will go to the Minisink Town on the Sasquehannah "and secure our Goods, and then we will return to the Inhabitants about the Wind-Gap and "Minisink, and get Six or Seven Scalps, and, if possible, take some alive, and therewith we "will go to the French and rejoice them with the Scalps, and will stay awhile with them".

These Indians would fain have had Ahoan to go with them, but he would not.

About Ten Miles from Fort Allen, he found Three Indian Delawares, who told him, that the Three Cayuga Indians, that were at the Treaty, were gone towards Allemingle, to kill the white People. He also met Teedyuscung about Seven or Eight Miles from Fort Allen, with Capt Harris and both their Families; Ahoan says, he did not know whether Teedyuscung knew any thing of these Affairs, or not. He having told Teedyuscung, that he was going to the white People again, Teedyuscung answered, it is well.

All this has happened within these few Days

Tim? Horsfield

On the Second Instant, Moses Tattamy came to see the Governor, and being asked about the Contents of this Letter, he said, he believed Ahoan to be an honest Indian, and to have told the Truth. And Tattamy said, that Ahoan told him, the Indians declared they did not mind Teedyuscung, and that several of them, when the Powder given them was dividing among them, said, now we have got something to kill our Brethren with. Tattamy likewise said, he believed Teedyuscung had little or no Authority among his own People, and was always doubtful, whether he was empowered by any other Nation.

The Governor acquainted the Council, that, notwithstanding the Orders given by him to the Magistrates and his Messages to the Assembly, and repeated Applications made by Col Bouquet to the Provincial Commissioners, the King's Forces still remained in a most miserable Condition; neither Assembly, Commissioners, nor Magistrates having done any thing to relieve them, tho' the Weather grew more pinching, and the small Pox was encreasing among the Soldiers to such a Degree that the whole Town would soon become an Hospital. That Colonel Bouquet, being a Foreigner, was loath to take vident Measures, but if something was not instantly done, he hoped the Governor would issue a Warrant to the Sheriff, to assign him Quarters in private Houses. That the Publick Housekeepers were, in general, miserably poor, and had no Beds or Necessaries, and were not in Ability to provide

provide them. In short, that he was cruelly and barbarously treated, and urged the Governor to come to Resolutions instantly, that the Soldiers might be relieved, and an Hospital provided. He added, that the new Hospital was promised to him by the Managers, but they drew back from their Promises; and he could neither get the new Hospital, nor the old one, nor any House for an Hospital.

Mr. Shoemaker was kind enough to undertake, with the Mayor and Capt. Tullihen, once more to examine carefully the Publick Houses, and to make Report thereof with all the Expedition possible, that the Governor might be enabled to lay a very exact Account before the Assembly, in Proof of their Insufficiency to afford Quarters for the Numbers ..... demanded, according to the following Paper delivered by the Mayor.

Captain Tullehen's Demand of Quarters, &c.

In Obedience to Orders received from his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, Colonel Stanwix has thought proper to send Captain Tullehen to Philadelphia to demand Quarters for the first Battallion of His Majesty's Sixty Second, or Royal American Regiment.

Captain Tullehen demands Quarters as follows.

Quarters for 500 Men; a Hospital for the Sick; a Store House; a Guard-Room for an Officer, and Men.

Billetts for the Officers.

Colonel one; Lieutenant Colonel one; Majors one; Captains eight; Subalterns thirty; Staff ..... Officers six. Total Forty seven.

NB. There must be Fire and Candles for the Guard Room, and for the Hospital.

Besides the above, Captain Gate's Company of Independents, Forty Seven Men, Four Officers.

The whole have Billets delivered them on the Publick Houses.

Attwood Shute, Mayor.

December 13. 1756.

The Minutes of the Indian Treaty at Easton was prepared, and sent to Governor Belcher with the following Letter.

Philadelphia 15th. December 1756

Sir

I do myself the Honour to send You the Minutes of the Conferences, lately held at Easton, with some Delawares and other Indians. Teedyuscung their Chief, is, as I am informed a Native of N. Jersey, from whence he removed, not long since, to Wyoming, where were several Delaware, Shawonese and Mohickons, with whom the Inhabitants of both ..... Provinces lived in a very friendly manner, and carried on a considerable Indian Trade; and notwithstanding this and many mutual good Offices done to each other, the French Indians from the Ohio corrupted them, after the Defeat of General Braddock, and persuaded them to join their Parties in their Incursions on our Frontiers. The Government, apprized of this cruel and unexpected Procedure of the Delawares, sent a Remonstrance to Sir William Johnson, to be laid before the great Council of the Six Nations, in which it was insisted, that, agreeable to their Treaties, they should call these independent Indians to Account, and oblige them to desist further Hostilities; and accordingly, the Six Nations did interpose their Authority, and insisted, that their Nephews should lay down the Hatchet with which they had ungratefully struck their Brethren of Pennsylvania, and return to their antient and, till then, uninterrupted Friendship with them. In consequence of which, Overtures of Peace were made first at Diahogo, and afterwards at Easton in July last; but the Indians not bringing with them their Prisoners, as was insisted upon, and expected, by this Government, a further Meeting at Easton was proposed and agreed to, and Teedyuscung coming there with his Indians, by the Advice of Council and Assembly, I went to confer with him.

You

You will please to observe, that, in the Course of those Conferences, the Chief has warmly solicited me to use my good Offices with You, that the Indians, now living in your Province, may have Liberty, if they please, to go and visit their Relations and Friends in the Indian Country, using the Road opened thro' this Province to Diahoga, whence they may return again to their former Residence, whenever they chuse it. The Chief thinks, when the Indians come to see one another, and know how friendly those in your Province have been treated, it will dispose them to Peace, and enable him to gain over large Numbers. He particularly desired this Favour for one of your Indians called Philip, who it seems has been put into Prison, but released, and lives now along with the other Indians.

As Teedyuscung made the strongest Assurances of doing all in his Power to encrease the Number of His Majesty's Friends, I think it would be for the public Service, if their Request be complied with, and those amongst You be permitted to visit their Friends on the Sasquehannah; and in case You shall be of the same Opinion, and shall give such as are willing to go your Passports and Recommendations to me, I shall not fail to protect and assist them in their Journey.

You will be pleased to observe further, that the Indians have represented the People of your Province, as well as Others, in an unfavourable Manner, as not having done them Justice, with respect to their Lands. And as You will think with me, that, if the Indians have any just Causes of Complaint, it will be the better the sooner these are heard and determined. I am persuaded, they will not want your best Advice and Assistance, whenever they apply to You on such Occasion. I am

Sir
your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
William Denny

Governor Belcher.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 18th December 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker,
James Hamilton, William Logan,
Joseph Turner, John Mifflin,
Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader
} Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that, finding the Representations of the Misery of the Soldiers, for Want of Quarters, made by himself and Colonel Bouquet, produced no Manner of Effect on the Assembly, or Commissioners, he sent for the Sheriff, and, in the Presence of Colonel Bouquet, acquainted him, that he was making out a Warrant, which he would direct to him, to provide Quarters for the Soldiers in private Houses, and desired him to stay till it should be finished, which he did; and it was delivered to Col. Bouquet, but as there was a blank in it for the Number of Soldiers unprovided for, it was agreed, that this should be filled up, and the Warrant brought again to the Governor, before it should be delivered to the Sheriff. On this Mr. Callas proposed to let some of his particular Friends know that such a Step would be taken, in case Quarters were not provided, which might very easily be done, as there were many empty Houses in Town, and none but straw Beds were required, with Wood and a few Necessaries, that might very soon be provided at a small Expence; and he believed, when it came to be known, that Colonel Bouquet had

the

The Governor informed the Council that Murders had been lately committed in the Frontiers, near the Line dividing Northampton from Berks County; and there was Reason to believe they were committed by Indians who were at the late Treaty, as would appear by a Letter from Mr. Horsfield, inclosing an Examination of an Indian called Akoan, delivered to the Governor by Tattamy, who gave Akoan a good Character, and was of Opinion that the Mischief was actually done by some of the Indians in their Return from the Treaty. The Letter and Tattamy's Testimony being read they were ordered to be entered.

"*Examination taken before Timothy Horsefield, Esqr., the 1st December*, 1756.

"The 30th November, 1756, in the Evening, came Ephraim Coulver, the Tavernkeeper opposite Bethlehem, informing me that Nicodemus had been with him, and told him that a young Indian Man was come to their House, and had something very particular to say concerning the Indians where he came from.

"I sent and desired Nicodemus to come to-morrow morning to me, and bring the young Indian Man with him.

"December the 1st came Nicodemus,

"Akoan, the young Indian Informer,

"Old Tattamy, the Indian,
"Augustus, d°.
"Joshua, d°.
} Interpreters.

"Akoan, a Mahikander, says, that he went in Company with Three other Indians to Wyoming, and stay'd there one Day; he says further, that he heard some Indians on the Sasquehannah were starved to Death for want of Victuals, and he thought, what shall I do there; I will return again to the white People; accordingly, he returned alone; about half Way from Wyoming to Fort Allen, he met with Four Shawonese Indians, who related to him that Armstrong, the Indian, with Five other Indians, was gone to the left Hand, from there towards the little Schuylkill, to kill the White People, and that also Four Minisink Indians were gone towards Brodhead's, or Minisink, all painted, and white Feathers on their Heads. The same Day, in the Evening, he came to Nathaniel's hunting Hutt, about sixteen Miles from Fort Allen; there he found an Indian sitting at a Fire; the Indian gave him some Flower, and said, 'bake thee Bread and eat!' When Akoan had made his Bread, there came Six Indians, dressed in their Warlike Manner, that was Armstrong and his Company; they placed themselves round the Fire, and Akoan gave them share of his Bread; one of the Six Indians, a Shawonese, opened his Bundle and gave Akoan a Piece of Tallow, and on being asked where he got it, the Indian told him they had killed a Cow near Fort Allen, and also a

Horse, because they could not catch it, and he shewed him the Bell the Horse had on.

"After a while the same Indian said to Akoan, 'We have been at the little Schuylkill, about the White People, to do some Mischief, but the Snow (it was half Leg deep at that Place) has hindered us, being afraid to be discovered, therefore we will go to the Minisink Town on the Sasquehannah and secure our Goods, and then we will return to the Inhabitants about the Wind Gap and Minisink, and get Six or Seven Scalps, and if possible, take some alive, and therewith we will go to the French and rejoice them with the Scalps, and will stay awhile with them.'

"These Indians would fain have had Akoan to go with them, but he would not.

"About Ten Miles from Fort Allen he found Three Indians, Delawares, who told him that the Three Cayuga Indians that were at the Treaty were gone towards Allemingle to kill the white People. He also met Teedyuscung about Seven or Eight Miles from Fort Allen with Captain Harris and both their Families. Akoan says he did not know whether Teedyuscung knew anything of these Affairs or not, he Having told Teedyuscung that he was going to the white People again; Teedyuscung answered, 'it is well.'

"All this has happened within these few Days.

"TIM°. HORSFIELD."

On the Second Instant, Moses Tattamy came to see the Governor, and being asked about the Contents of this Letter, he said he believed Akoan to be an honest Indian, and to have told the Truth. And Tattamy said that Akoan told him the Indians declared they did not mind Teedyuscung, and that several of them when the Powder given them was dividing among them, said "now we have got something to kill our Brethren with." Tattamy likewise said he believed Teedyuscung had little or no Authority among his own People, and was always doubtful whether he was empowered by any other Nation.

The Governor acquainted the Council that notwithstanding the Orders given by him to the Magistrates, and his Messages to the Assembly, and repeated applications made by Col. Boquet to the Provincial Commissioners, the King's Forces still remained in a most miserable Condition, neither Assembly, Commissioners, nor Magistrates having done any thing to relieve them, tho' the Weather grew more pinching, and the small Pox was encreasing among the Soldiers to such a Degree that the whole Town would soon become a Hospital. That Colonel Bouquet, being a Foreigner, was loath to take violent Measures; but if something was not instantly done he hoped the Governor would issue a Warrant to the Sheriff to assign him Quarters in private Houses. That the Publick Housekeepers were in general miserably poor, and had no Beds or Necessaries,

and were not in Ability to provide them. In short, that he was cruelly and barbarously treated, and urged the Governor to come to Resolutions instantly, that the Soldiers might be relieved and an Hospital provided. He added that the new Hospital was promised to him by the Managers, but they drew back from their Promises, and he could neither get the new Hospital nor the old one, nor any House for an Hospital.

Mr. Shoemaker was kind enough to undertake with the Mayor and Capt Tulliken once more to examine carefully the Public Houses, and to make report thereof with all the Expedition possible, that the Governor might be enabled to lay a very exact Account before the Assembly in Proof of their Insufficiency to afford Quarters for the Numbers demanded according to the following Paper delivered by the Mayor:

"*Captain Tulleken's Demand of Quarters, &c*

"In Obedience to Orders received from his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, Colonel Stanwix has thought proper to send Captain Tulleken to Philadelphia to demand Quarters for the First Battalion of His Majesty's Sixty-Second or Royal American Regiment.

"Captain Tulleken demands Quarters as follows: Quarters for 500 Men; a Hospital for the Sick; a Store House; a Guard Room for an Officer and Men.

"Billetts for the Officers:

"Colonel, one; Lieutenant Colonel, one; Majors, one; Captains, eight; Subalterns, thirty; Staff officers, six. Total, Forty-seven.

"N. B.—There must be Fire and Candles for the Guard Room, and for the Hospital.

"Besides the above, Captain Gates' Company of Independents, Forty-seven Men, Four Officers.

"The whole have Billets delivered them on the Publick Houses.

"ATTWOOD SHUTE, Mayor.

"December 13, 1756."

The Minutes of the Indian Treaty at Easton was prepared, and sent to Governor Belcher with the following Letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, 15th December, 1756.

"Sir:

"I do myself the Honour to send You the Minutes of the Conferences lately held at Easton, with some Delawares and other Indians. Teedyuscung, their Chief, is, as I am informed, a Native of New Jersey, from whence he removed, not long since, to Wioming, where were several Delawares, Shawonese, and Mohickons, with whom the Inhabitants of both Provinces lived in a very

friendly manner, and carried on a considerable Indian Trade; and notwithstanding this and many mutual good Offices done to each other, the French Indians from the Ohio corrupted them, after the Defeat of General Braddock, and persuaded them to join their Parties in their Incursions on our Frontiers. The Government, apprized of this cruel and unexpected Procedure of the Delawares, sent a Remonstrance to Sir William Johnson, to be laid before the great Council of the Six Nations, in which it was insisted that, agreeable to their Treaties, they should call these independent Indians to Account, and oblige them to desist further Hostilities; and accordingly the Six Nations did interpose their Authority, and insisted that their Nephews should lay down the Hatchet with which they had ungratefully struck their Brethren of Pennsylvania, and return to their antient and, till then, uninterrupted Friendship with them. In consequence of which, Overtures of peace were made first at Diahogo, and afterwards at Easton, in July last; but the Indians not bringing with them their Prisoners, as was insisted upon and expected by this Government, a further Meeting at Easton was proposed and agreed to, and Teedyuscung coming there with his Indians, by the advice of Council and Assembly, I went to confer with him.

"You will please to observe, that, in the Course of those Conferences, the Chief has warmly sollicited me to use my good Offices with you that the Indians now living in your Province may have Liberty, if they please, to go and visit their Relations and Friends in the Indian Country, using the Road opened thro' this Province to Diahogo, whence they may return again to their former Residence, whenever they chuse it. The Chief thinks when the Indians come to see one another, and know how friendly those in your Province have been treated, it will dispose them to Peace, and enable him to gain over large Numbers. He particularly desired this Favour for one of you Indians called Philip, who it seems has been put into Prison, but released, and lives now along with the other Indians.

"As Teedyuscung made the strongest Assurances of doing all in his Power to encrease the Number of His Majesty's Friends, I think it would be for the public Service if their Request be complied with, and those amongst You be permitted to visit their Friends on the Sasquehannah; and in case You shall be of the same Opinion, and shall give such as are willing to go your Passports and Recommendations to me, I shall not fail to protect and assist them in their Journey.

"You will be pleased to observe further, that the Indians have represented the People of your Province, as well as Others, in an unfavourable Manner, as not having done them Justice with respect to their Lands. And as You will think with me, that if the Indians have any just Causes of Complaint, it will be the better the sooner

these are heard and determined. I am persuaded they will not want your best advice and Assistance, whenever they apply to You on such Occasion.

"I am, Sir, your Excellency's

"Most obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Governor BELCHER."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 18th December, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Stettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
James Hamilton,	William Logan,	
Joseph Turner,	John Mifflin,	
Richard Peters,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and Approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that finding the Representations of the Misery of the Soldiers for want of Quarters, made by himself and Colonel Bouquet, produced no Manner of Effect on the Assembly or Commissioners, he sent for the Sheriff, and in the Presence of Colonel Bouquet acquainted him, that he was making out a Warrant which he would direct to him to provide Quarters for the Soldiers in private Houses, and desired him to stay till it should be finished, which he did, and it was delivered to Col. Bouquet; but as there was a blank in it for the Number of Soldiers unprovided for, it was agreed that this should be filled up, and the Warrant brought again to the Governor, before it should be delivered to the Sheriff. On this Mr. Coultas proposed to let some of his particular Friends know that such a Step would be taken, in case Quarters were not provided, which might very easily be done, as there were many empty Houses in Town, and none but straw Beds were required, with Wood and a few Necessaries, that might very soon be provided at a small Expence; and he believed, when it came to be known that Colonel Bouquet had the Governor's Warrant to quarter on private Houses, the Assembly would be sollicited by the Citizens, and the Affair soon terminate to the Colonel's Satisfaction.

Next Day Colonel Bouquet informed the Governor that the Sheriff had desired the Favour of having the Warrant to shew to some of his particular Friends, and the Colonel gave it him, telling him of the blank, and that it was no Warrant till that was filled up; and, notwithstanding the Warrant was given to the Sheriff in Confidence,

List of Papers sent by the Proprietors of Pennsilvania
December 17th 1756.

Observations on Sir William Johnson's Letter to the Lords
of Trade

No. 1. Treaty between the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsilvania &
several Indians on Sasquehannah at Carlisle in Jan.y 1756.

2. Indian Minutes 24th and 26th February 1756.

3. Private Conversation between Conrad Weyser & Shickallamy

4. The Governors Answer to the Indians

5. Governors Instructions to Scarooyady & Montour Decr 1755.

6. Letter of Scarooady wrote by Mr Gideon Hawly Jan.y 4th 1756.

7. Indian Minutes containing Scarooady & Montours Report

8. Governors Speech to them and their answer.

9. Letter from Daniel Clause to Col. Clapham by Ogagradarisha

10. Conference between Col.o Clapham and Ogagradarisha.

11. Governors answer to Ogagradarisha.

12. Governors Message to the Sasquehannah Indians by
Newcastle Tagrea and William Lacquis.

13. Report of Newcastle Tagrea and William Lacquis.

14. Governors second Message by Captain Newcastle.

15. Report of Newcastle.

16. Extract of a Letter from Mr Peters Secretary of Pennsylvania
to Mr Penn containing an account of the Treaty at Easton
August 14th 1756.

2.

Pennsylvania.

List of Papers sent by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, Dec.r 17th 1756.

Rec.d with y.e Propriebors of Pennsylvania's Observations on Sir Wm.y Johnson's Letter to the Lords of Trade.

Rec.d Dec.r 17th } 1756.
Read Feb.y 9th 1757.

V. 191

Capt
and

At a Meeting of the Governor and Commissioners at Reading Friday the Second Day of January 1756.

Present.

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton
Benjamin Franklin } Esquires.
Joseph Fox

The Governor and Commissioners not thinking it right to come to a determination on several important matters that had been under their their Consideration, until it could be known what Number of Indians would come to the proposed Treaty, and with what Dispositions; it was agreed to proceed immediately to hold that Treaty, and as at Harris's there was but one single House and few Conveniences, Mr Weiser was called in and asked if it might not be better to hold it at Carlisle, where all the Business of that County could be done at the same time and proper Entertainment provided, as well for the Governor and his Company, as for the Indians, should they prove numerous.

Mr. Weiser in Answer said, it was his Opinion that such of the Susquehannah Indians as were true to us had removed either among the Six Nations, or to the uppermost branches of Susquahannah, and that the rest, headed perhaps with a few French and some of the Shawonese & Delawares from Ohio, were the Indians now perpetrating the Mischiefs in Northampton County; and as these were begun before Mr Dupuis and his Company were set out for the Susquahannah, they would be thereby prevented from going; and that tho' Hugh Crawford, the Indian Trader, had at his Instance undertaken to carry the Governor's Invitation to these Wyominh Indians, by the way of Susquahannah,

and

Dec.r 12.
Dec.r 17. } 1755
Febry 24. 1755.

and to get the Indians at Aucquick to go with him as a Safeguard, yet having heard nothing of him, he was apprehensive, that he either was not gone, or had had no Succefs. He added farther, that most of the Indians who used to be at Harris's were gone to M.Croghan's at Aucquick, and none that he knew of remained there except the Old Belt, and an Indian called, bycreason he was lame, the Broken Thigh; for these reasons he doubted whether any Number of Indians would come to Harris's; and as Carlisle was nearer to Aucquick, and M.Croghan might have notice by Express to attend there & bring the Indians along with him, he thought Carlisle the better Place; and accordingly an Express was dispatched to M.r Buchannan and M.r Croghan to inform them, that the Governor and Commissioners would set out on Monday for Carlisle, and hold the Treaty there instead of Harris's, and desired every thing necessary might be prepared against they came there, and the Indians brought to Town.

At a Council held at the House of M.r John Harris on Susquahanna in Peatang Township Lancaster County on Thursday the eighth Day of January 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton } Esquires
Richard Peters }

Joseph Fox Esquire

Two Indians of the Six Nations called

The Belt of Wampum ..... a Senaca
The Broken Thigh ..... a Mohawk

Conrad Weiser Interpreter.

The Governor finding here only Two Indians and their Families. He sent for them into Council and spoke as follows.

Brethren.

Brethren.

I am glad to see you and your Families in good Health.

You have ever been esteemed our hearty Friends, and you shew you are really so, by residing amongst us at a Time when so much Mischief is done on every side of the Province.

I sent M'Keiser to acquaint you, that I had kindled a Council Fire here, and had invited the Indians on Susquahannah to meet me the beginning of this Moon, and that I expected you would stay here till I should come, and afford me Your assistance in Council.

I thank You for staying here. You see that agreeable to my Message I came at the time appointed, but I find no other Indians here than You two, and indeed I expect no more, as I believe my Messengers were prevented going to Wiominh by the Ravages of the Indians which began in their Neighbourhood at the Time they were preparing to set out on their Journey.

Brethren.

The Publick Business requires my Presence at Carlisle, where I am now going, and I invite You to go along with me. If you incline to take any of your Families with you, I shall readily agree to it, and provide a Carriage for them and you.

A String.

To this the Belt replied.

Brethren.

I thank you for sending for us to Council, and for Your kind Speech. What you have said is very agreeable.

Brethren,

The Sky is dark all around us. The Mischiefs done to you I consider as done to the Six Nations, and am sorry for what has happened, and heartily condole with you upon it; but be not disheartened— as the Publick Business is committed to you, nothing should be suffered to lye on your Minds that might in any wise impair your Judgments, which is now more necessary than ever.

let

Let me therefore by this String intreat you to put away all Grief from your Heart, and to dry up your Tears, that you may think and see clearly when you come to Council.

I accept your Invitation, and shall follow you to Carlisle.

Gave a String.

At a Council held at Carlisle Tuesday the thirteenth Day of January 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton
William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires

Joseph Fox ---- Esquire

Mr Croghan not coming till Sunday, and no more than seven Indians Yesterday, he was sent for and asked the Reasons of this Delay, and why no more Indians were come; and in Answer said, he was employd in raising Men and Building Forts, according to his Instructions at Philadelphia; that he was at Tushegoquillis when the Letter was delivered to him, that the Indians were mostly gone a hunting, and he expected as many more at least as were here to come in a day or two.

Mr Weiser was then sent for, and it was taken into Consideration what should be said to the Indians.

Mr Croghan informed the Governor and Council, that he had sent a Delaware Indian called Jo. Hickman to the Ohio for Intelligence, who returned to his House the Day before he came away, and brought him the following Account, namely,

That he went to Kittannin, an Indian Delaware Town on the Ohio, about forty Miles above Fort Duquesne, the Residence of Shingas and

captain

Captain Jacobs, where he found one hundred and forty Men, chiefly Delawares and Shawonese, who had then with them above one hundred English Prisoners big and little, taken from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

That there the Beaver, Brother of Chingas, told him, that the Governor of Fort Duquesne had often offered the French Hatchet to the Shawonese & Delawares, who had as often refused it, declaring, they would do as they should be advised by the Six Nations. but that in April or May last, a Party of Six Nation Warriors in Company with some Caghnawagos and Adirondacks called at the French Fort in their going to War against the Southern Indians, and on these the Governor of Fort Duquesne prevailed to offer the French Hatchet to the Delawares and Shawonese, who received it from them, and went directly against Virginia.

That neither the Beaver nor several others of the Shawonese & Delawares approved of this measure, nor had taken up the Hatchet, and the Beaver believed some of those who had were sorry for what they had done, and would be glad to make up matters with the English.

That from Hittannin he went to the Logs Town, where he found about One hundred Indians and thirty English Prisoners taken by the Shawonese living at the Lower Shawonese Town, from the Western Frontier of Virginia and sent up to Logs Town. He was told the same Thing by these Shawonese that the Beaver had told him before, respecting their striking the English by the advice of some of the Six Nations, and further he was informed, that the French had sollicited the Indians to sell them the English Prisoners, which they had refused, declaring they would not dispose of them, but keep them until they should receive advice from the Six Nations what to do with them.

That there are more or less of the Six Nations living with the Shawonese and Delawares in their Towns, and these always accompanied them in their Incursions upon the English, and took part with them in the War.

That.

That when at Logs Town which is near Fort Duquesne on the opposite side of the River, he intended to have gone there to see what the French were doing in that Fort, but could not cross the River for the driving of the Ice, he was however informed, that the Number of the French did not exceed four hundred.

That he returned to Shittannin and there learned that Ten Delawares were gone to the Susquehannah, and as he suppposed, to persuade those Indians to Strike the English, who might perhaps be concerned in the Mischief lately done in the County of Northampton.

Mr Croghan said he was well assured by Accounts given him by other Indians, that the Delawares and Shawonese acted in this hostile manner by the advice and with the Concurrence of the Six Nations, and that such of these that lived in the Delaware Towns went along with them, and took part in their Incursions. And further that a party of the Six Nations had brought some of the Cherokees from their Country and settled them on the Ohio at Kentucke River about one hundred Miles below the Lower Shawonese Town, where they are now living.

Mr Croghan was asked why the Delaware he sent to the Ohio did not come with the other Indians, and he said that he had undertaken to carry a Message from one of his Relations whom he saw on the Ohio, to some of his Friends on the Susquehannah, and was gone upon that Errand. He likewise said that the White Mingo and several other Indians of were a hunting, and he had sent for them, and he hoped they would come, but he must inform the Commissioners, that great Differences had arose between the white Mingo and the Belt about a Successor to Tanachrison, that they were in great Heats and perhaps about it, and if any thing hindered the White Mingo from coming, it would be hearing that the Belt was already at Carlisle.

H.

It was then taken into Consideration what should be said to the Indians, and in Substance agreed to.

Mr Hamilton being in November last at Harris's, and finding the People collected there in the utmost Confusion, and in continual fear of being fallen upon by a large Body of French and Indians who were said by Scarroyady and Montour to have passed the Allegheny Hills in their March towards this Province, promised Aroas, and Indian of the Six Nations, then at Harris's, called in English Silver Heels, an handsome Reward if he would undertake to go along the East side of Susquahannah as far as to Shamokin and Nescopeca to observe what was doing by the Indians there, and return with the Intelligence, and he accordingly went, and not having received any Consideration for his Journey he was called in, and desired to relate what he found doing by the Indians, and he gave this Account. That he found no Indians at Shamokin, and therefore proceeded higher up Susquahannah as far as Nescopeckas where he saw one hundred and forty Indians all Warriors, that they were dancing the War Dance, expressed great Bitterness against the English and were preparing for an Expedition against them. and he thought would go to the Eastward. He did not stay with them finding them in this disposition, but went to the House of an Uncle of his at a little distance from Nescopecka between that and Wyominh, who told him the Delawares and Shawanese on the Ohio were persuaded by the French to strike the English, and had put the Hatchet into the Hands of the Susquahannah Indians, a great many of whom had taken it greedily. and there was no persuading them to the contrary, and that the would do abundance of Mischief to the People of Pennsylvania, against whom they were preparing to go to War.

N.B. After this Silver Heels desired a private Conversation with Mr Weiser and in it assured him that the Delawares and Shawanese had acted entirely on their Head and by the Instigation of the French and that the Six Nations

neither

neither knew any thing of or would approve their Proceedings and earnestly entreated him to believe this to be certainly true.

A true Copy.
Richard Peters Secretary.

At a Council held at Carlisle Thursday the Fifteenth January 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton } Esquires
William Logan }

Joseph Fox ----- Esquire

The Belt — Ixgrea
Seneca George — Silver Heels
Newcastle — Isaac
David — others
} Indians.

Conrad Weiser Esquire
George Croghan Esquire
} Interpreters.

The Indians having taken their Seats the Governor Spoke as follows.

Brethren.

I came to this part of the Province, and brought with me some of the wise and governing part of the People of Pennsylvania, with Intension to hold a Treaty with the Indians that were yet our Friends, and for that purpose sent Messages to the several Branches of Susquahannah to invite them to meet me at Harris's Ferry, but from the Confusion that attend the present Times I have reason to believe that the Messengers I employed have not been able to go to all our Friends upon that River, so that the number of Indians now met is not so large as it would otherwise

have

have been— However, You that are come I esteem our hearty Friends, and thank you for meeting us here, which I take the kinder, considering the Dangers that at present attend those that are our real Friends. And in the first place you will permit me to thank you for the kind expressions of condolence which the Old Belt in your behalf made me at Harris's in my way to this Town, upon the Losses We had sustained, and the Blood that was shed by our Indian Enemies; which he was pleased to say was a common Loss and affected you as well as Us; thereby signifying, that we were one People and our cause the same— and You will allow me by by this String to wipe the Dust from your Eyes and Ears, and to desire that what I shall now say to you in behalf of the People of Pennsilvania, may be heard with attention, and make a proper impression on your Minds.

Gave a String).

Brethren.

You very well know and your Ancestors must have informed you of the Antient Friendship that has subsisted between the People of this Province and the several Tribes and Nations of Indians, as well those of the Six United Nations as others in their Alliance, from the Time that William Penn first Landed in this Country till within these few Months.

This Friendship has ever been sacred on our parts, and we cannot accuse our selves of having violated any Treaties that ever subsisted between Us, but on the contrary have at all times and upon all Occasions given marks of our Love and affection for our Indian Allies— You cannot be Strangers, Brethren, of the manner in which we have lately been treated by some that not many Months before gave Us the strongest assurances of their Fidelity, and of their own accord renewed the former Friendship subsisting between them and Us.

They have in the most cruel and barbarous manner fallen upon our peaceable Inhabitants, living quietly under the Faith of those Treaties

That

that subsisted between us, and slaughtered them without Distinction of Age or Sex— Such a Treatment was what we least expected, and having settled in Peace, were not prepared to resist such an Attack— But tho' we have been unused to a War like Life, and were at first unprepared for War, yet our Enemies may be assured, that we are not incapable of it, or of defending ourselves. —— In behalf of the People of Pennsilvania, I desire you will tell me who these Indians are that have acted so unfairly by us, and whether in this particular they have the advice and Consent of the Six Nations— And I further desire You will tell me what is the reason of their becoming our Enemies, and whether they have any just Cause of Complaint against Us; for they have never complained to Us of any Injury

Brethren. Gave a Belt.

In this critical State of our Affairs, I do in the Name and behalf of the Province desire your advice and Assistance in what manner We may best put a Stop to the Ravages of our Enemies; and as it may be necessary to send Messages to several Tribes of Indians in Alliance with Us, and it is dangerous to send our own People, I must desire some of you will undertake to carry such Messages as there may be thought occasion to send. Gave a Belt.

At a Council held at Carlisle Friday the Sixteenth of January 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton, William Logan } Esquires Joseph Fox Esquire.

The Belt. Seneca George, Newcastle, Jagrea, Silver Heels, Isaac, and Others —— } Indians

Conrad Weiser and George Groghan Esquires Interpreters.

The Belt recited the substance of what was said Yesterday upon the first Belt— Then said.

Brethren

Friends upon that River, so that

Brethren.

When We of the Six Nations living on the Ohio were first informed of the French Designs to take Possession of Lands upon that River, We resolved in conjunction with the Shawonese & Delawares, and other their allies to hinder them from doing it, and sent the late Half King to the French Commander then on his March with a body of Men for that purpose, to forbid him to proceed, and to require him to return home to Canada; that the Half King and others with him pursuant to that Resolution, met the French Commander and forbid him accordingly, but he paid no reguard to their Prohibition, but moved on, which lead us to enquire into the cause of that their Boldness and Presumption, in taking Possession of a Country belonging to the Six Nations, not only without their leave, but contrary to their Express and solemn Prohibition by the Half King, and We then first learnt that the French had prevailed upon the Shawonese, who were a Nation in Alliance with the Six Nations, and living by their sufferance upon a part of their Country and upon the Delawares, who were a Tribe conquered by and entirely dependent upon them, to enter into a separate and private Treaty with them, by which they the Shawonese and Delawares had agreed not only to permit the French to take Possession of the Country upon the Ohio, as far as they would, but to assist them against the English, if their Aid should be found necessary in the Contest which the taking Possession of that Country should occasion.

That in consequence of this Secret Treaty, and upon the Persuasions of the French, who have acquired a considerable Influence over those two Tribes, they had fallen upon the English, and done the Mischief complained of without any just Reason or cause that We know of or ever heard — That the Shawonese indeed pretended that the Imprisonment

of

of some of their Chiefs in South Carolina is the cause of their conduct; but We look upon that as a meer pretence, as those Chiefs were — released upon the Application of the Government of Pennsylvania and by them returned in safety to their Nation.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren.

In Answer to that part of your Speech desiring our Advice upon the present critical State of your Affairs, We can only say, that we are ready and willing to give your our best Advice and Assistance, but as you have sent Messages to the Six Nations in their great Council, We think it more prudent to wait for theirs, that We may know their Resolutions, and this we are the rather inclined to, as We our selves by by your Messengers Scarroyady and Montour sent a Message of our own to enforce Yours; and giving thereby our Sentiments to the United Council — And We would not have You uneasy at not receiving an Answer, for the Season of the Year is bad, and the Numbers of the — great Council live remote from each other, and require time to — gett together.

Then the Belt spoke as a Warrior.)

Brethren,

We are sorry our Number is not greater, but few as We are We are all Warriors and at your Service whenever you call upon Us — We esteem the Blood that has been shed in this Country as running from our own Veins, and as the French are the cause of it, We esteem them our Enemies, and shall whenever you think proper severly revenge it upon them — The ensuing Spring may furnish you and us with a favourable Opperturnity when we shall gladly join and Assist you against them.

At

11.a.

13.

At a Council held at Carlisle January the Seventeenth 1756. 201

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton } Esquires Joseph Fox Esquire.
William Logan }

The Belt Seneca George Silver Heels } Indians
Newcastle David Jagrea Isaac

Conrad Weiser and George Croghan Esquires Interpreters.

The Old Belt addressing himself to the Governor and People of Pennsylvania in behalf of themselves and the Government of Virginia and holding a Stick with an Indian Scalp and two Belts of Black Wampum tied at the end of it said.

Brethren.

We now by this belt of Wampum put you in mind of your Message of Condolence sent to us on the Death of Sanachrison / the Half King / and as he was accounted by us a Ruler both among the Warriors as well as in Civil matters, You said right that his Death had affected Us all, We take your Message of Condolence very kind, and return you our Thanks for the Regard You have shewn Us in sending Us that Message: and as his Death was occasioned by our Enemy the French driving him from the Lands he was settled upon near the Ohio, We sent out some of our Warriors at two different Times to revenge ourselves on them, either by taking some Prisoners or Scalps on his Account, but by some accident they were disappointed going thro' their Journey, yet We have by Your assistance fortunately taken one of those Indian Enemies nearer Home, and now inform You, that We think it very proper that Your Message of Condolence for our Brother's Death should be sent by You by way of Newyork over the Mohawks Country to the Six United Nations, and to their several Towns: and We have agreed to join with you in this Message

and to send this Scalp (lately taken from our Enemy, who was, as we have mentioned, the Occasion of this Our Friends Death,) and in order to confirm this our said Message have joined with your Belt another of our own in order to comfort and ease the Hearts of the Indians of the Six Nations, and to let them know that our said Brother's Death, did not pass unnoticed, as was forgotten by Us.

Then he delivered the Governor the Belts and Scalp tied together – and proceeded.

Brethren.

As We cannot tell how far our Enemy (Onontio's Children) may incline to extend their claim to the Lands in these parts, We desire you would immediately take Possession of and Build a Fort at Shamokin, least they, who are a cunning designing People should take Possession before you and prevent You, And we desire also that you would place some proper Persons always to live there to manage Indian Affairs (mentioned Conrad Weiser or in case of his refusal some other proper Person) that We may have him to advise with in all difficult matters, and that this may be a place of Refuge in Times of Distress, for Us, our Wives and Children to fly to for Safety; and be always a security to you, and prevent their taking those Lands to themselves.

The Belt also acquainted the Governor, that as they had been at a loss for some proper House to come to when they came among the Inhabitants, they had agreed among themselves for the future to make use of William Blyth's in this Town, and had now brought him into Council with them, and requested the Governor would consent to it. & that William Blyth might take upon him (the Indian) Jagreas Name in order to direct any of their Brethren the Indians at their several Towns whose House to enquire for, when they came to see their Brethr.

[illegible] we shall gladly join and

Pennsylvania. and we may want on some Occasions to send you a Message from the Indian Country, and we having adopted Thomas Greame, who is now among us, as a Warrior, We now inform You that We have given him the Name Kosshowweyha (Newcastle's Indian Name) and Newcastle We call Ahknoyes for the future, and Sagrea Satakaroÿis and to confirm this gave a String of Wampum.

The Governor then acquainted the Belt and the other Indians that he joined with them in sending the Message of Condolence to the six United Nations of Indians, and in their manner of doing it, and should very soon forward it by way of Newyork to their several Towns, and should also at their request make immediate provision for Building a Strong House at Shamokin, and that he should desire and depend on their Assistance in guarding the Men We should send on that Account from any Attacks of our Enemy Indians.

He then told him, he approved of their Choice of Blyth's House and their Exchanging his Name with Sagrea's, and their Choice of Thomas Greame, and the Exhange of his Name with Kosshoweyha.

He then acquainted them, he had in behalf of their Brethren of Pennsylvania provided a Presents for them in these distressing Times which he should deliver them to Morrow, and accordingly it was delivered in the Presence of the Governor and Commissioners the next Day.

A true Copy.

Richard Peters
Secry—

16.

At a Council held at Carlisle Monday the 19th January 1756.

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton
William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires

Joseph Fox ——— Esquire

Last Night the late Half Kings Son Johnny and a Nanticoke Indian called John King came to Town, deputed as they said to make the Excuses of the White Mingo and other Indians for not waiting on the Governor, being in the midst of their Hunting; but M'Croghan says, that tho' they are well disposed, yet they would not come because of the Difference subsisting between the White Mingo and the Old Belt.

The Governor sent for Johnny and John King and the other Indians into a Council and Spoke to them in these Words.

Brethren,

I desire you will impart unto the Two Indians who are sent by the White Mingo and others as Deputies to represent them here all that has passed between you and me. What was said by me was meant for them as well as you; and indeed all our Friendly Indians ought to be made acquainted with it, as you shall see them and find Opportunity to speak to them.

Then the Governor, addressing himself to Johnny and John King, expressed a great Satisfaction at seeing them, and hearing that the White Mingo and the other Indians were in health and well disposed; and said that he accepted their excuse, and as he was obliged to visit the other parts of the Province, he had ordered the Indians now

present

present to communicate to them what had passed in the several Conferences, that they might inform those that sent them of it, and had likewise reserved for them, as he expected to see them, a Present of equal Value with what was given to the other Indians.

The Governor then proceeded in his Speech to all the Indians. Brethren.

It will be some Time before the Fort can be finished at Shamokin, and till then you may either reside at one or other of the Forts now building, or at Harris's, or at Conestoga Manor; and I desire you will make your Choice that the necessarys may be provided for you at the place You shall chuse. If You encline to live at or near the Forts, You may hunt at the same Time, and I have directed the Officer to give You Two Pence a Pound for all the Venison You shall deliver at any of the Forts: and to be just and kind to You in any Dealings you may have together.

Brethren.

Mr Weiser and Mr Croghan have something from Us to confer with you about, You will regard what they say as if spoken by me, and I expect You will be ready to execute whatever shall be required of You, for the Publick Service at this Time.

I now take my leave of You, heartily wishing You Health and all manner of Prosperity.

The Indians thanked the Governor for his kind Speech, promised to communicate to the Two Deputies the Particulars of their several Conferences, mistook the Governor as if he had offered them their Choice of the Forts, Harris's and Conestoga Manor to live always at for the future, and therefore besought the Governor to excuse them from living at any other Place than Shamokin, and renewed their Requests to him to begin to build a strong House there as soon as possible, that they might go there

and

and dwell in safety; but he set them right by telling them, that he desired them to choose one of these places to live at till the Fort should be built and no longer, and they chose Harris's.

Memorandum.

Mr. Peters who staid behind the Commissioners, found Johnny and John King very much disgusted at their not being more particularly taken notice of and rewarded for their Trouble in going with a Message from Mr Croghan to the Indians who were hunting, & now coming to Carlisle. Whereupon he sent for them, and by the Advice of Mr Logan who was not gone out of Town, Mr Weiser and Mr Croghan, he gave them each five Pieces, and told them he was left to do this, and to confer with them, and to ask their News; which, as the Governor before they came had fixed on the several Stages of his Journey and could not then alter them, was shewing them all the the Respect possible. On this they expressed great satisfaction, entered freely into discourse, and John King being a little merry began to open, and in the course of his Conversation discovered a transaction between the Delaware who was sent to the Ohio (Jo. Hickman) and him, and averred positively, that he solicited him to Strike the English, and when he refused, he upbraided him with Cowardice and being a Woman, and said further, that the white Mingo was going out of these parts, and, as he said, to Oneoequago to be out of the way.

At a Council held at Lancaster Friday 22d. January 1756—

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governo

James Hamilton } Esquires
Richard Peters }

Joseph Fox Esquire.

The Conestogoe Indians.

The Conestogoe Indians having remained peaceable in their Town on the

the Manor of Conestogoe, and received a Support from the Publick since the first Attack of the Indians on this Province, it was thought advisable to send for them, and give them Assurances of a future Support and a small Present as a Testimony of the Regards of the Government for them. They were therefore sent for, and when seated the Governor made the following Speech to them.

Brethren.

I sent for you that I might have the Satisfaction to see you and to take you by the Hand, which I have not had an opportunity to do since I came to the Government.

I have the Pleasure to observe by the several Papers you have produced to me, that a firm Peace and kind Intercourse have always subsisted between the Indians of Conestogoe and the good People of this Province.

Until very lately this Province has enjoyed a perfect peace and Tranquility, with all the Indians, nor did We in the least imagine that it would ever be otherwise, having on all occasions behaved towards them with the sincerest Affection, and Assisted them whenever they wanted our good Offices.

Some of them however, thro the Instigation of their and our common Enemy the French have in Breach of their Treaties, against the Ties of Gratitude, and without the least cause of Offence given on our side, fallen upon our peaceable Inhabitants; and as soon as this happened, the Government, ever careful to preserve inviolable their Engagements, gave you Notice of it, and at the same time sent their Orders to your good Friend and Neighbour Mr James Wright to supply you with Cloathing and Provisions, that you might not be exposed to Danger by going to hunt at a Distance from your Habitations.

In further Token of our sincere regards for You, I do on behalf

of

of the Inhabitants of this Province ratify and confirm the several Treaties of Peace, Amity and Friendship subsisting between Us, and expect you will do the same on your Part. a Belt.

I expect You will not leave your Place of Residence without first acquainting me with your intentions, and the place where you propose to remove to. a String.

I expect further, that in Virtue of your Leagues with Us, you will not harbour any strange Indians. You may be assured all such have bad designs, and therefore I must insist upon it, if any strange Indians shall presume to come amongst you, that you instantly give Notice thereof to Mr James Wright, or some of the Magistrates of this County, that they may be apprehended and examined. And if in any Way whatever any thing comes to your knowledge that can do hurt to Us, that You would make Us acquainted with it with all possible dispatch.

a String).

It will be agreable to me to render you perfectly easy and well satisfied; if there be therefore any Thing on your Minds that You want to complain of, I beseech You not to suppress it. but open all your Hearts to Us, and I promise you to give you entire Satisfaction.

A String).

The Indians took sometime to consider the Governors Speech to them, and then made the following Reply.

Brethren the Governor and the Gentlemen with them.

We most heartily thank you for Your Kindness in coming to Lancaster and sending for Us, and speaking to Us in so obliging a manner.

We

We have heard a great Noise all about Us, and expected We should have been killed, but now that We see You here We are revived and will lay a side our Fears.

205

I am lame and inferm, or I would have waited on the Governor at Philadelphia as soon as I heard of his Arrival. I thank You Brother for giving yourself the Trouble to come here.

You see Brother that the Conestogoe Indians formerly a large Tribe are reduced to these few; and that there is never an Old Man among them but my self, and I must die soon, I put them under your Protection. they are all young, and some meer Children, and will want your advice and Countenance.

You may be assured if any strange Indians come among Us We shall give You the earliest Notice, nor hearken to any thing that shall be said to your Prejudice— You see by our Papers that We have always been your fast friends, and so shall continue whilst We have a Being, and by this Belt I on the behalf of my self and all the Conestogoe Indians do ratify confirm and renew the Treaties of Friendship subsisting between Us, and again repeat my thanks to You for giving me this opportunity by coming to Lancaster, as I am not able to come to You at Philadelphia.

a Belt.

The next morning the Present was delivered to them which the received very thankfully.

A true Copy.

Richard Peters Secy.

Pennsylvania. No. 1.

Treaty
between the Lieutenant Governor
of Pensylvania and Several
Indians on Sasquehannah, —
— January 1756.
at Carlisle.

This & ye 15 following Papers were
Rec^d with ye Proprietors of Pennsylvania's
Observations on Sr Wm Johnson's Letter
to the Lords of Trade.

Rec^d Dec^br ye 17th
Read Feb^ry 2 } 1756.
9. }
1757.

Reg. 1756. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

N.º 2.

At a Council held in the State House Tuesday 21st. of February 1756

Present

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Govern.r

James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, John Mifflin, Robert Strettell, Joseph Turner, Lynford Lardner, Thomas Cadwallader — Esquires

Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, John Hughes — Esquires

The Indians

Conrad Weiser Esquire Interpreter, John Davis Assistant.

Two of the Six Nation Indians Aroas and David the Mohawk were sent at the Instance of the Governor up the River Susquahannah to gain Intelligence of the motions and Number of the Enemy Indians, and to try to find out the Shick Calamys and Jonathan Cayanquiloquoa and bring them along with them; and Captain M.ºKee, who had the Command of a Fort at Hunters Mill near the Place where the Blue Mountains cross the Susquahannah had the Governor's Directions, as these Indians in their Return were desired to come that way, to keep a good look out for them, and to send them under an Escort to M.r Weiser's, to whom they were to deliver their Intelligence, and he was directed to send it by Express to the Governor at Philadelphia.

Accordingly the two Indians returned by Captain M.ºKee's, and John Shick-Calamy and his Wife with them, and were offered a Guard to conduct them to M.r Weisers, but they, especially John Shick-Calamy declar'd positively they would not go thro' Tulpehocken, being apprehensive, that the Dutch would fall upon them, and either kill them or do them a Mischief - but that they would go thro' Lancaster to Philadelphia, and deliver what they had to say to the Governor in Person, and insisted that Capt.n M.ºKee should go along with them to protect them. When they came to Harris's, they found there the Belt, Sagrea and Newcastle, who joined them, and when they came to Lancaster, John Shick Calamy having a Sister among the Conestogoe Indians sent for her, and at Lancaster, She and the Conestogo Indians joined them. On Saturday they came to Town making in all Thirty seven Persons, Men -

Women

Women and Children.

On Monday Morning the Governor sent the Secretary to welcome them to Town and particularly John Shickallamy, and to make them the usual Compliments of drying up their Tears and taking away the Grief out of their Hearts, that they might be at Liberty to declare their Business they came upon: and after they had returned thanks and made the Governor the same Compliments, they said the two Messengers and Shickallamy who they had brought along with them would say nothing to them or any body else, Whiteman or Indian of what they had to say, but would go directly to the Governor and tell it to him in Person, and therefore they came along with them, and desired they might be heard in their presence, on which the Governor had called the Council, and understanding by Mr Hamilton and Mr Mifflin that the Commissioners were in the Committee Chamber the Governor sent for them.

Mr Weiser before the Indians came in informed the Governor, that he had received a String from John Shickallamy, and a Message to the Government which he delivered in these Words.

Brethren, the Governor, Council and People of Pennsylvania.

My Father, who it is well known was all his Life an hearty and steady Friend to the English, and to this Province in particular, charged all his Children to follow his steps, and to remain always true to the English, who had been ever kind to him and his Family – That upon the Troubles first breaking out between the Indians and the White People, the Indians came to Shamokin, and obliged him and his Brothers against their Inclinations to Stay with them, but that he had the good Fortune to get from among them which he was glad of, and he was now come to his Brethren to assure them, that tho' he had been absent for some time, and among their Enemys, yet it was against his Will, being forced to it, and he was still their good Friend, and would live and dye with them, and desired they would receive him as such, nor think harm of him, and that He would go with them and their Warriors against their Enemies where ever they should order him, and assist them all in his Power.

A String of Wampum.

The Governor ordered the Secretary to return his Answer to John Shickallamy and assure him that he was glad to see him, that the

Governm

Government gave him an hearty Reception, and would make every thing agreable to him, and take care of his Family.

The Indians then came in, and being told that the Governor was ready to hear them, the Belt spoke as follows.

Brethren, the Governor, Council and People of Pennsylvania.

I am glad of the opportunity of seeing You in this Place, where the Council Fire is always burning.

The Governor when at Carlisle after the Conferences with us were over, desired us to find him Two fit and trusty Persons to send up the Susquahannah to see what was doing there among the Indians who was fallen upon this Province and Murdered the Inhabitants; and likewise to enquire after some of his particular Friends and if possible to know what was become of them, and to endeavour to find them, and to bring them to see him.

Afterwards Mr Weiser came to us at Harris's, and mentioned this again to us, and it was agreed that my Son in Law and David the Mohawk should undertake the Journey, and execute the Governor's Commands.

By them I sent a Belt to some Delaware Indians of my Acquaintance living on the Susquahannah, and with it a Message to the Delawares which was concerted between me and Conrad Weiser, and was to this Effect; that I was surprized to hear of their Murdering the English, as the Indians and English had all along lived in Friendship together, I desired they would open their Hearts to me, and let me know the Reason of their Hatred towards the English and of the cruel Murders they committed among them; whether they had not had Justice done them in Land Affairs, or any other thing: I pressed them to give me this satisfaction, and Speak all they knew.

Brethren, as I said before, this Message was with the Forehknowledge and approbation of Conrad Weiser; and this Belt accompanied it, Besides the Belt I sent two Strings, one recommending the Business given in charge by the Governor as to Intelligence, and the other to enquire after the Two Persons whose Welfare the Governor wanted in particular to be informed of.

My Son Aroas and his Companion David the Mohawk arrived at Wyoming having waded many big Creeks and Rivers (Nesh-ho-peehen being deserted) and finding it would be as much as their Lives were worth to enter the Delaware Town, they acquainted some of the Six Nation Indians with it, who lived in a Town by themselves with some Chickasaws and

Mohicons;

Mohickons; who upon Considering the matter thought proper to get the Shawonese to take the thing in Hand and Speak to the Delawares, and laid the thing before them accordingly, they likewise living in a Town by themselves— Paxonosa their Chief received the Message, and went to hold a seperate Council with his People by themselves, after the Conclusion — thereof they sent for two of the Six Nation Indians, and an Indian called James Logan and another went to them, and received and brought back an Answer from Paxonosa and his People, to wit.

Brethren.

We have considered the Message from our Brother Tohaswuch-=doniunty, brought up by Aurvas, We think it is in vain to Speak one Word more to our Grand Fathers the Delawares - I spoke often to them to the same purpose, till at last they threatned to knock me in the head; and what can I do since Scarroyady a Man of Authority among the Six Nations, and of great Experience and Eloquence could not prevail on them - They would not so much as touch his Belts he laid before them - they throwed them on one side with their Pipes and gave him ill Language. So upon the whole we must give over, and we desire you will excuse us: and said farther there the two Interpreters differed and their different Interpretations are as follows!.

Brethren. You are more able to acquaint our Brethren the Inglish why the Delawares deserted their Interest, You know what passed on Monongohela and from that time Affairs Took another Turn - Scarroyady very well knows, that from that time Delawares were turned, and became another People and Strangers to us.

Brethren. You are more able to acquaint our Brethren the English why the Delawares deserted their Interest, You had all along frequent correspondence with them, especially when Scarroyady was here, who is acquainted with every thing that Passed since the Defeat of the English at Monongohela, and some of Your People Two were know went out with them to fight against the English.

The Belt after Consulting Aroas proceeded and gave from him this further Account, that Two Delaware Indians one of them Named Yoristagery sir English Cut fingered Peter went from Nescopecha soon after the Murders were committed on the Borders of Pennsylvania, to the Seneca Country and took with them an English Scalp and a Belt of Wampum tyd together and told there that the English had killed a good many of their People and that they had revenged themselves of the People of Pennsylvania, in token whereof they gave them that Scalp and the Belt of Wampum, but the Seneca's were Surprized at the sight thereof and rejected the Belt, and the Delawares having received a disagreeable Answer did not Return to Nescopecha but went to the Ohio.

At a Council held in the State House Thursday 26 February 1756.

Present.

James Hamilton, Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Joseph Turner, Richard Peters, John Mifflin } Esquires

Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, John Hughes } Esquires.

The Indians

Conrad Weiser Esquire Interpreter. — John Davison Assistant.

The Governor went Yesterday into Jersey, but before he went he sent for the Indians to dine with him, and acquainted them that he was obliged to go out of Town, but that they might do their Business with the Council, who would meet when ever they should desire it; and the Indians this morning signifying by Mr Weiser that they wanted to finish what they left unsaid at their late meeting, the Council was called, and the Commissioners being in the Committee Room were desired to be present.

Mr Weiser delivered in a Paper which he said was settled between the Indians, him and Davison in a Conference, and contained the true Interpretation of what was said by the Belt at the last Council, and the Minute of Tuesday was settled agreeable thereto.

The Secretary acquainted the Council, that he had delivered the Governor's Answer to John Shickcalamy, who was well pleased with it. He was uneasy, as the Enemy Indians were on the Departure when he came away for fear least they might hear of his Journey here and in his Absence do his Family some Mischief, and therefore desired he might return to Wyominh immediately to take care of his Family, and promised to bring them and his Brothers along with him into the Province among his Brethren.

Mr Weiser informed the Council, that John Shickcalamy had been open with him, and that he had committed his Information to Writing which he gave in, and it was read and ordered to be entered.

(~~Here enter the Letter~~)

Then the Indians were called in, and having taken their Seats, the Belt proceeded to finish what he had to say—

He

He made a long and tedious Relation, using all the Indian Ceremonies and Phrases, of the Arrival of the first English Ship, of the hearty Welcome given the English by the Indians, of their entering into mutual Leagues and Treaties, and living together with the utmost Friendliness and Harmony- He likewise mentioned in a very grateful manner the constant good Treatment they had received from the English, and acknowledged that when ever the Indians were distressed or pinched, the People of this Province were so good as to take Pity of them, and supply them with Cloaths and Provisions- He made honourable mention of the Abilities and Care of the People concerned from time to time in the Administration of the Government, and of those who composed the Councils, and of the first and present Proprietaries, and the strict Charge Mr Penn — gave to those in whose Hands he left his Affairs to be just and kind to the Indians, repeatedly related the good Advice that this Government had always given the Indians, and he hoped they would continue to be good to them, and not think the worse of the Six Nations or themselves for the breach of Faith and Murders lately — begun to be committed, which grieved the Indians as much as the White People: and concluded his long Speech with ratifying and confirming all the Treaties subsisting between them and this Province, as well on the part and behalf of the Old Men and Women as of the Young Men, Warriors and Children now present, who all say, they will live and dye with their Brethren, run the same Risques they do, & fight either along with them or by themselves as they shall order.

a Belt.

Then holding a String he said.

Brethren.

The Warriors have heard what I have said concerning our Resolution to live and dye with our Brethren and fight with and for them — They tell you by this String that it is all good that we have promised for them, and that you may be assured they are your hearty friends, and will Fight for you, or be employd in War, or Messages, or in any manner you shall think fit — They are one Flesh and Blood with your Warriors.

Brethren.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND; CO5/1275.

Brethren,

We advised You when at Carlisle immediately to build a Fort at Shamokin. We repeat our advice, and earnestly entreat You will not delay the doing it - Such Indians as continue true to You will want a place to come to and to live in Security against your and their Enemies - and to Shamokin when made strong they will come and bring their Wives and Children with them; and it will strengthen your Interest very much to have a strong House there. Indeed you loose ground every Day till this be done - Pray hasten the Work. The Warriors say they will go along with you and assist you in building a Fort there.

The Council being informed by the Interpreter that John Shickallamy wanted to return to Nescopecka in order to bring off his Brothers and Family and was very uneasy least the Enemy Indians when they came to go away should do them a Mischief. They made him a Present of twenty eight pieces of Eight: and sent a String of Wampum with a Message to Packsinoxa the Shawonese Chief by him to thank him and the other Indians of his Town for the faithful part they had acted, and to assure them that the Government would give them a hearty welcome if they would come among their Brethren of Pennsylvania.

The Council ordered Fifty five pieces of Eight to be given to Aroas and David, thirty to Aroas and Twenty five to David, with which they were well pleased.

Pennsylvania. (№ 2.

Copy.

Indian Minutes.....

24th & 26th February 1756.—

Recd with ye Proprietors of Pennsylvania's Observations on Sr Willm Johnson's Letter to ye Lords of Trade.

Recd Dec^br ye 17th

Read Feb^ry 9th } 1756.
1757. }

CO 5/1275; KEW; ENGLAND; CO5/1275.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

N.o 3. Copy.

Memorandum February 22.d 1756.

Invited Tachnechdorus and his Wife to breakfast with me and to a Private interview. Gave him a String of Wampum and said Cousin I am very glad to see you once more here in Philadelphia I was very much troubled in my Mind about you, not knowing what was become of You and your two Brothers. I have therefore sent for you in particular to know how you fared since the time that the Delawares begun to Murder the People of Pennsylvania and to learn from you, what might have been the reason for their so doing, and where are our friends the Six Nation Indians scattered about Susquahannah River. I desire you Cousin to tell me the whole truth and hide nothing from me, the friendship that always Consisted between me and your dece.d Father and his Children requires Truth and openness.

Tachnechdorus made answer as follows. Uncle I am also very glad to see you. I will honestly tell you every thing. I know and answer every Question you may ask me. Quest.n 1.st Where did Aroas find you. Ans.r at Wominik. — How came you there. — I and my Brethren and others of my Friends have been deceived by the Delawares after this manner, to wit, When the Delawares from Ohio Proclamed War against the English, they forwarned all the Indians to come away from the English and desired them to move up the North East Branch of Susquahannah, and a Council was called at Shamokin and it was agreed on by the Indians there present chiefly Delawares to move to Nescopeka for safety. — The Attack of Thomas M.cKee and others by the Ohio Indians contributed a great deal to that resolution. I for my Person and Family insisted to go to your House, but the Delaware Indians would not let us go, and said the White People would certainly kill us. such and such Language they have made use of on the frontiers that they will kill all the Indians &c.a I went then to Neskopeka with them and took my Family with me, after a while I found the Neskopeka Indians were in the French Interest and I with my Brethren and others began to be afraid. we would gladly have gone to our Brethren the English but we dare not venture being afraid of the Back Inhabitants and much more afraid of the Delawares who told in plain Terms that if we offered to go down the River they would

look

look upon us as Brethren to the English and their Enemy. when the said Delawares begun to bring English Scalps we left the Town and went up to Wiomink and there on the West side a few Miles from the River we gathered to the Number of thirty fighting Men of such Indians as would not join the Delawares in Murdering the English among whom were some of the Six Nations Chickasee's and Mohiccons and the Chief of the Shawonese, Paxonosa of Wiomink, who is very hearty in the English Interest and Spoke very bold to the Delawares. they told him at last if he said one Word more they would knock him in the head. A certain Chief of the Delawares by Name used all the Strength of if reason to persuade the Delawares from listening to the French but to no purpose the Delawares silenced him also; How strong are the Delawares now at Neshopecha? — Neshopecha is deserted upon a rumor that prevailed among them of yours coming up among them with a large Numbr of Men to cut them off. they the Delawares, fled to Apaxocksy higher up and having there a big Hill on one side and the River of Susquahannah on the other side of their present Town, and are nigher to Tiaogon another Delaware Town, who are Enemies to the English. — How strong are they? Not much above one hundred tho' some will make them Two hundred but they include the Mohiccons whom they hope will join them. Is there any white People among them? There are two or three deserters from Oswego who blacken themselves like Indians and goes to fight with them. there is also some Prisoners taken from the English whom they give and sell to one another. I my self had two given to me a Boy and a young Woman I gladly accepted of them in order to save their lives and I will by the first opperturnity deliver them up to this Government. — Is there none of the Six Nations Indians with the Delawares who go to fight against the English? Uncle I will tell you the truth let the most high supreame being hearken to what I say and chastize me if I hide any thing from you or tell you a Lie, We have been in great extreamity for want of Provisions, the Delawares told us, that a large Country was deserted by the English on the River Delaware and the Houses full of good Provisions, flower bacon, Pork, fat Hogs &c. my two Brothers went with the Delawares to fetch Provisions from Delaware, the lame one whom you know very well could not perform the Journey but stayd by the way, the Younger went on and after they left

Company.

his Company I had gatherd some fat Hogs in order to drive them a way, the Englishmines peeled came upon them killed one of the Delawares and put the rest to flight and regained every thing, and my Brother came away without any thing, he told me his heart did Bleed to see Indians and English fight, and he assured me he did not fight against the English but gave way. — Are the Delawares stout fellows and Warriors? They are great Cowards It has been observed by some of them and one of our Six Nations, the only one among them that I know off, that as soon as any one of them was killed by the English they fled, and if the English had stood their ground they would have put them to flight in every Engagem: they had with them, but if it happened that the English fled from them when at the same time they the Delawares fled with all possible speed also. How did Scarroyady fare amongst them? He was in the utmost Danger of being killed by them, whilst he was consulting with the oldest of them in the Evening, the rest cried out of Doors let us kill the Rogue, we will hear of no Mediator, much less of a Master, hold your Tongue and begone or you shall not live longer, we will do what we please. — What is the Reason of their Anger with the English, have they received any hurt by Us, or what is it? They gave out for a reason that from time to time the English from their first settling of Pennsylvania had Murdered above one hundred of their People without making any satisfaction for them, that the English had cheated them out of a great deal of Land and cheated them in Commerce continually. — And what does Paxonosa and others of our Friends say to this? — They told them openly that the Delawares had Murdered more of Pennsylvania People, than Pennsylvania People did of the Delawares, and the Delawares never gave satisfaction. Instances were brought that if the English or the People of Pennsylvania had cheated them out of any Lands it would have been prudent to have asked or demanded satisfaction first, and not to use violent means immediately. that it was altogether the craftiness, power and benevolence of the French that had brought the Delawares over to them, Paxonosa told them so several times: The few Shawonese at Wiominh dont join the Delawares but stand Neuter. It is thought the Delawares will go out of the Forts they are are making Canoes and some say will go by Tiaogon to Ohio in a

short

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

Copy. Pennsylvania. { N.o 3.

Private Conversation between Conrad Weiser Esq.r and John Shickcalamy. - - - - - -

- - - - 22.d Feb.y 1756 -

referred to in the Indian Minute.

Rec.d with the Proprietors of Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br 7.th 17.th

Read Feb.ry 9.th 1757. } 1756.

host time they are very much divided in Council and they have reason any Provisions to add.

Q.n Perhaps they make Canoes in order to come down the River and join those that will come from Ohio to invade Pennsylvania

Ans.r Said not hear any thing of this kind but it may be, as the French are always crafty People they might nothing of it. —

[illegible], KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

Copy.

N. 4.

At a Council held at the Stadt House Thursday the 4th March 1756.

Present.

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, John Wilkins, Thomas Cadwallader } Esquires

Brethren

We have considered the several matters mentioned in your Speeches and are now going to return you our Answer.

We thank you for the care you have taken in the Business recommended to you at Carlisle and are well satisfied with the conduct of the two Messengers.

By this Belt [here the Governor takes the Belt given by the Indians] you put us in mind of the Chain of Friendship subsisting between Us and the Six United Nations — You have added fresh Fuel to the Council fire burning here in Philadelphia — You have desired us notwithstanding what we have suffered by the Delawares not to think the worse of You nor of the Six Nations, but to keep up a good Correspondence with them, and you promise to join us in any measures we shall take against our Enemies.

Brethren,

All that you have said is perfectly agreable to Us and in return we assure you by this Belt, that you will ever find us true to our Engagements we on our part throw on fresh Wood into the Council Fire. The Ingratitude and Cruelty of the Delawares cannot but be seen in their true Colours by the Six Nations and they will we doubt not inflict proper Punishments on them as they are in subjection to them.

Justice

2.ly perhaps they make Canoes in order to come down the River and join those that will come from Ohio at Shamokin in order to invade Pennsylvan.

Justice requires that we should distinguish the Innocent and Friendly Indians from such as are guilty and at War with us. This Distinction the Indians may rest assured we shall ever make.

We desire you will on your part hold fast the Chain of Friendship and not to listen to any Stories or take Offence at the ill Language you may receive from the meaner sort of our People, there are among you aswell as among us bad People whose words are of no Signification. Consider only as truth and worthy of your Notice what shall be communicated to you from the Government from time to time. At this fire you will always find true Information of the State of Publick affairs.

A Belt.

Brethren.

As to the strong House you have frequently desired us to build at Shamokin. You well know that we are ready to do any thing for the safety of our Friends among the Indians and our own People. It is we find your opinion that we shall wait before we take our measures. till the return of Scarroyady and Andrew Montour. We agree to do so, as by them we expect to hear agreable News of our Brethren the Six Nations having called off the Delawares, but however that may be ~~[illegible]~~ we shall build the Fort as you desire and give you due Notice.

A String —

Brethren.

We thank you for the kind Offer of your Warriors to assist us let them be ready at a moments warning

A String.

Brethren.

We think Harris's an inconvenient place for your Residence even until the Fort shall be built at Shamokin and would rather chuse you should live with the Conestogo Indians where

where you may be in greater Security and better Provided with, necessarys.

A String.

Then the Goods were laid before them and the list read over and the present delivered amounting to £18.19.3.

The Indian Chiefs confered together and then returned their Answer viz! That they thankfully accepted the Proposal to live with the Conestogo Indians, by this Proposal they saw their Brethren had ready at hearts their safety and had well considered the Danger to which they were exposed at Harris's they took this exceeding kindly. They hoped the Governor would order convenient places to be made for them to live in, that they might be Sheltered from the Weather and as they had concluded to live there it would be necessary their Families and Effects should be removed before this Resolution should come to be Publickly known, for which purpose they desired a Waggon or two might be immediately provided and dispatched to Harris's.

They further acquainted the Governor that their Shoes were wore out and some of them infirm antient and unable to travel at so severe a Season and therefore prayed they might be favoured with Waggons.

A String.

The Governor gave them two Strings in return, promised to grant the things they requested, assured them they might depend on finding convenient Places made up for them recommended it to them to go directly for their Wives and Children and to communicate this removal to all our friendly Indians that they might live altogether in one place.

Copy of Gl. Gage's Letter of 17th.

Governor's Answer to the Indians

------ 1st March 1756th

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observat.ns

Rec.d Dec.br y.e 17.th
Read Febr.y 2d 9. 1757. } 1756.

Those that will not come from Ohio at the Summons of Canassatego to invade Pennsylvania

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

N. 5.

Instructions of the Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esq.r Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

215

To Scarroyady One of the Chiefs of the Oneida Nation and Mr. Andrew Montour of the County of Cumberland.

Our former friends the Delawares residing at Ohio having fallen upon our Back Inhabitants in a most Cruel manner without giving us the least notice of it, I have thought it necessary to send an Account thereof with all Possible dispatch to the six Nations, & as you have kindly offerd to undertake this Journey, by the way of Shuquehannah, I Instruct you to make all the best Possible & as you travel along apologize all our friendly Indians of this unexpected treatment of the Ohio Delawares, & where you think it right apply on the Part of this Government for assistance; and that you may observe the Indian Ceremonies necessary on these occasions, I have Intrusted to your Care a quantity of Belts & Strings of Wampum in Confiding in your Prudence & Judgment in the Distribution of them.

When you arrive among the six Nations you are first to present to them the Condolences of this Government for the Deaths of the several Warriors who joined General Shirley and General Johnson & fell in Battle; remove Sorrow and Grief from their Hearts & wipe away the tears from their eyes.

When this is done and they Can see you & hear what you have to say, let them know that you two are Messengers sent by the Government of Pensilvania to the six Nations on a very extraordinary matter that has happend

Hard

there, & Pray them to hearken to what you say & give it the strictest attention & then make the following Speech in my Hand.

Brethren

Your Cousins the Delawares who live at this place whom we have hitherto looked upon as our own Children, whom we nursed and cherished in our Bosoms, whom we have supported with what we have had from our Infancy in Perfect Love and Friendship, have in a most cruel manner fallen upon & murdered our Inhabitants People whose houses were always open to them, & who had given them every kind of thing they asked.

Brethren.

It was but the very last year they gave us a kind & friendly meeting Val their own Instance the Treaties subsisting between us was mutually Tended; & when they parted with us they gave us Assurances of their Continuing our Friends whilst the Waters should run ~~down~~ down the Rivers. And on our Part in token of the sincere Love we bore them, we then told them that the times were stormy, that they were much exposed, where they lived, to Danger, and were both few in in number, & Consequently a very unequal match for Ourselves People, & therefore in tenderness to their Lives & to Prevent their befalling them, we desired them not to Engage but to Continue quiet till they should hear further from us. They acknowledged their kind Advice & thanked us & Promised to do so, & Confirmed all by Belts of Wampum.

Brethren

All this passed between us but the very last year, & we never dreamed that their Hands could be poisoned by the Enemy

to

or the flame of Love so soon extinguished in their Breasts; but the truth is that without giving us any Notice, these Indians have entered our Province in Arms & killed the Poor people that were settled on our Borders, Innocent People who were Resting Peaceably in their Beds & expecting no harm — they struck the Tomahock in their Brains — their Houses & Stacks of Corn they set on Fire, their Cattle Stabbed & their Carcases they left wallowing in their Blood exposed to the wild Beasts, no friendly Hand daring to put them under the Earth.

Our People lived without Arms, they thought there was no need of Arms, being secured of ye Friendships of the Indians — The Warriors of all nations passed & repassed & never hurt them, but partook of what they had. Your Cousins now this, & yet they have not only fallen upon our Inhabitants & killed them, but have practised greater Cruelties than the French Indians ever did in all the last war.

Brethren of the six united Nations.

These Delawares are your Cousins & under your direction. Wherefore Acquaint you that they have treated us as Enemies and broke thro the Chain of Friendship: Let us know whether this was done with your knowledge or Consent, or by your Order and whether you will Correct your Cousins & stop their Proceedings.

We expect something will be done by you immediately in Virtue of the Treaties subsisting between us. what you do must be done quickly, for they are even now destroying all before them.

——— Here gives a Black Belt.

Governor Morris's Instructions
to Scarodie — and Montour.
..... December 1755.

Recd with ye Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.^d Dec.^br ye 17.th
Read Feb.^ry 9.th 1757. } 1756.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

Copy of Governor Morris's Instructions to Conrad Weiser. December 1755.

N.° 6.

Honoured Sir;

Onohquâge 4th Jan.y 1756.

This Evening Andrew Montour and Scarroyady arrived here, and inform Us, that they were sent by Your Honour to get Intelligence of the Disposition of the Indians on the River Susquahannah. That they have the unhappiness to find all the Delawares who are settled at Wioming, and at and about Tihoagh in the French Interest, that these (the Delawares) with a Party from Ohio, have lately done Mischief on Your Frontiers.— That they have captivated 26 persons, the most of which are Women & Children; and that there are five English Captives now at Ithoagoh — But they inform Us, that those who are of the Five Nations, Shawonese and Mohegans, who are interspersed among them, design early in the Spring, to leave the Delawares and move into the Country of the Five Nations; being determined to abide by them — But perhaps it may be a Satisfaction to be informed by Scarroyady himself.— The following is a Speech which he desired me to Ben and transmit to Your Honour & Mr Peters thus.

Brethren Onas and Onenatael.

The Delawares on Susquahannah, Declare, in plain Terms that they shall pay no regard to what shall be said to disuade them from Hostilities against the English — That they will not hear the greatest Sachem in the Country of the Confederates — That they are determined to fight the English, as long as there is a Man left, that when they have conquered the English, they will turn their Arms against those Indians who will not join with them now.—

I am arrived here and now feal safe and easy; but it is with much difficulty that I have come thoro' the Settlement of the Delawares. I have but just escaped with life. When I return shall go by the way

J.

of Albany, for there is no going back by the Way that I came.. You may expect to hear from us again by the next Opportunity.- We design to go forward quite into the Country of the Five Nations; and perhaps as there is soon to be a Meeting of the Confederates, we shall go as far as — Onondaga. We shall not Return, till We can bring You the best — Intelligence of the situation of Affairs in these parts. I advise You to lay still and not come against Your Enemies this way till You have further Intelligence. But You'll guard Your Frontiers well & keep Scouts out constantly. You may rely upon it that none but — Enemy Indians will come upon Your Frontiers- Those who design to be at Peace with the English will either remove this way immediately or keep at Home— Early in the Spring the Shawonese and Mohegans and all that abide by the five Nations will come this Way.

I would inform You that now I am arrived here at Onoh'quag and my Brethren here inform me that our Nephews, (the Delawares) who live near the Minisinks on the River Delaware, a few days ago told their Uncles (the five Nations) that they would not join with their Brethren against the English but would live and die with the five Nations.— This is all at present.

Scarroyady.

I write in great haste and ask Your Honours pardon.

The Wampum inclosed was present by Scarroyady when he concluded his Speech —

I am Your Honours
most humble Serv.
Gid: Hawley.

'Tis much for the British Interest that Montour and Scarroyady came this way in the present Conjuncture.

There is here a very ingenious Gun Smith who has for more than a twelve Month past worked at his Trade here constantly, perhaps it might be well for the Publick to encourage him to continue in his bus-

fire— I would inform Your Honour that the two Families of White People who live here are obliged to be at much expence in feeding the Indians who run away from the Ohio and other parts to the Southward for fear of the French and their Indians— Perhaps if the Publick were sensible how much we are obliged in Acts of kindness, they would allow us some small Consideration. I am Your Honours &c.

Gid: Hawley

218

This Morning Scarroyady desires me to inform Your Honour that the five Nations have lately called the Delawares to Treat with them at Onondaga, and that if they will not repent of the Mischief they have done in falling upon the English, and make up the matter and be peaceably the Five Nations will immediately cast them off— he says they will Speak but once to them— Montour informs me that if the Delawares had known their Business to the Five Nations, Scarroyady and He had never come thro' their Settlements— He says He should have given Your Honour intelligence of the Situation of Affairs on this River, had it been practicable. But no friendly Indians dare venture upon Your Frontiers for fear of being treated as Enemies.

I would give Your Honour a Narrative of Facts relating to the Delawares and of their Messages to the five Nations since the last Week in October last, was I not in the utmost confusion, being upon the Wing to Boston, expecting to set off this Morning— As my Business at present is here, and as I have some Acquaintance with the Indians in these parts and can use the Language of the Five Nations pretty well, I may possibly have it in my Power to serve the Interest of Your Province, which I shall be proud to do.

I am

Your Honours

most humble Servt.

Gid: Hawley—

Lazd. 15th. 1756—

To the Honourable Robt. H. Morris Esqr. Lieut. Govr.

of His Majesty's Province of Pennsylvania &c.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania. 5. N.º 6.

Letter of Harrow ridg
wrote by Sam.l Gedeon
Hawley Missionary among
the Indians at Onoquaga
4.th Jan.y 1756.

Rec.d with the Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observat.rs

Rec.d Dec.br y 17.th } 1756.
Read Febr.y 11.th
9. 1757.

No: 57.

At a Council held in the Council Chamber
Saturday the 27th. March 1756.

Present

The honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esqr. Lieutenant Governour.

James Hamilton, Robert Strettle
Richard Peters, John Mifflin
Benjamen Chew, Thomas Cadwallader } Esquires

Mr. Fox
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Morgan } Commissrs.

Indians.

Sharonyade
Andrew Montour
The Belt of Wampum
Jegrea

Jonathan,
Moses
Arous
Newcastle
Seneca George.

The Broken Thigh
the fire Soker
the Thick Legg
a Mohawk who talks the Cherokee Language

Daniel Claus
George Croghan } Interpreters

Scarroyade Speaker.

The Governour ordered the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians that he was ready to hear them, and the following Speech was made by Scarroyade.

Brethren.

In December last, Andrew Montour and myself were sent by you to the six Nation Council to lay before them the hostile Procedings of the Delawares and Shawanese, and you may remember, that it was debated before we set out, whether we should go by the Way of Susquehanna or Newyork, and the

former

former being thought the best, as it would give us an Opportunity of visiting and talking, with the numerous Tribes of Indians, who were settled on that River and its Branches we were charged with Messages to them, and instructed to find out their Dispositions and report them to you and to the Six Nations, that they as well as you might know how to act towards them, and this was the Business intrusted to us, and I am now going to relate to you what we have done in it.

Bretheren.

We were fortunate enough to find Jonathan Cayenquilogōa, whom you instructed us to enquire for hunting near Shamokin, and we took him and his Wife with us, designing to send them to you, with an account of our proceedings, but for Reasons we shall give you afterwards, we could not safely do it here, and till we came to Wioming, we found all the Indians against you, and were very often in Danger of loosing, both our Messages and our Lives, there indeed we found about Thirty Some Shawanese Some Mohickons and Some Six Nations, who were Separated from the Rest, and determined to adhere to the English, and declared that they would never put out the Council fire that had allways been burning betwen them and you till they should be ordered to do so by the English or the Six Nations, all except these that we saw hitherto were bent upon striking the English, and even here we saw a Party of Warriors, among whom was John Shickallamy, and his Brothers, waiting to be joined by eighty Delawares, with whom they were to set out

against

the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania; We took John Shickallamy a Side, upbraided him with his Ingratitude to this Government, which had ever been extreamly kind to his Father when a live, and to them and their Families since his Decease, and charged him not to go along with them, but to join those friendly Indians, who disapproved the Measures of the Delawares, he said his Going was against his Inclination, and he could not help it, they threatning to kill him if he did not go, but at their Instance he did not go with them; The eighty Delaware Warriors arrived as was expected, we offered them a Belt to dissuade them from going to War against the English, telling them we were informed they should say that the Hatchet had been sent to them from the Six Nations, which we thought could not be true, I having been but lately with the six Nations, and hearing nothing of it, and desired as I was then on my Journey to Onondago, and was determined to know the Truth they might desist till my Return, but they with a stick pushed a side the Belt in a contemptuous Manner, and mutte-ring said in an angry tone, that they had receives the Hatchet from the Six Nations, and as they had killed such Numbers of English, they would continue the War, whilst one of them was a live. They bid me take my Belt and go with it to the six Nations, as to them they were Warriors and not Councellors, and would have nothing to do with it, and I was informed by one of my friends, that these Warriors afterwards met in Council and determined to follow us and put us to death, and we were advised to stay

at

at Wioming till the Party's went off to War, which we did and then continued our Journey, and tho' as I said before we proposed to send Jonathan with advises to you, yet not believing he could escape these Enemies, we thought it best he should accompany us, We took likewise an other Step, seeing our Friends Cachshinsa, and those thirty that had retreated with him and lived by them, selves were surrounded with Enemies and in great Danger of receiving Mischief from them, as we were Members of the Council of the six Nations, and in the Execution of a public Trust from this Government, we took upon us to order these friendly Indians to remove their Council fire to Owego, they objected to the doing it during the severe Season of the Winter and because they had a sufficiency of Corn to support them thro it, but consented to remove in the Spring, and desired we would inform the People at Otsineanko of it, and speak to them to have Canoes ready against the Time, and come and fetch them, and likewise, that we would acquaint the six Nations of this To all which we agreed, and gave a Belt, they taking hold of one end, and we of the other, and we left one of our six Nation Indians with them to see our Orders carried into Execution.

From Wayoming we came to an Indian Town called Aserughney 12. Miles higher up the River, here were about 20. Indians Delawares, all violently against the English, to whom we said nothing, when we saw the Badness of their Disposition. From Aserughney in 20. Miles we came to Chinkaning an Indian Town, consisting

of

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of about Thirty fighting Men, distant from Wioming about Thirty Miles; here we saw a dutch Woman Prisoner and a Child with Her, we likewise saw the Delaware Tedyuscuing, who was in Philadelphia last Summer, with some Delaware and Hanticoke Indians and was the Speaker, and with him we saw Jo the black haird Indian that Speaks English and was his Interpreter, Tedyuscuing is made a King or Sachem he told us that he had sent three english Scalps with Belts to the Senecas, and one Belt to the Oneidas desiring Assistance for he expected the English would destroy them, but had not receivd an Answer to either, and then took out a Large Belt of black Wampum of thirteen Rows, which says he I am now going to send to the 6. Nations, and as this is the third Time if they send an Answer well and good if they do not I shall know what to do. The first Scalps were sent by a great Warrior called in Indian Owistōgo in English cut finger Peter, whom they met in their Way with a Command of 20. Indians.

From Chinkannik we came to Dyahōgo situate fifty Miles higher up the Susquehanna, where were fifty Cabbins, and about 90. grown Men. Brother we assure you, that all the Way from Wayoming to Siaōgo a Day never passed, without meeting with some Warriors, six eight or ten in a Party, and 20. under the Command of Cutfinger Peter going after the eighty Warriors which we saw at Wayoming, and we believe Dyahogo is about eighty Miles, by the Way we went from Wayominth, and all the Way we met Parties of Delawares going to join the eighty Warriors there, several Things occurrd to us at Dyahogo but as it grows late, and you may be impatient to be so long

kept

kept without your Dinners, I chuse to leave off now, and will with your Leave resume my Speech in the afternoon

At a Council held in the afternoon

Present as before

Brethren.

I now continue the Relation of our Journey at Oyahogo, we met two Sets of Messengers dispatched to the Delawares, at the Instance of Colo Johnson on his having received accounts of their Incursions and Ravages on the Borders of this and the neighbouring Governments One Set was from the Oneidas and Cayougas, and the other from the Mohawks, and as neither of them understood the Delaware Language, they requested Andrew Montour to be their Interpreter and deliver their Messages to the Delawares of this Town, which he did to this Purport, that the 6 Nations were met in Council at Onondago, and having heard from Colo Johnson of the unbrotherly Behaviour of their Nephews to the English, they had sent to them to command them to desist from further Hostilities, and to order their immediate attendance at the Council. They added they were drunk and did not know what they were doing, and should have their Heads shaked till they became sober, they told them further, that the hole of their Ears was very small, so that nothing that was said by their Uncles could enter, but they were determined to bore a larger hole in their Ears, and make them hear, in Answer to this the Delawares expressed their Submission to the Six Nations, and said they would send some of their Chiefs along with them to the Council, which they did, and in the Close of my Narration I shall observe what passed at the Council on this Subject.

From

From Dyahogo in 25. Miles, we came to an old Indian Town
deserted, called Owēgo, the Place which we had ordered our friends
at Wayoming to remove to, in 20. Miles from Owego, we came
to Chughnut, where are seven large houses all inhabited
by Onondago Indians, and one Delaware Cabbin, we talked
with them, and they told us they heard some dark Rumors
but knew nothing of the Affair of the Delawares, living quietly
there, and holding no Correspondence with any but them of
the six Nations; From thence we came in about 5. Miles
to Olsineanke, where are thirty Cabbins, and about 60. Men
Nanticokes, Conoys, and Mondages, and one Shawanese
Family, just before we came they had held a Council, and
some of their Chiefs had made up their Bundles, in Order to
go to Oneida. With these People, who are friends of the
English, we had long Conferences, we addressed them in
form, making Speeches of Condolence for the Death of Friends
lost in War, lamented the dark and dangerous Times, and
after the usual Ceremonies of Opening their Eyes, Ears and
Hearts, we delivered a Speech in the Name of this Govern-
ment, claiming their Friendship and Assistance and gave them
proper Strings at the End of every Speech. In Return they
condoled with us & you, and returned many Thanks, and
said they were satisfied that the Shy notwithstanding the
different Stories that had been told them was clear towards
that part of the Heavens where their Brethren lived, and
they were vastly pleased with your Message, and gave
four Strings of White Wampum, and four other Strings of
White and Black; These were delivered in the Names of
all the Indians at Olsineange, but the chief Man of the
Nanticokes called Shaianas in English the Fisher made a

particular

particular Speech with a large String of Wampum in which he expressed an hearty Joy at our Going on the Part of this Government with a public Message to the Six Nations said he was going there too, and he and the Nanticokes would join their Brethren the English, and desired that each might impart to the other their respective Businesses to which We consented.

From Otsineanke, we came about 14. Miles to Oneughquagy where are three small Towns about two Miles from one an other, inhabited by Oneidas & Tuscaroros they make about 60. or 70. Men. Here we found Jonathan Cayenquiregoa's three Daughters, who are all married and have large families and live here. of our arrival here we sent you Advise in a Letter which the Missionary Mr. Hawley was so good as to write for us, from hence in thirty Miles we came to Seyonnaderro or the Fork, the Indian Word signifying the Meeting of the Branches, here are five Cabbins inhabited by the Mohiccons, from hence in thirty Miles we came to Seyonāndakt where are some Oneidas and Mohickons making about 30. fighting Men, who were all gone an hunting. from thence in 60. Miles we came to Caniyēnke or Seyondarōqo, being the lower Mohawk Castle about 2. Mile from Fort Johnson, and 38. from Albany here we met with an hearty Reception, gave and received mutual Condolences and the Mohawks of this and the upper Castle, made us many Professions of their Regard for the English, entreated we would hide nothing from them of what was entrusted to us, and promised to assist us with, and promote our Business, in Confirmation gave us these two Strings.

Then

Then Sharonyade went into a formal Narration of the Particulars that pasfed at the Treaty held at Fort Johnson in which he said no more then what is set down, and upon every article delivered the strings and Belts which he had receivd along with the Answers given by the Indians viz.t Six Strings of Wampum given by the 6. Nations in Return for the Condolences made them in the joint Name of the Government of Pennsylvania, represented by Scaronyade and Sr William Johnson as General Representative of the English.

Four Strings of Wampum given by the 6 Nations in Return to four strings given by Scarronyade with the Usual Addresses of sweeping the Council Chamber in wiping away the Blood spilt in it.

Five Belts in Return for five Belts given by Sharonyade, with the Compliments of Condolence for the Loss of their Warriors in the Action at Lake George, the largest from the Mohawks, next largest from the Oneidas, next biggest from the Onondagos, next from the Cayougas, and the other from the Nanticokes, they returnd Thanks for the Speeches and were glad the Government of Pennsylvania remembered and observed the Customs and Usage of the Six Nations on these Occasions, and referred to the Minutes of the Treaty.

Nine Strings given by the Six Nations in Return for Sharonyades Strings expressing his Joy to see the six united Nations in Council.

Four Strings with the Answer of the Delawares and Munsies that lives at Dyaoga and the Heads of the Susquehanna of which there were ten Present.

Sharonyade then mentioning Names of the Nations present, said he asked them all particularly, whether

whether the Delawares had taken up the Hatchet with their privity and Consent, and if not, whether they had been made acquainted with the Reasons of it; and they all declared positively that the mad Step of the Delawares was taken without their apprizing them in the least of it and that they were entirely ignorant of the Matter, being pressed again and again to communicate what they knew, at last said they could assign no other Reasons, than that the French had corrupted the Delawares by Presents and after the Defeat of General Braddock they were greatly encouraged by the Blunders and Riches got there, and further that they were told the English had neglected the Delawares, and had not taken due Care to cultivate a Friendship with them, and in Token of their Sincerity they gave this String.

He said further that in his Journey he had Spoke with several Tribes of Indians, who were still hearty to the English, and that they were poor, and if not better attended to, and taken more Notice of, they would be lyable to be seduced by the French, who gave large Presents and fine Cloaths to the Indians.

He added that he had often recommended it to this Government, to be kind to the Nations settled upon the Susquehanna, as well higher up as nearer their Settlements and now repeated his Recommendation, saying that if they were still neglected, he apprehended very bad Consequences; It growing dark he said he had more to say but would refer it to Monday, or whenever the Governour would please to appoint.

Dismissed

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NB: The Death of Moses, and the Sickness of the others Indians prevented him from finishing his Discourse till Saturday the 3. of April, when he proceeded as follows.—

Brother.

You desired us in your Instructions, to enquire the Particular Reasons assigned by the Delawares and Shawanese for their acting in the Manner they do against this Province I have done it, and all I could get from the Indians is, that they heard them say, their Brethereen the English, has amused them very falsly of joining with the French after Colonel Washingtons Defeat, and if they could charge them when they were innocent, they could do no more if they were guilty, this turned them against their Brethereen, and now indeed the English have good Reason for any Charges they may make against them, for they were very heartily their Enemies.

Brethren.

I promised to tell you what passed at the Onondago Council, with the 6. Nations and the Delaware Deputies and according to Information given me by one of the Members present is as follows.

The Council very sharply reprehended the Delawares for their cruel and unbrotherlike Behaviour against the English, and earnestly urged them to repent & desist, and the two Delawares in their Justification spoke thus to the Council.

Uncles.

Your Complaints of us are very just and true, but we hope you will likewise hear what Reasons we have for our Behaviour against the English.

When.

When we lives among them, they behaved very ill to us, they used us like Dogs, they often saw us pinch'd with Want and starving, and would take no Pity of us, Sometimes we were in Liquor, a Fault which you are Sensible we can not allways avoid, as we can not govern ourselves, when we come where Liquor is, when we were in this Condition they turned us out of their houses, and beat us so, that when we came to be sober, we were not able to get up, and at this very time, they have taken up and put into Prison the few straglers of our People that are yet among them.

Now Uncles can this be called Brotherly Treatment, dont you immagine such Usage must raise hatred in our hearts, and have we not good Reason for what we are doing, we dont doubt if we would let Things go on as they have done, but they would subdue us and make Slaves of us; Nevertheless Uncles we listen to what you told us we thank you for your Advise, and since you insist upon our Leaving off, we will take what you have said to us, and carry it to our Nations, and Stop them from Proceeding, we will tell the Warriors, and every one else it is your Pleasure, we should not go to War against the English, not a Man shall pass thro our Town, but we will call him to us, and make known to him your Commands declared in Council; In their Reply the Six Nations expressed great Resentment at the Delawares, they threatned to shake them by the Head, saying they were drunk, and out of their Senses, and did not consider the Consequence of their ill Behaviour, and assure them that if they did not perform what they promised they should be severely chastized.

Whereupon

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Whereupon the Delawares again promises to acquaint their Nations with every thing that passd, and to send their Answers by Express.

Brother

This I hope will be a sufficient Answer to that Part of your Instructions, in which you desire us to enquire and find out the true Reasons of the Delawares turning against us; As to the mean Business we had in Charge to lay before the Six Nations, I need not be particular, as I have delivered the several Strings and Belts given us, and every thing done there is put in the Treaty which Col.o Johnson sends you by Mr. Claus, by this you will see that Deputies of the unites Nations are gone into the Delaware Country, in order to have a Meeting with the Delawares there, and after every thing proposed, is agreed upon by those Deputies & our Nephews, you will have their full and final answer.

Indian Affairs ... (N:7.

27th March 1756

Scarrodady and Andw Montours
Report.

Recd with ye Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Recd Decbr ye 17th
Read Febry ye 9th
} 1756.
1757.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 8th. April 1756.

Present.

The Honourable Robert Hunter Morris Esquire Lieutenant Govern.r

William Logan, Lynford Lardner, Richard Peters, John Mifflin, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Indians were sent for and the Governor Spoke to them as follows a

Brother Scarroyady & Montour.

We have attentively considered the Relation you have made of your Journey and Proceedings and in behalf of this Government; and the good People of this Province, We return you our hearty thanks for the diligence with which you have executed the trust reposed in you. We are sensible of the many Dangers you have been exposed to, and the fatigue such a long Journey must have given you in so severe a Season, and we make you our hearty acknowledgments and shall order you a handsome Gratification for your Trouble.

Here gave a String

Brethren of the Six Nations

Your Nephews the Delawares and some in Alliance with them have continued, and still do continue committing the most barbarous and cruel Murders on every part of our Borders tho' they must certainly have received the Messages from the Onondago Council by the two Delawares from Diyahoga, ordering them to desist on pain of their Displeasure and Correction. And it is probable that the Second Message of the same Import from the Great Council held at Fort Johnson must have been delivered likewise, as Scarroyady says in his Report that the Messages

were

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were set out before he came from thence.

Brethren

It appears to us that the Delawares have sold themselves to the French and are determined to take this opportunity to throw off their Subjection and Dependency upon the Six Nations imagining they shall be supported in it by their new Masters, else they would not have had the Assurance to treat the Six Nations with Insolence, as it is well known they have done; even to threaten some of them to their Faces to make Women of them if they would not assist them in the War against the English

Brethren

We have by your Advice taken all the amicable Methods in our Power to bring them to desist, You must have been able yourselves to assure the Six Nations that their Accusations of us were all Groundless and invented to amuse, and from what you have said in Conversation we think the united Nations saw these false Charges in their true Light, rather as Aggravations than Extenuations of their Cousins guilt, and we were in hopes their Interposition would have had its weight with the Delawares and that they would not have dared to continue their Ravages after receiving their orders to desist - but you see it is otherwise.

Brethren

We have remained on the Defensive waiting for the Result of the Council and your Return, but since neither the Messages we have sent to them nor those of the Six Nations are of any avail, and that we have done every thing in our Power to avoid a War, I now find I can no longer Answer it to his Majesty, nor to his Subjects committed to my Care, nor to those of the other Colonies to delay any longer to declare them Enemies to his Majesty, and to act against them with all the Vigour possible, I therefore by this Belt declare War against the Delawares and all such as act in Conjunction with them - I offer you the Hatchet and expect your hearty concurrence with us in this just

Just and necessary War. I not only invite you but desire you will send this Belt to all your Friends every where as well on the Susquehannah as to the Six Nations and their Allies, and engage them to join us heartily against these false and perfidious Enemies. I promise you and them Protection Your Assistance when you shall stand in need of it against your Enemies.

Gave a War Belt

Brethren

For the Encouragement of you and all who will join you in the Destruction of our Enemies I propose to give the following Bounty's or Reward's Viz.t For every Male Indian Prisoner above twelve Years old, that shall be delivered at any of the Governments Forts or Towns, One hundred & fifty Dollars

For every Female Indian Prisoner or Male Prisoner of Twelve Years old and under delivered as above one hundred and thirty Dollars.

For the Scalp of every Male Indian above Twelve years old one hundred and thirty Dollars.

For the Scalp of every Indian Woman Fifty Dollars.

To our own People I shall observe our own Forms, to you I give the Hatchet according to yours. This Belt confirms my Words.

Here gave a Belt

Brethren

Agreable to your repeated Request I am now going to build a Fort at Shamokin, Forces are raising for that Purpose and every thing will soon be in Readiness - I purpose it as a Place of Protection and Refuge for you and your Families, and to this all the Indians who are the Friends of the English may repair and they will ever find a kind Reception and Necessarys of all kinds

I need not remind you of your Earnest Importunities to have this done and of your Promise to assist in it, Our Warriors will be animated when they see you join and assist them.

To which they gave a Public Answer on the Tenth in the State House before the Governour, Council and a large appearance of Citizens as follows.

Brethren

It is but the other Day that we had the Happiness to see one another after a long and Dangerous Journey which I am sorry has had no better Effect and that I could not bring you so good News as you expected, Our Nephews did not listen to Us, they were not Obedient to what was said to them. We are amazed to find you still sitting with your Hands between your Knees and for an Apology for so unbecoming a Posture you tell us that as the Delawares were Cousins of the Six Nations you would first consult them and chose not to act offensively till you should know their Minds as the Delawares are Subject to them. You add, Now that all Means have been tried and our Cousins are still disobedient you at last find yourselves under a Necessity to declare War against them.

Brethren

You have indeed try'd all amicable Means with those and with the Six Nations, but as all have proved ineffectual, You do right to Strike them.— You have had a great deal of Patience, Other People on loosing a Single Man would have Armed and drove off the Foe, but you have sat still while Numbers of your People have been and now are Murdered.— We heartily approve of your Resolutions, Awake, Shake off your Lethargy, Stand up with your Hatchet in your Hands and use it Manfully. Your Enemies have got great Advantages by your inactivity. Shew them you are Men.

Brethren

You told us that you must now build a Fort at Shamokin we are glad to hear it, It is a good thing, these Young Men are glad in their Hearts, and Promise you their Assistance and would have you go on with it as fast as you can, and others too will assist you when they see you are in Earnest, I have good Ground to go upon in what I say, I know what is in the Breasts and Minds of the Warriors of the Mohawks, Oneidas & Tuscaroages

Then

have opened their Hearts to me, they are under my Command they will do what I Advise, and they shall see this your Belt of Wampum.

Brethren

The Fort at Shamokin is not a thing of little Consequence, it is of the greatest Importance to Us as well as you. Your People are Foolish for want of this Fort the Indians who are your Friends can be of no Service to you having no Place to go to where they can promise themselves Protection, they cannot be called together, they can do nothing for you; they are not secure any where. At present your People cannot distinguish Foes from Friends they think every Indian is against them, they blame us all without Distinction because they see no body appear for them, the Common People to a Man entertain this Notion and insult us wherever we go, we bear their ill Usage tho' very irksome but all this will be set right when you have built the Fort, and you will see that we in particular are sincere and many others will come to your Assistance. We desire when the Fort is built, you will put into the Command of so important a Place some of your best People, grave, solid, and Sensible Men, who are in repute amongst you, and in whom we can place a confidence do this, and you'll soon see a Change in your Affairs for the better.

Brethren

As we agree to take up the Hatchet & come into all your Measures we must Advise you that in all your Steps you will Act so as to be secure & not to go forwards for a while and then be obliged to go as far or further back again and that with Shame. Your People are foolish — they are extremely heavy move slow and are liable to surprizes if you go by yourselves — We are a light Body we can trip nimbly thro' the Woods — look over a large Extent of Country and see that all is Clear & no Enemy lying concealed to cut you off when you think nothing of it — we must likewise tell you not to make a trifling Peace, You have no doubt heard we are a People who never lay down our Arms, it is true, Our Young People now tell you that they will fight whilst they can find one of the Enemy to fight with, so do not make a trifling Peace, do yourselves and us Justice and bring your Enemy to a due Sense of themselves, and to offer just Terms, and then, and not till then, think of a Peace. This is our Advice.

Here

Here they Danced the War Dance, the Indian called the Belt singing with a Belt in his Hand — Here the Interpreter said Scarroyady was going on a fresh matter, and said Indians change their Subject without giving Notice or making any Apology, but it might be proper for him to acquaint the Governour that he was going to address him and the three Delawares — that they had placed on Seats within the full View of him and the Council. Scarroyady addressing himself to the Governour and Delawares & turning to them spoke in the following Manner. Andrew Montour interpreting what he said.

We are glad to see some of our Cousins in this Town & that they are safe and unhurt, we observe that they walk about the Streets as if they were of your own People and your Friends and that they are so secure amongst you.

a String

Then Addressing the Governour, he resumed his Speech holding two Belts in his Hands.

Brethren

In my Journey as I went thro' Oneuequago, Oneida, and the Mohawks Country, I was much solicited by them to come and reside among them, they repeatedly said to me, Father we have lost all our People, we have but few Councellors left; we want some Men of Gravity and Experience to advise us and instruct us what to do against the Common Enemy, We therefore entreat you will come and live with us, we will obey you in every thing you shall tell us to do, we will follow you wherever you go, you shall find us Obedient Children to you. in this Manner they importuned me frequently and at the Treaty at Fort Johnson these People all spoke to him to join with them on this Application and to use his Interest with me, which he undertook to do, and he joined a Belt to theirs by which they renewed their Solicitations what they said I have already mentioned, Coll. Johnson on his own Part Spoke Father a great many Indians have solicited me very warmly to desire you will be a Captain among the Warriors

and

and a Councellor in their Councils, and I have considered well their Applications, and do think it will be for the Interest of these Six Nations and of Service to his Majesty and the Colonies that now should gratify them, and remove to some principal Place in the Six Nation Country and therefore in behalf of the King of Great Britain and of the Colonies I have joined a Belt to theirs and do Request you will remove up to some Place there and take upon you the Command of the Warriors & your Seat at the Council Fire and afford them the Assistance they desire and which they want by the Death of their Chiefs. Here he seperated the Belts and gave Collonel Johnsons Belt to the Governour

Brethren

Collonel Johnson will bear Witness that these Indians are your very good Friends and have a good meaning in this Request to me, I shall not be far from you, we can allways correspond with ease, it is but a little way from where I intend to live to Shamokin. I now desire you will order an immediate Conveyance for us that are here, our Wives, and Children that we may get safe to Collonel Johnson — Clause. Montour & Croghan say they have a Call there, and they can with your order conduct us thro' the Journey.

Scarroyady addressing the Delawares Spoke

Cousins

One of the Reasons assigned by the Delawares to the Six Nations for their striking the English, was. That they were ill used by the Inhabitants when they lived among them; now this we knew at the time was false, & you are living Witnesses to the Contrary and as such must come and bear your Testimony at the great Meeting which is to be held in June at Oswego between the six Nations their Allies & General Johnson. I give you Notice of it, and invite you to it, that you may Confront this false Story and be living Evidence of the Contrary & that you may hear what is said at that great Meeting and give an Account thereof to your People. It behoves you to be of good behaviour and give no offence to your Brethren the English nor to misrepresent them.

Tyaoga Speaks

Copy. Pennsylvania. No 8.
Governors Speech to the
Indians, ... 8th April 1756
at Carlisle and Indian Treaty,
with their Answer.

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br 17th
Read Feb.y 9th 1757.
} 1756.

8

Assembled Chiefs and Warriors of the Delaware and Shawanese Tribes and Strings of Wampum to
one another, and speaks as follows, but directs what is to be delivered to them only.

Brethren

Out of Love & Kindness for you, we invited you by the Governours of Virginia to take
up the Hatchet, we have made use of it, and for a long time carried on a War against
our Enemies, We have made many Prisoners, and now
with us. Those Prisoners we look upon as Slaves, and for the future we Resolve to Stand
by the Virginians, and assist them in all Wars they shall be engaged in with any Indians.

Brethren you Shall be informed with which you have taken up
the Hatchet, The War shall be prosecuted with
to Virginia, and upon what Terms Peace will be granted you. Those
Those since you have join'd with us in this War, Made the Blood
of our Friends and Relations will cease to run. As to what
of Captivities time
Philadelphia
April 10th 1756

N°. 9.

Sir,

Fort Johnson 15th. May 1756

231

I hope these may find you & your Party in perfect Health and good situation.

M.r. Montour, Sharonyade & the rest of the Indians remember their kind Respects to you, and desir'd me to let you know that they are safe arrived at the Mohawks where the most of them reside at Sir William Johnson's Seat as yet; And as by their leaving you they promised to let you hear from them when arrived among their Friends the 6 Nations; they agreed to send the Bearer hereof Ogaghradarisha & the Cayuga Indian, that was at Philadelphia in order to acquaint you of every thing that is going on in these parts.

They likewise let you know that there is in a short time a General Treaty to be held at Oswego with the 6 Nations and all the Indian Nations, which will come and join the English, where they say they must be present in order to deliver all the Messages they were Charged with from the Government of Pensilvania, and as soon as that Treaty would be over some of them would come down to Shamokin & relate every thing transacted.

They expect these Messengers would be well used in particular the old Man Ogaghradarisha as he is a noted Friend of the English, and known by the Province of Pensilvania and was charged with important Messages to all the Nations on Susquehanah, concerning the state of matters with the English and Delawares.

They lastly request of you immediately to dispatch

Letters

Pensylvania Dep.

Letters of every thing he would relate to you to his Honour
Gov.r Morris that he might bring an Answer to them how
every thing was situated in the Province and at Shamokin
as he is sent on purpose to see whether you was at
Shamokin and how Affairs stood as well with you as
the Province of Pensilvania that they might act
accordingly, after the Treaty of Oswego being over.

All this they Confirm with the
Inclosed String of Wampum -

Every thing here goes on pretty well Oswego is at
present in a tolerable situation concerning Provisions &c &
shall do well enough this Summer, if the French dont
plague our Provision Battoes too much, we are often
alarmed, they threatned to cutt off the Great-Carrying -
Place, or Burnetsfield in order to stop our Communication;
If it is confirm'd that Admiral Boscawen took the 11 Men of
War with French Troops designed for Canada it will give
a great shake to their Schemes this Season. I hope to hear
of your Success & remain.

Sir
Your most-Humble Servant
(Signed) Daniel Claus

To
Col.o William Clapham

Copy. Pennsylv.a (N.o 9.

Letter from Dan: Clauso
to Colonel Clapham
... 15th. May 1756, ...
by Ogaghradatcha.

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br y.e 17.th
Read Febr.y y.e 9. 1757. } 1756.

N°. 10.

At a Conference held at the Camp at Armstrong's June 16. 1756 Between Colonel William Claphams Esq.r & Ogaghradasisha an Indian Chief of the Iroquois on the Waters of the Susquahannah.

Present
Captains
Lloyd & Shippen

Interpreters
James Lowry &
Lewis Montour.

My Brother.

Colonel Johnson at my Departure told me thus. Brother. I find great difficultys in governing and supplying the Wants of the Six Nations in connection with me 'tis therefor Impossible I shoud also take charge of those seated at a distance on the Waters of the Susquahannah for which reason I have Recommended them by you and this string of Wampum to Colonel Clapham for Ugcarunthiunth for that purpose.

Brother,

The Iroquois living on the North branch of Susqua=hannah have sent me as a Representative of the whole to treat with you (producing a Belt of Wampum) and will ratify all my Contracts— Brother they agree to your building a Fort at Shamokin, but are desirous that you shoud also build a Fort three days Journey in a Canoe higher up the North branch in their Country at a place called Adjouquay and this Belt of Wampum is to clear the Road to that place.

Brother,

If you agree to my Proposal in behalf of my Nation I will return and immediately collect our whole Force to be employd in protecting your People while you are building a Fort in our Country at Adjouquay where there is a good situation and fine Soil at the Entrance of a Deep Creek on a level plain five Miles extended and clear of Woods, Adjouquay is fourteen Miles above Wioming and an Old Woman may carry a heavy pack of Skins from thence to the Minisinks and return to Adjouquay in Two Nights

My

My Brother.

The Land is Troubled and ajou may justly apprehend Danger but if youwill grant our request we will be togesther, and if any Harm happens to ajou we will share it with ajou.— My Brother Ihave known this young Man a good While pointing to James Lowry, and have travelled sa with him, he is a proper Man and knows the Country well Ishoud be glad to recommend him as a Companion on the March.

My Brother,

(Layins down a Belt of Wampum folded in the Midd This describes ajou Path to Shamokin, unfolding the Belt an extending it to its full length, This is ajour Road to Aldjougua

Upon which he presented the Belt and offered his little Son as a Pledge of his Fidelity, insisting warmly at the same time that Colonel Clapham should visit their Town escorted by their Warriors who despising to turn out of the way would conduct him straight thro the Delaware Town to their Village in Defiance of all opposition whatever.

By the Colonels Order
Thos. Lloyd Aid Delamp.

N.° 1.ᵃ Copy. Pennsylᵃ. N.° 10.
June 10. 1756.

Conference between Colonel
Clapham & Ogaghradarisha
at the Camp at Armstrong's.

Recᵈ with yᵉ Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Recᵈ Decᵉ yᵉ 17ᵗʰ
} 1756.
Read Febʳʸ yᵉ 9ᵗʰ
1757.

The Answer of Governor Morris to what was delivered to Colonel Clapham by the Indian Sachem Ogaghradarisha at the Camp at Armstrongs on the 10th. June 1756.

Brother Ogaghradarisha

Colonel Clapham has communicated to me by a special Messenger the several matters you have delivered to him, as well from Sir William Johnson as from our good friends & allies the Six Nations; and I detained the Express no longer than was necessary to lay them before the wise Men whose advice I ask in all matters relating to Government, for their consideration and they concur with me in this Answer which I am now going to make to you

Brother.

I return you my hearty thanks for your kind Speeches, they give me much satisfaction, bespeaking great care and sincere Affection for us on the part of Scarroyady and our other Friends at Fort Johnson and on the North Branch of Susquahannah and I am particularly obliged to you for undertaking this hazardous Journey.

A String.

Brother.

You tell me that Sir William Johnson finding it too difficult for him to take the necessary care of the remote Indians who live on the Waters of the Susquehannah, has recommended it to the Person who has the Command of the Provincial Forces now on their March to Shamokin to take care of them. This is perfectly agreable to me I have already given him my Orders to afford every kind of Protection in his Power to our friendly Indians, and I now repeat the same directions to him, in Confirmation thereof I give this String.

A String.

N. York Colln. Minutes. June 10. 1756. V. 10.

Brother,

You say that the Six Nations living on the North branch of Susquehannah have appointed you to represent them, and will ratify and confirm whatever you transact with this Government on their behalf. As you have so full a power from them, I must desire you to proceed to this City, the place where all our Wise Men and Councellors Assemble together and transact the Publick Business. I have several matters now under my Consideration of great Importance to our Allies the Indians which I cannot communicate but in Council. By this Belt therefore I invite you to come to this City and afford me your Assistance and Advice in Council.

A Belt.

Brother,

I thank the Indians for their ready and voluntary consent they have by you given to our Building a Fort at Shamokin you must be sensible that this measure did not originally proceed from me but was first moved by the Six Nations who lived amongst us, and on their renewing their request after having been present in the great Council lately held at Sir William Johnsons I consented to it. I promised it should be done and the Forces under Colonel Clapham are now going to carry the Promise I made to the Six Nations when here into Execution.

Brother.

I am desired to build another Fort fourteen Miles above Niomink at a place called Adjoquay. I have agreed to this Request and am taking measures to do it out of Hand about which I shall likewise want to consult you.

Brother.

I have given notice of your safe arrival amongst us to Sir William Johnson and Scarroyady at Fort Johnson and I have sent Messengers to Diahogo to give them information of

least

least they should be uneasy at your Absence, and Imention this that if you may be the more willing to come to this City where I shall be glad to take you by the Hand and place you among my Councellors.

Brother.

You may return to Susquahannah from this City by a nigh and Convenient Road without any Danger and I shall take care that you be well rewarded for your Trouble.

A String

Brother.

As I expect to see you here, you must not look on this as a compleat Answer you must be sensible from what I have said that your Message is extreamly agreable to us and will be complied with, but I have several things to be mentioned to you in a personal Conference.

Rob: H. Morris

PRO, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

Governor Morris's Answer
to what was delivered by the
Indian Ogaghradarisha to
Col: Clapham. dated ----
14th June 1756

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br y.e 17th } 1756.
Read Febry y.e 9. 1757.

N°. 12. Copy

a Message from the Governor to the Sasquehannah Indians by Newcastle, Isagrea and William Lacquis delivered in Council 26th April 1756.

Brethren,

I have received an account from Sir William Johnson, sent me by Sir Charles Hardy Governor of New York, that immediately after the Council held at Fort Johnson, Deputies were dispatched by the Six Nations to Otsaninko, and that they convened the Delawares, Shawonese and other Indians from the several Towns on the Sasquehannah to the Number of Three Hundred, to whom they delivered Messages from that Council, blaming them for taking the Hatchet against their Brethren the English, and commanding them to lay it down immediately, and that they had hearkned to this Message and agreed to strike no more. What I tell You is in this Letter, (here the Governor gave Mr. Weiser Sir Charles Hardy's Letter of the Sixteenth of April to translate to them) and when he had made them understand what Sir Charles Hardy had wrote the Governor, took a Belt in his Hand and proceeded.

Brethren,

I think it necessary that the Indians at Wyoming as well Enemies as Friends should know, that Sir Charles has sent me this Account from Sir William Johnson, and as Two of You are of the Six Nations and one a Delaware, I think it is proper that You should undertake to notify this to them, and at the same time to let them know, as from Yourselves, that if they are sincerely disposed to Peace, and will deliver up the English Prisoners to the Six Nations and hearken to their Advice in laying down the Hatchet, and abide by such Terms as shall be agreed on, You can venture to assure them, that tho much Blood has been spilt, and that the English in Resentment of this are well prepared to avenge themselves, yet, they have so great a Regard to the Six Nations, that it will be in their Power to persuade the English not to prosecute the War, but to accept fair, and just and honourable Terms, and I provide You with this Belt to deliver it to them with such a Speech.

Brethren,

Brethren,

I speak my own sincere Inclinations when I say, I am for Peace, a not only my own but the Sentiments of Others, and particularly the earnest Desires of a great Number of People, who are the Descend of those that came over with the first Proprietor; all those are extrem desirous to interpose with the Government to receive the Submission the Delawares, and to overlook what is past, and establish for the fut a firm and lasting Agreement, Peace and Affection between Us, a have repeatedly applied to me for this Purpose.

Brethren,

As many Stories have been told to the Indians to our Prejudic I desire You will undeceive them, and particularly I charge Willi. Lacquis to acquaint the Delawares, that those of their Tribe who live amongst Us have not had any Mischief done to them, but are treated with our usual Kindness, and are at Liberty and live in Peace, and Plenty among Us. I charge You William Lacquis to declare the Truth to the Indians, and to assure them that they ha been imposed on, and relate the Care that has been taken as well the Government of New Jersey as this of all the Indians who ha staid with Us, and that they enjoy our Protection and live as hap as ever.

A String.

Brethren,

Paxanosa and some other Shawonese and other Indians ha not broke Faith with Us, but endeavoured to dissuade the Delaw from striking Us. When they could not succeed they separated fro them, and now live together in some Place near Wyominh; I w have You go to them and let them likewise know this account fr Sir William Johnson, and assure them from me, that if they a enclined to come within the Inhabitants, You have my Orders t conduct them, or if they do not encline to come now, but any ot Time, they will on sending me a Message be provided with a sa Conduct, and meet with a hearty Welcome. Let them know, that Scarrooyady related to me what passed between him and th and that Aroas and David have likewise made me acquaint with what was said by them when they were last at Wyominh

Then the Governor gave them a String to give to Paxanos

Newcast

Newcastle, Sagrea and William Jacquis returned the Governor an answer, viz.t that the Messages were very good, and what they approved mightily, and would undertake the Journey and deliver them faithfully, but then they must desire the Governor would make their Apology to Col.o Clapham, and tell him, that nothing but the Governor's Commands would have induced them to delay their coming to him.

The Governor promised he would, and then told them, that Mr. Spangenberg was desired to be present, having some Delaware Indians under his Care, that he might hear what was delivered to them; He desired they would go by Way of Bethlehem, and take with them one or more of the Indians there, and that Mr. Spangenberg would prepare those Indians for their Visit, and persuade some of them to accompany them to Wyoming.

Governor's Message to the
Sasquehannah Indians by
Newcastle, Jagreas & William
Lacquis.

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br y.e 17.th
Read Febr.y y.e 9. 1757. } 1756.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND; CO5/1275.

N°. 13.

The Report of the Indian Messengers Capt.t Nowcastle Jacgrau & Will.m Jacques of their proceedings with the Susquehanah Indians delivered in Council 31.st May 1756

Brother the Gov.r of Pensilvania.

Meeting with very bad Weather we did not reach Wyoming till four days after we left Bethlehem, & when we came there we found the Town deserted and so proceeded to Diahoga about 80 miles higher up the Susquehanah where we found a great number of Indians collected together and let them know that we were Messengers from the Gov.r of Pensilvania to the Delawares, Shawenese and other Indians on the Susquehanah, and they desired they would order a meeting forthwith of all their People in that Town and in the Neighbourhood. — Gave a String of Wampum

On this Messengers were immediately dispatched to the several little Towns thereabouts to Summon the Indians to a Council at Diahoga, and the next day they returned with an Answer from some principal Indians they had seen, desiring us as we had been at the trouble of coming so far, to go at a little more and come to them in their own Towns, but this we absolutely refused to do, alledging it was Customary to transact matters of Importance & of a public nature in the most public places, & insisting the meeting —

should

shoud be at Diahogo, & the same Messengers were sent back to tell them so.

In the mean time we conferr'd privately with such Indians as were the Friends of ours, who let us into the knowledge of the present state of Indian Affairs and being entrusted with the matters we came upon, we ask'd them their advice, in which manner it would be best to receive and they were so good as to form a Speech for us, which tho' not quite agreeable to our Instructions, yet as they who knew what would be proper adviced us to go a little from them, we thought we should be excused by you in doing so.

On our second Message the Indian Chiefs came to Town from the neighbouring Towns and there was a large meeting of Indians whom we addressed in the following manner.

Brethren

We come to you with a very important Message from the Govr. and People of Pensilvania, we may say, from the King of Great-Britain who is chiefly concerned and in whose name we shall speak to you. But as your Case is such, that an evil Spirit of great Power cunning has blinded your Eyes. We in the first place by this String of Wampum rub them very heartily, that you may see where you are and how much you have lost yourselves in what you are about. Gave a String

That evil Spirit also stopped up your Throat by some Poisonous

Poisonous Stuff or other so that you could not speak to your Brethren the English. We give you this to Clean it and that the Passage from your heart to your Mouth may be opened that you may speak truly in this meeting.

Gave a String

And as that evil Spirit got the better of you once he also stopped up your Ears, that you could not hear anything that should come from the English. We do hereby bore open your Ears that you may be able to hear what we are going to say to you. Gave a String.

Then we proceeded & spoke in behalf of the Governor and People of Pensilvania.

Brethren

We must let you know that some of you lifted up the Hatchet against Onas and killed many of his People, you wounded him on both sides of his head, so that his Body bled much and his Seat is covered with Blood (meaning the Indians attacked Pensilvania both on the Eastern and Western Frontiers) I sat still, says the Gov.r of Pensilvania, sat still & bore it with a great deal of Patience for a long time, because I with the People of Pensilvania have been used to peaceable principles & had no Inclination to War, but when my Case grew more & more desperate and I could bear it no longer, I with the People of Pensilvania thought upon means to defend ourselves but before we did any thing, Letters arrived from your Uncles the six united Nations who did let

for

let us know by Sir William Johnson that they had prevailed on you to desist and lay aside the Hatchet & that there had been a great meeting at Ofsaningo and the Delagates of the six Nations, in which it was agreed that Peace should be restored and every thing made up, the old treaties of Alliance be renewed and Friendship restored as good as ever it was and I thought proper to let you know it by this my Messenger and this Belt of Wampum. Gave a Belt

Brethren the Delawares & Shawenese.

This String of Wampum shall serve you as a safe-Guard from your Towns on Susquehannah to Philadelphia for the Messengers of Peace, I shall be glad that all the Bushes and other Obstacles in the Sachems Road between us shall be removed, so that the old People and Sachems can travel with Ease from your Town to ours, to heat on Friendship with me & the People of Pensilvania. Brethren what I say is from my Heart you may depend upon it. Gave a String

Brethren

I know very well that you are a foolish People like little Children, and that it was for want of understanding the evil Spirit had such a power over you. I promise you that the Blood shall be Covered with Sand & we will jointly pull up a large Tree by the Roots and there dig a hole as deep as to the Waters below the Earth and there we will throw in and bury our Hatchet

Hatchets and so plant the Tree upon that hole again, so that neither your posterity or ours will ever be able to find it again, upon which you may depend.

Gave a Laige Belt.

To this Speech we received an Answer from the Delawares & other Indians delivered by Paxinosa the Shawenese Chief in the Shawenese Language, — because Newcastle speaks Shawenese & Paxinosa — understands the Delawares.

Brethren the Govr. & People of Pensilvania.

The dark Cloud is overspread our Country so suddenly, that we have been all at once separated & that dark Cloud got in betwixt us, and as it has pleased the most high to dispel them a little, so that we can just see one another again, our Eyes are now running with tears & our hearts filled with melancholly at seeing our Country covered with our own Blood (we mean yours & ours) give me leave to wipe off the tears from your Eyes, tho at the same time my own run with tears in abundance for what has passed.

Gave a String

Brethren

As you came a great way & thro dangerous places where evil Spirits reigd who might have put — several things in your way to obstruct your Business, this String serves to Clean your mind and open the Passage — from your heart to your Mouth that you may speak — freely to us.

Gave a String.

Brethren

prevailed on you to desist and lay aside the Hatchet &
that there shall be a general meeting at Albanny.

Brethren

As you will have occasion to hear as well a
to speak in this meeting; Let this String of Wampum serve
to open your Ears and to clean them from any evil
matter, that on your Journey might have settled there.

Then a Delaware spoke. Gave a String

Brother Onas & the People of Pensilvania our Brethren.

We rejoyce to hear from you and that you are
willing to renew the old good Understanding and that you
Call to mind the first Treaties of Friendship made by our
great Friend Onas deceased with our forefathers when
himself and his People first came over here. We take hold
of those Treaties with both our hands & desire you will
do the same that a good Understanding & true Friendship
may be reestablished, let us both take hold of those
Treaties with all our Strength we beseech you we on
our side will certainly do it. Gave a Belt.

Brother Onas

What you said to us we took to Heart and it
entered into our hearts and we speak to you from our
heart and we will deal Honestly with you in every respect.

Gave a String

Brother Onas

We desire you will look upon us with Eyes
of Mercy, we are a very poor People, our Wives & Children
are almost naked, we are void of understanding & destitute
of the necessarys of Life. Pity us. Gave a String

The Delawares, Mankskes & Mohickans
to Onas & the People of Pensilvania

Brethren

Brethren

There is a great number of our People among you, and in a manner confined, we desire you will set them at Liberty or rather give them a safe Conduct to Wyomink, where we intend to settle as on your fire side, there we will jointly with you kindle a Council Fire which shall always burn and we will be one People with you.

Gave two Belts.

Brother Onas & all the People of Pensilvania.

We had the misfortune that a great & dark Cloud overspread our Country, but by your prudence & that of our Uncles the Six Nations it is now most dispelled and we see the Heavens Clear again. We the Delaware, the Shawenese, the Mohickans & Munksies give you these Strings of Wampum, & desire that the bitterness which might have gathered in this dark & unhappy time may be removed and that you may by this means spit it out, take or accept this as a certain cure for that purpose & forgive & overlook all that is past & think on your poor foolish Brethren with Mercy and forget all the Evil done to you by them.

Gave several Strings of Wampum

Brother Onas

What Our Uncles the six united Nations requird of us in your & their behalf by their Delegates at Ostaningo. We that live on the River Susquehannah have agreed to. We have laid aside our Hatchet & will never make use of it no more against you or your Brethren the English all our young Men have been Counselled about this and all

earnestly

earnestly agree to it & we now speak in their presence.

We must give you that Caution, not to charge them with anything that may be done by the Ohio Indians under the Influence of the French against you. We assure you our young Men will do no more mischief to your People

Gave a String

Teedyuscung otherwise called Honest John was Speaker for the Delaware Indians and further informed us that the Delawares under the French Influence are going to the Twightwees.

Brother the Govr. of Pensilvania

We have now finished our Report having mentioned every thing material that passed at Diahoga We have endeavoured to discharge our Trust faithfully and we hope our Services will be well taken by you We are sure they were well meant & an happy Foundation is laid on which you may erect a good Building, but it behoves you to use dispatch & send us back quickly with your Answers least as times are dangerous any thing may intervene to frustrate the good work so fortunately begun.

Newcastle
Jagrea
Wm. Lacquis.

(Report of Newcastle's)
Jagger & Wm Lacquis,
- - - - - - - - - -
- - - - - - - - - -
del.d in Council 31st. May 1756.

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br y.e 17.
Read Febr.y y.e 9. 1757. } 1756.

August 1756. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

14. At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday 8th: June 1756.

Present

The Hon.ble the Governor,

Benjamin Shoemaker
Richard Peters
Joseph Turner
John Mifflin

New Castle
Jagnea or Sitaganoroyes } Six Nation Indians

Conradt Weiser Esq.r Interpreter

The Governor was informed by Mr. Weiser, that the Indians were uneasy at being detaind in town; being Apprehensive that their long stay here would make the Diahogo Indians believe either that they were cull of by the English, or that this Government did not mean to conclude a peace with them, And that Captain Newcastle in particular was out of humour, because the Governor, before he went to Diahogo, had promised him as he said to send for his Niece whom he had left at Michael Jaaffe's on Susquehannah, and he expected to have seen her in town at his Return, and he was so much disgusted at not finding her here; that he was determin'd to go to Jaaffe's & declin'd returning to Diahogo.

(Report of Newcastle)

On Mr. Weiser's giving this Information, the Governor convinced Captain Newcastle that this had not been ask'd of him; but he was only Requested to take care that she should be well subsisted at Jaaffe's, which he had, on the part of this Government promised she should. This Matter being cleared up to his Satisfaction, and a promise made that the Girl should be now sent for to town, : Captain Newcastle consented to go again to Diahogo. Whereupon the Governour Spoke as follows.

Brethren—

Brethren,

I.R.C.

I have had good reason to detain you here so long, for I have expected daily to receive the result of the Council that is now holding at Onondago, by the six Nations, at the Instance of the Chiefs of the Delewares and Shawonese; this you must be Sencible would be proper for me to know before I Returnd the Answer of this Government to the Messages of the Diahogo Indians, lest they should say one thing to the Six Nations & another to me: And was it not that those Indians might, by your longer stay imagine you were kill'd, I should incline to detain you'r till I could know for certain what has passed at Onondago between Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations & ye Deputies of ye Sisquehannah, Delewares & Shawanese.

Brethren,

Mr. Logan, a Member of Council, is now in Jersey, ——— solliciting that Government for three or four of the best & discreetest of their Indians to Accompany you, & he will send them under a safe Guard to Bethlehem, where I expect they will meet you at the Latter end of this Week. My Reason for joining them to you, is, that they may testify to the Indians at Diahogo, the Kind treatment they have received from their Brethren, & Confirm the Testimony of Wm. Lacques, & by these means intirely ——— falsify the Stories that have been told these Indians of our having imprison'd & put to death the Indians ye stand among us.

Brethren,

Hearken Attentively to the particulars of my Answer to the Messages you brought from the Indians at Diahogo, the Interpreter will deliver it distinctly to you, and lay in order the Strings that I shall give, and enforce what I say, for the Better Assistance of your Memory.

Sha

The Governor & the People of Pensylvania,

To the Indians at Susquehannah gathered at Diahoga,

Brethren,

I return you the thanks of this Government for the kind reception you gave to my Messengers; This I look upon as an Act of friendship, & a Token of your good intentions

(a String of 4

Brethren,

I am glad to find a good Spirit at last prevailing amongst you, and that you hearkened to my Message, & laid it to heart; You will ever find your Brethren sincerely disposed to consult & Act for your truest Interest, & in the several Matters which were or shall now be particularly promised, on our part, you may rest Assured: we mean punctually to perform them, & expect the same disposition in you.

(a String of 4

Brethren, Delewares, Shawanes, Munsis & Mohickons,

As you on your part have confirm'd the Treaties and Leagues of Amity subsisting between you & this Government & given a Belt in confirmation thereof, & desire the same may be done on our part, I do now, by this Belt, Ratify & Confirm all former Treaties & Engagements, & Assure you that they shall be most inviolably Observed as long as the sun Shines.

Brethren,

(three a large belt was given

As your Confirmation of former Treaties was accompany'd with professions of Sincerity, so I make you the strongest Assurances of Truth in the Confirmation of this Government has now made.

(a String of 11

Brethren,

That both you & I may have an Opportunity of Making these Mutual Declarations at a publick Conversation, I now kindle a Council fire at the House of Conrad Weiser, who is one of the Council of the five Nations and the publick Interpreter of the Province.

(a large Belt of 14 Rows.

N: B: Mr. Weiser said it was necessary to name a particular place but the Indians were Notwithstanding this always at Liberty to name Another, & he believed from something Captain Newcastle had dropp'd the Indians would chuse the forks of Delaware.

Brethren,

Having appointed a place for us to meet in Council I now clear the Roads to this place, and remove the Logs and other Obstructions out of it, so that it may be perfectly safe for every one desirous to use it to travel to their Brethren when met in Council.

(a Belt of 8 Rows, & 8 Strings tied to it

Brethren,

It is Offensive to see Blood spilt upon the Road used by people who have lived in friendship together, I therefore remove all Blood out of the Road that leads to the Council fire.

(a Belt of 9 Rows

Brethren,

Your Indians who have staid among us, go where they please, they live as we do, & enjoy their Liberty, we only hinder them from going to the frontiers, where they might be Mistaken for Enemies, & hunt or kill'd, And that the Indians may know the Truth of this we send some of 'em along with our Messenger to Diahago, who will declare what Treatment they

they have had from us, What few we have in banishement shall be set at Liberty when the Council meets & be brought there.

(a String)

Brethren,

This last is a very important Article, & what we absolutely depend upon, that all prisoners taken on both sides shall be delivered up, as there can be no Sincerity on either side where this is not done, and that in the most full & ample Manner, without keeping back a Single prisoner. This Belt assures you that it shall be punctually performed by us; and we expect the same punctually on your side.

(two Belts, one of 7 the other 8 Rows

Brethren,

You have Mentioned to us, the distresses you have been & are in for Want of Necessaries; These are owing to your having given way to the Influence of an Evil Spirit, and struck us your Brethren without any cause, and as you have brought it on yourselves you have the less reason to complain; But now that a good Spirit begins to shew itself in you, and you desire to meet us in Council, I shall bring with me a Sufficiency of Cloaths & Provisions to relieve those Distresses.

(a String)

Brethren,

As you have laid down the Hatchet, and desire the same may be done by us, our Messenger carries with him our proclamation for Suspension of Hostilities within the limits therein Specifyed, of which we have informed the Six Nations.

Brethren,

Agreeable to the repeated Advice & Request of Sarrorjad

and

and Other Indians of the Six Nations then residing in this Province, Engaged to build a Fort at Shamokin for the Protection of our friendly Indians their Wives and Children, And Now Acquaint you with the March of the Forces in order to effect this needfull Work, that it may give no Umbrage, the Commander having my orders not to Act Offensively.

Brethren,

You are to take Notice that Nothing proposed by me is to interfere with any invitation you may have Recieved from Sir William Johnson, or your Uncles, the Six Nations. Thus have Acquainted me that a large Council is to be held in the Country of the Six Nations, and those Indians at Diahoga, are invited to it; I would have them by all means give their Attention there. You may go to either Place as you Incline, for we are both in the Service of one King & act by his direction

Brother Newcastle,

I have now finished what I would have you say in the Name of this Province to the Indians gathered at Diahoga, You will adapt the Several Articles to Indians Customs, Retaining the Spirit and Substance of them.

Some Messages to particular persons were Afterwards sent by him.

One to the Shawanese King Packshinosa, with a String, to tell him the Governor had heard by all his Messengers of the Great fidelity with which he had adhered to the English, that he relyed upon his Giving him his best Council, and furthering the Good Measures now taken with

all

all his Skill & Influence: he invited him particularly to his Council fire, where he expected his Assistance, as he should stand in need of so faithfull and Wise a Counsellor. 247

Another to John Shecallamy, with a String, to tell him it gave much concern to hear he was ill Treated at Capt: Prages's Fort, that the Abuse Offered was intirely unknown to the Government, and desired he would come with Captain Newcastle, and he shall have a kind Welcome, and receive sufficient Proof of our friendship for him.

11th June — Mr. Logan, who had prevail'd on John Dumpshire, and two Other Jersey Indians to Undertake the Journey to Diahogo, along with Capt: Newcastle, brought them with him to Town on Saturday 12th June, and a Council Was call'd, to which they were admitted, and having expressed much readiness to do the Province any Service in their Power, the Several Matters given in Charge to Captain Newcastle were distinctly related to them, and they were dispatched the next Morning to Bethlehem, where they Join'd Captain Newcastle and went with him to Diahogo.

Governors 2d Message
by Capt. Newcastle —
June 8th 1756.

Recd with y Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Recd Dec. bre y 17th
Read Febr. y 9. 1757. } 1756.

Colony Papers Vol. 4.

No. 15. At a Council held at Philadelphia —
Tuesday 20th July 1756

Present

The Honourable Robt. Hunter Morris Esqr. Lieut. Govr.

Robert Strettle
Richard Peters
Thomas Cadwallader
} Esqrs.

Joseph Turner
John Mifflin
} Esqrs.

Indians

Capt. Newcastle
Pumpshire a Jersey Indian, Interpretor
Barbett a Mohawk
Peteghehdaqua. Samuel Evans
Tassavelanaghqua. John Dowdy
Isaac an Indian Boy. John Smiley
} Delawares

Capt. Newcastle having come to Town last Night and brought with him some of the Diahogo Indians, the Govr. sent for them to Council and after he bid them welcome and paid them the usual Complements in the Indian manner, Newcastle delivered him a Message with a String of Wampum from Teedyuscung the Delaware King who he said had accompanied him as far as Bethlehem and there waited with some other Indians the Governor coming to them. The Message was read in these words.

At Timothy Horsefields Esqr.

Present

Major Parsons
King Teedyuscung
Tapiescauen Councellor
Capt. Jinsley
Capt. Newcastle
John Pumpshire & others.

At the desire of the King Teedyuscung & Capt. Newcastle

for

for to remember the words accompanying this String the
were wrote down from the Kings Mouth.

Brother the Gov.r of Pensilvania.

I have received the word by your Messenger
kindly, upon it I have come, as you have given me good
words, which is called Council Fire at the forks of Delawar
we will sit down & wait there and shall be ready; I am
exceeding glad that there are such thoughts and metho
taken in respect to our Women and Children. I hope I
shall be ready to let you know a little further when we
shall see one another, This what I have now in shor
spoke is not only from me, but also from my Uncle the
Mohawk & five other Nations which in all makes ten
& they have but two heads or Kings between them.

Bethlehem July 18.th 1756.

The Gov.r expressed great satisfaction at the
contents, enquir'd how long since Teedyscung was made
King of the Delawares & where he had chiefly lived and
was told that the six Nations made him King about a
year ago & that he lived at Wiomink.

The Indians were then made acquainted with
the small Pox being in Town & that it was of a bad sort and
they were offered Springetsberry where they might escape
Infection and be well entertained.

And whilst they were considering of this
Newcastle address'd the Gov.r in a very serious manner.

Brothers the Gov.r & the Council.

As I have been intrusted by you with matters
of the highest concern I now declare to you that I have
used

did all the Abilities I am Master of in the management
of them, & that with the greatest Chearfulness. I tell you
in general matters look well, I shall not go into
particulars, Teedyuscung will do this at a public
meeting which he expects will be soon, the times are
dangerous, the Swords drawn & glittering all around
you, numbers of Enemies on your Borders., I beseech
you therefore not to give any delay to this important
Affair — say where the Council fire is to be kindled,
come to a Conclusion immediately, let us not wait a
moment least what has been done shoud prove
ineffectual.

The Gov.r expressed in warm Terms how
sensible the People of the Province were of the Skill and
diligence used by him in the transacting this Business
and of their Obligations to him on that Account — thanked
him for his advice and assured him that he would all
the dispatch possible, and asked him his Sentiments
as to what place might be the best and most proper for
the Council Fire to be kindled at, to which he answered
he would accept the Gov.r Confidence and let him know
his mind and after a Pause he said.

Brother

The times are very precarious not a moment
is to be lost without the utmost danger to the good Cause
we are engaged in. The Delaware King wants to hear
from your own Mouth a Confirmation of the Assurances
of Peace and good will given him by me in your name,

he

he comes well disposed to make you the same Declaration
The Forks is believed to be the place of meeting, what
need of any alteration, let it be there, tarry not; but
hasten to him.

The Govr. told him that what he had said
was agreeable to him & the Council, that the Assembly
was sitting before whom he would lay all that had
passed, & that as soon as he should receive their Answer
he would immediately send for them & come to a
Conclusion. A Message was accordingly prepared
and approved in these words,

(here Enter the Message)

to which the Assembly gave the following answer

(here Enter the Answer)

Copy. Pennsylv.a Ms. V.o 15.
Indian Minutes...

21st July 1756,
Col.o Clapham's Report.

Rec.d with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Rec.d Dec.br 17. 1756.

Read Feb.y 9. 1757.

N°. 16.

I seize the opportunity offered me by the Packet to send you all the News relating to Indian Affairs during the last Month, and the Letters and Papers on which they are founded, that you may be able to give the Ministry full and just information.

I mentioned in my last from Newcastle the arrival of the Indian Ogagradarisha, who was kindly sent by Scarroyady thro' the Indian Towns, along the Sasquehannah to Shamokin, to see whether, in pursuance of the repeated Promises of this Government, a Fort was building there, to enquire our News, and to return to him with true accounts of matters; Scarroyady intending if the account should be favourable to come to Shamokin, and bring with him some of his Friends among the Six Nations. Ogagradarisha applied to the Governor to build a Fort at Ohiouquay 30 Miles higher than Wyomink to which the Governor had consented, but finding on examination of him, that the Six Nations knew nothing of this application, and that it came only from a few Indians with whom he had conversed, the Governor told him he did not choose to go into the thing without the privity and consent of the Six Nations, & if they approved and desired it, a second Fort should be built. A proper Present was given to Ogagradarisha & he went away well satisfied.

He was scarce gone before Capt. Newcastle returned bringing with him one Tedyuscung, the Author of all the Attacks on the East side Sasquehannah, a noted Delaware Indian born and bred amongst us, the very Indian who came from Wyomink last year, and was in Philadelphia when Genral Shirley returned from Alexandria, who

gave

gave him a Belt to keep his People together and wait for advice from the S
Nations and Col. Johnson, which the Indian promised to do, but went
over to the French and struck us.

Newcastle left Teedyuscung and his Company at Easton, and
Governor attended by Mr. Logan, Mr. Chew, Mr. Mifflin, and myself; w
there to confer with him, the Assembly having given £300. for the
Expences and for Presents to the Indians. At first Matters had no go
appearance, the King and his wild Company having been perpetually D
very much on the Gascoon and at all times abusive to the Inhabitants,
they all speak English more or less. The King, Mr. Parsons told us,
full of himself; saying frequently, that which side soever he took must
and the other fall, repeating it with insolence that he came from the S
who had pressed him much to join them against the English, that now
was in the middle, between the French and English, quite disengaged
from both sides, and that whether he found the English or French, he
would publish it aloud to the World that all Nations might know
at other times he declared he did not come to the English for the sake
of what they would give him, but to establish an everlasting Peace a
Friendship with them, which if they would accept it, they should find him
a true Useful Friend. He was born among the English somewhe
near Trenton, is near 50 years old, a lusty raw boned Man, haughty an
very desirous of Respect & Command. He can drink 3 Quarts or a Gallon
of Rum a Day without being Drunk. He was the Man that persuaded
Delawares to go over to the French and then attack our frontiers. He
commanded the Attack at Gnadenhutten, & he & those with him have be
concerned in the mischief done to the Inhabitants of Northampton Co

Mr. Parsons further told us that some of the Indians said,
between 40 and 50 of their People came to Diahogo from one of the Lakes a
the time they set out, in order to fall upon our Inhabitants and
addressed Teedyuscung to head them, but he told them he was going

the Governor of Pennsilvania, to treat with him concerning a Peace, which the Mohawks had advised him to do, and therefore he ordered them to sit still 'till he came back again to them.

The Towns People observed that the Shirts the Indian Women had on, were made of Dutch Table Cloths, which it is supposed they took from People they murdered on our Frontiers. The King in one of his Conversations said, that there were but 200 French and about 80 Indians at the Lake, where most of the English Prisoners are, and that he could bring most or all of them up.

From these Informations we apprehended it would be difficult to treat with him, and that he would insist on high Terms, but we found it otherwise; The Governor punctually observed all the Indian Forms, which pleased him vastly, tho' he neither understood nor observed them himself, he invited him and all his Company to Dinner, and mixed them Indian and English beside one another, and gave them plenty of Meat and Drink, of which the Indians had the greatest and best part. This, with pleasantry in Conversation, and a few Compliments to the King, overcame him, he shed Tears in abundance declared he expected a different treatment, he had been bad, but being convinced of the openness and goodness of the Governor and his People he would return to his former Love for them, & he would serve them faithfully, and bring about a Peace.

M.r Weiser not coming, the King was told that as he was one of the Council of the Six Nations, and Provincial Interpreter, he could not speak to them 'til he came, at which the King answered & said it was right.

M.r Weiser coming he was ordered to attend the Council, in order to consider what was to be said, & how, and observing that no answer had been given to the Governors' 2.d Message, delivered by Newcastle in his last Journey, he advised the Governor to mention this, and that he expected Tedyuscung would begin and deliver the answer.

Pumpshire, one of the Delaware Jersey Indians who accompanied

Newcastle

Newcastle to Diahogo, a sensible good Man and an excellent Interpreter for the Delaware Language, was sent for, and agreeing in Sentiment with Mr. Weiser he went and told the King that the Governor would open the conferences with a short mention of the Message sent this last time to Diahogo, and expected that he, Teedyuscung, would deliver the answer to it, to which he agreed, but when he came to speak, as he knows nothing of Business, he took no notice of what was said by the Governor, but went on quite new Matters, saying that he came to the Council Fire on the Gov.: Invitation, that the Six Nations knew of it; and were attentive to what shou'd be done here, that they, and many other Indians, were waiting the Result of it. That tho' the Governor might think he was alone here, yet it wou'd not be long before he wou'd be convinced that he came here by the appointment of his Uncles, the Six Nations, and what he did wou'd be confirm'd by them. That hitherto all Indian Affairs had gone to confusion, owing to the number of People who sat up for Kings, & as such wou'd transact publick Business, treating sometimes privately, and sometimes in publick, and then hiding all or a part of what was done as they thought proper; hence says he came Darkness, and the Clouds that now hang over our heads, but hereafter it wou'd be otherwise, for the Nations having now incorporated 5 other Nations had appointed only two Kings to do their Business, & he was one of them, who was to preside over and do the Business for the Delaware and four other Nations.

He added further that as the Governor in his Messages had said he pityed and wou'd relieve the distresses of the Indians so he now called upon him to be strong and consider what he had to do, & do it, (meaning that he shou'd be liberal to them) if, said he, the Governor will now exert himself all the Indians shall know it; for he wou'd not do as his Uncles had done, that is secrete what shou'd be said or given, but publish it and divide it amongst them all. He did assure us that whatever Belts we sent by him he wou'd hold it up in the Air that whoever wou'd might take

hold

told of it. He concluded by saying that he was but a Messenger from the Six Nations & that what he had now to say was but of little consequence as he only came at the instance of his Uncles to hear what the Governor had to say, that he was in their presence for that and no other purpose, and if what the Governor said was good he would with joy deliver it & his Uncles and the other Indians would smile & be well pleased, & that if it should not be good, he would nevertheless be a faithful Messenger & deliver it truly to his Superiors, and leave it to them to think of it what they pleased.

In private Conversation the King told the Governor that at the Instance of the Indians he came down at this time for no other purpose than to hear from his own Mouth the several Matters delivered to them in his Name by Newcastle he did not doubt but Newcastle spoke truth, but it would be a satisfaction to him and his People to hear the same things confirmed by the Governor in publick Council, and if he did this all would be well; he should have enough to proceed on upon his return and he would collect a great number of Indians together, make them the Friends of the English and come down with them to the Council Fire — That this was only a preparatory Fire, but the next Council would be of consequence, for he had it in his power & would use his influence to bring down very large numbers, to effect which it would take abundance of time and Wampum, for his part he was poor, but he would do all he could, the English were Rich & the Governor must help him out.

This was in substance repeatedly said by the King, who came several times to the Governor, and gave him Strings and then set forth his Power and his Consequence intimating that what he should do would stand. That all the Indians round about would hearken to him — That they must do as he bid them, and he was for Peace with the English.

The Governor and Council taking into consideration what had been so often declared by Tedyuscung, prepared a Speech agreable to it, and the next Day the Governor spoke it to the Indians, in it he first made a short

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1275.

but full abstract of what had passed between the Six Nations and the
Shawanese Delawares at Fort Johnson, Oswaningo & Onondago, and then
of his own Transactions at Diahogo, then he confirmed all that had been
spoke by Newcastle in his Name, he invited all the Indians to the
Council Fire that all might mutually be confirm'd, the antient Leagues
renewed and Peace re-established, but insisted on it as a Preliminary that
all the English Prisoners shou'd be brought to Council and there
delivered up - This only shou'd be the test of their sincerity and if this was
done fully and faithfully then all Matters wou'd be concluded to mutual
satisfaction otherwise not - then he gave the Present - and in conclusion
he made Teedyuscung a Councillor & Agent in conjunction with Newcastle
for the Government of Pennsylvania, he told him he depended on his
Services, wou'd give him what Wampum was in the Council Bag and
wou'd make him strong; and in conclusion the Governor desired that all
that passed might be communicated to the Six Nations, and that they
wou'd be sure to bring some of them along with them to the next Council.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, accepted the Office of Agent
and Councillor and said he wou'd serve us faithfully and at an
Entertainment after the Present was delivered he repeatedly assur'd
the Governor of his readiness and zeal and that he might expect to see
him again in two Months with a prodigious collection of Indians.

The Present was shamefully small that the Assembly had provided
but by good luck the Quakers had made a large Subscription with part of
which they bought Indian Goods to the value of £120, sent them up with
30 of the principal Members of the Meeting, and tho' at first they
intended to make a separate Present, yet on conferring with the Governor
and finding that he wou'd not consent to it and indeed on hearing many
strong Reasons from the Governor against separate Presents who spoke
extremely well on the occasion - they drop'd their first intention and put

it

it into the Governors hands, who put both Parcels together and gave it as one Present in open Council to the Indians, but then told them, that a Part thereof was given by the Quakers a peaceable and good People, the Descendants of those who came over with the first. M.r Penn.

Pennsylvania. No. 16.

Extract of a Letter from
Mr. Peters, Secretary of
Pennsylvania to Mr. Penn . . .
. . . . . Dat.d 4th 1st Aug.t 1756.

Recd with y.e Proprietors of
Pennsylvania's Observations.

Recd Dec.br 17th y.e 17.
Read Febr.y 9th y.e 9. 1757.
} 1756.

KEW, ENGLAND; CO5/1275.

New York 14 Dec. 1756.

Sir

Finding the enclosed Still here, which I wrote to your Excellency the day before I went from Albany to the Meeting of the Six Nations at Fort Johnson in the Mohawk Country, I embrace this opportunity to forward it by the Nightingale Man of War Capt Campbell, as quicker & safer than that by which Mr Tho Pinckney proposes to go — I returned to this place ye 8th instant, all the Way by Land through Snow & Frost & Snow. the upper part of the River being frozen over. Lord Loudoun came the next Morning the greater part of the way by Water — Captain Campbell having taken a sudden Resolution of going to Charlestown instead of Antigua & pushing away, I can only in few Words tell you, that my coming to this Province first hath proved lucky on many accounts. and that I Succeeded equal to my Wishes at the Meeting of the Six Nations, with whom I have settled some Points of Consequence.

Vale

I Ship some Goods in the Nightingale, & consign them as my own Property to Colonel Beale as a private Friend (by Authority). Tho if the Sagacity of my Brother Counsellors should discover them to be fit Presents for Indians, & even intended for them, I should not be afraid of your serving me by their Advice as M.r Glen did you..

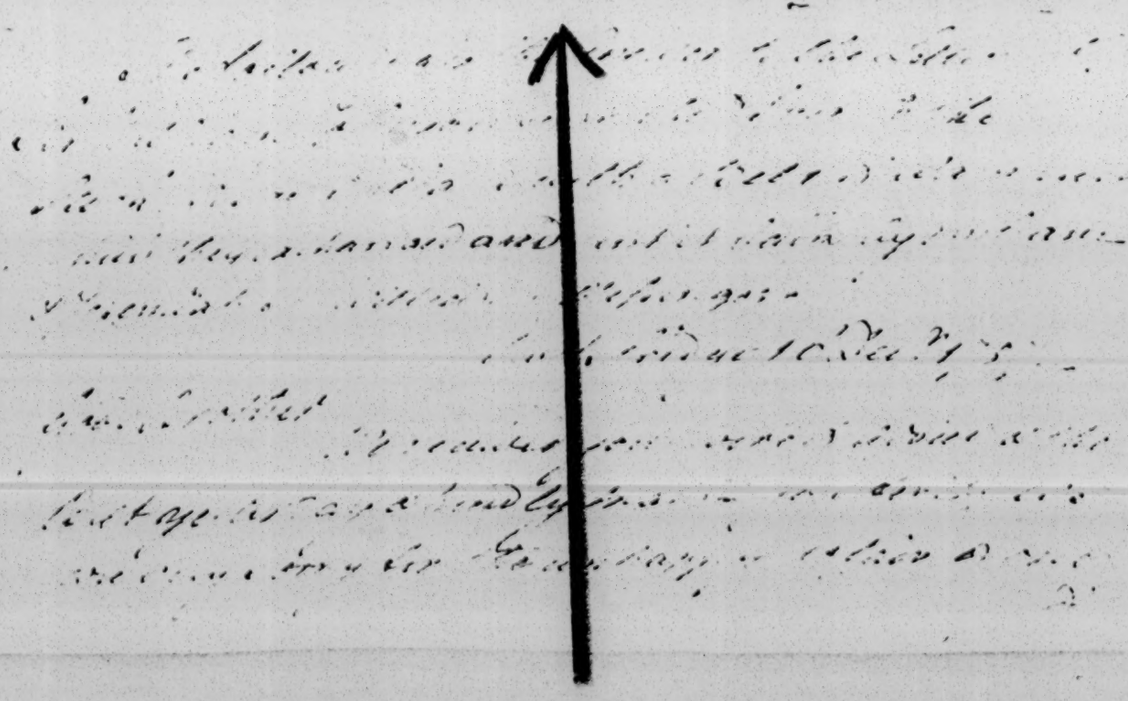
I have not had an idle day since I first met Lord Loudoun. As soon as I shall have received his Instructions, which will be now in a few days, I shall set out for the Southern Provinces. In the mean time I remain respectfully

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant
Edm.d Atkin

Gov.r Lyttelton

Letter from Mr.
Athin Dec.r 19.
1756



Philadelphia 26th December 1756.

Honoured Sir.

My last was of the 11th Instant and went Original & Duplicate by
y of Ireland since which the Governor has been engaged in a most
agreable and unexpected Difference with the House about
astening the Royal Americans destined to this City. Tho' His
Majesty in his successive Secretaries of State had enjoined Quarters
be provided by the Legislature, and Lord Loudoun as soon as it was
termined to go into Winter Quarters, had given Notice of it from Fort
Lyttleton, and demanded Quarters for a Battalion of the Royal
mericans and one Independent Company within this City, yet
e Assembly neglected the Consideration of this important matter
the Troops were on their March, and Captain Sullivan who
ndly came before him had actually demanded Billets, and even
en they presented a Bill for the Governors concurrence lyable to
e same objections with the one rejected by His Majesty the
ceeding Year. This being rejected they amended the Bill in the
rts principally objectionable and extended the Actions of the
1st Parliament which confined Quarters to the Publick Houses,
aking it penal for any Civil or Military Officers or Justices of the
ace to Quarter on private Houses. and the Governor passed it, tho'
was satisfied that neither the circumstances of the Publick
Houses here were good enough for support, nor their Houses large

enough

enough to afford Quarters and the necessarys allowed by Act of Parliament: but he thought as he recommended a further Provision at the time he gave his Consent to the Bill they would readily grant it and not let the Soldiers want. Mr Atlwood Shute the present Mayor took all the pains he could in conjunction with the Governor to persuade the Managers of the Hospital to spare their New Hospital, which is covered, plaistered and is large and commodious, sufficient to hold five hundred Men with the Proportion of Officers; and he was once in hopes this would be brought about, but all of a sudden the Application miscarried and an absolute Negative given to the Mayor. The Corporation was then tryed, but finding the Assembly unreasonable in putting the Burthen upon the Publick Houses, and the Managers of the Hospital unwilling to spare it, or be at any charge, they would not do any thing, having little or no funds. The Mayor and Aldermen then presented a Remonstrance to the Assembly, which however produced no alteration in their determinations. The Governor then caused it to be moved among the Gentlemen and Merchants either to invite the Officers to their Houses or to subscribe for Lodgings, and this took up five or three days but failed; an ill humour spreading it self every where. While under these repeated disappointments Colonel Bouquet informed the Governor that One hundred and twenty four Soldiers were without Beds, that many of them were lying on Straw without conveniences in a season uncommonly severe for frost and Snow, and requested the Governors permission, countenance and Warrant to Quarter on Private Houses. Reduced to this

necessity he sent for the Sheriff, related to him all the obstacles, and the miserable Condition of the Soldiers, and told him he should issue a Warrant Commanding him to provide Quarters for as many as could not be provided in the publick Houses, & As he was well acquainted with the circumstances of the citizens he might divide the Officers and Soldiers amongst the most Substantial Housekeepers in an equal and impartial distribution. Accordingly the Governor did issued a Warrant to the Sheriff, in general terms, without mention of Private Houses, and gave it to Colonel Bouquet, to make use of, if nothing better would be done; but the Sheriff gave the Governor hopes that when the People would be made acquainted with the Condition of the Soldiers, and this Order, they would address the Assembly to prevent its Execution, and this was expected would be done, especially as the next Morning the Sheriff waited on the Colonel and told him if he would trust him with the Warrant, he believed by shewing it to a few of his Friends it would expedite the Application to the Assembly, which Colonel Bouquet at his request did, but only as a private Paper, not to be executed, as there was a blank left in it to be filled up by the Numbers of Quarters that should appear to be wanted on the Quarter Masters Return after an accurate inspection of the Publick Houses. But the Sheriff, in abuse of this confidence went directly with the Writ to Israel Pemberton and others of that profession, who sent it with no good design to the Assembly, where it raised a most sad Confusion, occasioned many severe Reflections on the Governor, and set the City in an uproar. A Message was sent the next day to

the

the Governor, to which he made a short and peremptory Answer. The Assembly replied to it in a long and unfair recapitulation of what had passed between the two Branches on this Subject, at the close requiring a Conference; which was granted. Mr Allen, Mr Franklin, Mr Masters, Mr Fox, & Mr Hughes were appointed by the House to manage it; in the Course of it Benj. Franklin behaved with great rudeness and Insolence to the Governor, declaring he was no Governor, as he did not protect the People, and calling him in express Terms a mere Bashaw, or worse than a Bashaw, which the Governor tamely put up with, in the presence of his Council, without any apparent resentment or Reply; may continued to confer after this personal and unprovoked attack on his ~~private character~~ It was likewise insinuated by B. Franklin as if the Council obstructed the publick Business, misrepresented matters to the Governor and inflamed him to take Arbitrary and Tyrannical measures. This however he was justifiable by Law, by necessity, by duty to the Crown and Compassion to the poor Soldiers, who were many in the Gaol, and many ready to perish for want of Beds, and convenient in an opulent City consisting of 2,500 Houses. It was a great misfortune that Colonel Stanwix who was designd for this place could not come, having lost his only Son who died of a Fever, otherwise his Character and Weight, being a Member of Parliament, as well as of the Rank of Colonel, would have taken the Burthen off the Governor, which he was obliged to take on himself, as Colonel Bouquet was a foreigner and unwilling for that reason to

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se violence. The whole Proceeding was Transmitted to Lord Loudon
to approved and thanked the Governor for his Steady and proper
Conduct and offered to send a Nother Battalion to enforce the Quarters
the Assembly should still refuse. This Letter came by Express on
Thursday Christmas Day in the Afternoon. The Assembly made
Thursday
an actual Report to the People, by printing the Message that
arrived on this Occasion, together with what part they pleased of the
Reference in the Gazette without sending their Minutes of it to
Governor to be compared with the Minutes of Council & asking
to leave to make the matter publick. The next day which was
Friday the House adjourned for the Christmas Holydays, till
Tuesday accordingly, declining to inform the Governor of their intentions
or to do by Message that it has been the constant Custom, least he
should reject but as he certainly ought to have done. The House
having adjourned when Lord Loudon's Letter came, the Governor
the next day, tho' Sunday, let the Commissioners know, he had
received a Letter by Express from Lord Loudon, which obliged
him to know if Colonel Bouquets Demands for Quarters and
Necessarys in them would be complied with, and invited an ex-
plicit and precise Answer before Night letting them that the
Express waited to carry it to his Lordship. On this Letter the
Commissioners met and at Night sent an Answer subscribed by
all except the Speaker who was at Trenton Hill, that they would comply
with all Colonel Bouquets Demands and provide Quarters
in Hospitals and all other things to his Satisfaction. Thus this

troublesome

troublsome affair is brought at last to a right issue, which might easyly have been done in the beginning and saved their Reputation which must suffer in the Eyes of the World both here and at home. The Majority of the Commissioners, who were friends of B. F. had no notion of a Compliance when they met, but on B. F. expressing his Sentiments in favour of a total Compliance the rest immediately changed their Tone and fell in with the measure. A Vote has passed in Assembly for raising £100 000 within the Year and the Committee of Ways and means proposing to do it by a Land Tax a Bill is prepared including the Proprietary Estate as in their former unaccepted Bills. What they will do when the Governor rejects it I know not.

A Militia Bill is likewise ready, putting the Officers in the Election of the People and not to be removed but by the Judgment of a Court Martial appointed by the Act, and in case of such removal others are to be chosen by the People in their Places.

Mr Croghan has wrote a Letter to the Governor, giving it as his Opinion, that the intended Meeting of the Indians should be in March, and that the Messengers should be sent at the Expence of this Government to Cuckshanosa and Teedyuscung, to come and meet him at Harris's, where he, on the part of Sir William Johnson, and Conrad Weiser on the part of this Government, may will propose to them to go to the Ohio, sound the Inclinations of those Indians, try to gain them over, and to bring them to the Meeting in March. This appearing reasonable to the Governor and Council they encouraged

Mr.

Mr Croghan in the Undertaking, but the Commissioners hesitating about the Cash necessary for the Expences, nothing is yet done and the Season most unfortunately will be too far gone soon to put it in Execution. Mr Croghan is to write the whole to Sir William Johnson and receive his further Instructions. The Commissioners at the Beginning of the War employed Mr Croghan to raise some Companies and build the Forts over Susquahannah, and gave him the Command of Fort Shirley and one Company - but they said that his Extravagance and undue connection with the Men would not suffer them to continue him in the Service. They overhawled his Accounts and censured his Conduct, whereupon he resigned, and finding no place for his Indian Talents here, he went to Sir William Johnson, offered his Service, and was accepted, and has now the Title of Deputy Agent. He is going to Harris's Ferry, where he will perhaps, of himself try to send a Message to the Susquahannah Indians, and in the mean time receive further Instructions from Sir William. Perhaps if the Shawonese lay down the Hatchet and desire to be forgiven and to come and dwell with this Government, they will mention the Indian Manor, and as it was offered them they might have lived upon it, if they chose but did not, they may expect a present.

The Governor in a Letter of this date to Mr Richard Penn inclosed the Gazette containing the Messages of Assembly and Conference, and a Detail of Facts referring to this Letter to you on the Subject for some remarks made on their

manner of stating them. He intended indeed to write such a Letter but was hindered by business and this is to supply its place which you will shew to Mr Richard Penn. The Governors Silence under such abusive Language as was given, renders it impolitick to make any remarks tho' never so just, as the truth cannot, ought not to be told. Indeed in the Eye of the discerning the Governor has already in the State of the Transaction undeniably the advantage of them.

I hear Colonel Provost is arrived and another Packet but it is only as Rumour as is the first. The Papers the Packet has stood a good long of Sept the November & like some which have been there since May was expect by this delay you will understand so soon as I expected the Copy of the Indian Treaty, which in July as soon as this Cask was made out before the Minutes were corrected, as to their Style principally. Not to the Substance Lord London is not one for Boston & Gonerneur Pitts answer here. I have the Honour to be much Mr Coll Bouquet the governor desired to Capt Trelle this was recommended by the Penns & I am sure in Mr Penns Temper & Conversation. I am

Honord Sir

Your most obed

humble Servant

Richard Peters

Every Increase of your Family gives me new Pleasure. My most dutiful respects to Lady Juliana

"The Governor answered, it was the Custom in England; but the Corporations were not obliged to it; Though when they refused it was not well taken."

N. B.—The Committee's Report is not agreeable to Truth, and very artfully told, not mentioning several pertinent Matters said by the Governor and the Members of Council; and several offensive, indecent and rude Expressions, used by Mr. Franklin and others of the Committee, being entirely passed over. Upon the whole, there was abundance of Heat, Passion, and Rudeness, on the Part of the Committee.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Sunday the 26th December, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Governor informed the Council that he had been put under very great Difficulties, on account of Quarters. On Monday night, Colonel Bouquet acquainted him that Sixty-Two Beds were actually wanting for One Hundred and Twenty-Four Men, who lay upon Straw, in very bad Rooms, without Fire, besides the want of Quarters for the Recruits, who were daily arriving; and renewed his Demand to have Quarters assigned him in private Houses, since the Publick Houses are not in ability to furnish them. On which the Governor ordered the Secretary to write the following Letter to the Mayor:

"PHILADELPHIA, 20th December, 1756.

"Sir:

"The Governor orders me once more to demand of you an account of the Number of Officers and Soldiers billetted by you, and of the State and Condition of their Quarters, and insists that the same be delivered to him with all the Dispatch possible. If several Magistrates inspected the Quarters of each Ward at one and the same Time, the whole might be finished to-morrow morning. Col. Bouquet, upon application, will order proper Officers to attend and assist the Magistrates. The Governor sent for you in the Evening, but his Servant could not find you; and as this matter should have been done much sooner, and will admit of no longer Delay, the Soldiers perishing for want of Beds, the Governor expects it will

neglected, and desires your answer, having had many Complts on this Subject. I am,

"Sir, your most humble Servant,

"RICHARD PETERS.

Monday Evening, past 9 o'Clock."

he Mayor came frequently to the Governor and acquainted him he and the Quarter Master were examining the Publick ses, and being assured they would not accommodate the Numof Soldiers in Town and daily arriving, he had repeatedly inmed the Members of Assembly and the Provincial Commissionof this, and that the Soldiers were growing sickly, and many them taken ill of the small Pox; in short, that they were in a t deplorable State.

On the Twenty-First, the Assembly was pleased to send the folwing Message:

"May it please your Honour:

"Having equal Respect for the Governor, we shall say but little in answer to your Honour's Message of yesterday.

"We are contented that the King's Ministers should judge of these Proceedings, and that the World should judge of the Decency, &c., of our last Message.

"Inhumanity and Ingratitude are heavy Charges, but we think by no means applicable to the People of this Province.

"We, likewise, are determined, if possible, to avoid Disputes with the Governor, and to do our Duty to our King and Country; and when it shall be made to appear to us that the Publick Housekeepers are not able to provide sufficient Quartering, we shall take proper Measures to supply the Deficiency.

"And since the Governor assures us that no other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act, we hope the same Law which the Wisdom of Parliament has provided, will answer all the Purposes here, whenever the Governor shall think fit to enforce its Execution.

"Signed by order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"December 21, 1756."

To which the Governor sent the following Answer:

"Gentlemen:

"The Magistrates, at my repeated Instances, with the Quarter Master of the Troops, have been and are still inspecting the Publick Houses and settling the Quarters; and as soon as I shall receive their Return, I will lay it before you. I am glad to find at length you have agreed to take proper Measures to supply the De-

ficiency in case the Publick Houses are not able to provide Quarters for the Number of Officers and Men demanded.

"That you may not mistake me, when I say no other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act of Parliament, which is meant only in their Quarters, and in Time of Peace, I think it proper to mention the several Provisions to be made respecting these Articles, which his Majesty moreover requires, your Mother Country expects, and Lord Loudoun has demanded, in several Letters laid before you, namely, that you do provide for all such Charges as arise from furnishing Quarters and Necessaries allowed in Quarters by Act of Parliament, in furnishing Carriages, Sloops, and all other necessary Means of Conveyance for His Majesty's Troops, whenever such Troops be stationed within, or shall be marching through this Province, and likewise Lodging and such other Necessaries as are furnished in Quarters in Great Britain in Time of War.

"I am pleased to hear that a Guard Room, Store house, and Hospital are already provided.

"If any thing further should be demanded by Lord Loudoun, I shall immediately acquaint you with it.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"December 21, 1756."

On the Twenty-Third, a Return was made by the Mayor and Quarter Master of the State of the Quarters, whereby it appeared that there were Forty-Seven very bad Beds, and Thirty-Six more wanting ————, that Seventy-Two Men were not all provided with Quarters, and Ninety-Four were very ill accommodated. The Return was accompanied with a Letter from Col. Bouquet, still insisting on an Assignment of private Houses in Vertue of the Governor's Warrant.

The Governor further informed the Council that, having deferred giving Lord Loudoun an Account of Matters transacted since his Arrival, and particularly of the Difficulties put upon the Government in respect of Quarters, he had wrote to his Lordship the following Letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, December 23d, 1756.

"My Lord:

"The Manner of carrying Business on in this Province, being so tedious and slow, has prevented me from having it in my Power to write a proper answer to your Lordship's Letters.

"I unfortunately came here at the latter End of a Sessions of Assembly, when nothing could be done but passing a Bill which gave Thirty Thousand Pounds for the Arrears and Support of the Provincial Troops and other incidental Charges, which is all consumed in those Services.

"As soon as the Assembly arose I took the Opportunity of visiting the Western Frontiers, accompanied with Lieutenant Meyer, of the Royal Americans, to whom Col. Stanwix, on my Application, gave Leave to act as Engineer; that Gentleman gave the necessary Directions to put the Forts into the best Posture of Defence they could admit of, and I wish your Lordship would be so good as to permit him to return to this Place when he can be spared to give the necessary Orders with regard to some other Places he has not seen; a Fort is also intended to be built on an Island which commands the narrows of Delaware and the Mouth of Schuylkill.

"In different Journeys, both in this Province and other Governments, I have warmly recommended to the Magistrates and other Gentlemen to further and encourage the Recruiting Service to the utmost of their Power, and whenever the Officers have applied to me I have given them all possible Assistance.

"I wish the Assembly had supplied the Levy Money for the Number of Men raised in this Province; they were earnestly pressed by me to do it; however, they have at length published an Advertisement to certify to the Masters of indented Servants now enlisted to bring in their Accounts, and tho' this has not been notified to me in Form, yet I suppose they will defray this Expence, which would have had a much better Grace if it had been done sooner.

"I recommend to the Assembly to pass an Act for a general Embargo of Provisions, under such Penalties as would render the same effectual, but finding nothing done of this sort in the Eastern Colonies more than exacting Bonds in One Thousand Pounds Sterling for the Landing Provisions in English Ports, which is likewise carefully insisted on here, they have not, that I know of, come to any Resolutions.

"With Respect to his Majesty's Orders and your Lordship's Prohibition against treating with Indians, I found myself under very disagreeable Circumstances. A Treaty was begun by Governor Morris before my Arrival with some Delaware Indians living on the Sasquehannah, and a Time and Place appointed for another Meeting, when, by Stipulation, the Indians were to deliver up all the Prisoners they had taken, and likewise bring down more of their Nations, and many more are expected to join them, whose good Reception might encrease the Number of His Majesty's Friends and Allies. Matters being thus previously disposed, I was at a Loss what to do, especially as the Season would not allow Time to consult your Lordship, who had then left Albany to go to the Army. I, therefore, consulted the Council and Assembly, before whom I laid your Lordship's Letter, and they were unanimously of Opinion that it would be for His Majesty's Interest I should go and receive these Indians; and on their Advice I went and held the Conferences, a Detail of which it will not be necessary for me to give your Lordship, as all was referred to Sir William Johnson, to whom I have

sent a Copy of the Proceedings. The Messages containing the advice of the Assembly are inclosed, with my Letter to Sir William Johnson upon the Subject.

"I hope your Lordship will take no Umbrage at my Conduct, since the Foundation of a Peace is laid with the Enemy, which may be improved and brought to Maturity by the Gentleman in whose Hands His Majesty has happily placed the Management of Indian Affairs. Sir William's Agent, Mr. Croghan, is here, has perused the Proceedings, and promised to acquaint him with what he thinks necessary to be further done.

"I duly laid before the Assembly your Lordship's Letter demanding Provision to be made for all such Charges as should arise in furnishing Quarters and the Necessaries attending them, and the Troops to be stationed within, or on their Marches through this Province; and notwithstanding the timely Notice, and my pressing Instances, they neglected this necessary Service till the Troops were on their March and the Quarters actually demanded. A Bill was then presented me, the same in Effect with one repealed by His Majesty the preceeding Year, which obliged me to reject it; but tho' the House dropped the Part to which His Majesty's Attorney-General of England had made his principle Objection, yet they insisted on laying the whole Burthen of Quarters on the Publick Houses; and as it was so far good as to such Quarters as could be had in the Public Houses, I therefore passed it; but not without acquainting them, at the same Time, that these Houses were, upon the Strictest Enquiry, reported to be insufficient, and desiring a further Provision should be immediately made. This brought on a Debate between the House and me, which, however disagreeable, has had so good an Effect as to have gained from them a Promise to provide such Quarters as cannot be had in the Publick Houses.

"The Assembly have found the Inconveniencies I often mentioned to them, of not settling the Quarters earlier, and it was the more necessary as the People here were Strangers to the quartering Troops in Time of War.

"A Guard Room, Store House, and a good Hospital are provided.

"I have the Honour to be, My Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The Connestogoe Indians, by Mr. John Ross, of the Manor of Connestogoe, who has the Care of them, complained to the Governor that they were naked, and as it was apprehended that some of their young People would go off thro' Dissatisfaction, and might be seduced by the Enemy Indians, the following Message was sent to the House on the Twenty-Fourth, and delivered to the Speaker by the Secretary, who came just after the House had adjourned to the Third of January next:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen:

"The Conestogoe Indians have acquainted me that they want Cloaths, and desire they may have further Supply, which you will be pleased to order, may be sent them forthwith, that they may not suffer in this severe Season.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"24 December, 1756."

The Governor then acquainted the Council, that last night he received by Express a Letter from Lord Loudoun, which was read in these Words:

"NEW YORK, December 22d, 1756.

"Sir:

"As I have received no answer from you to my Letter from Fort Edward, in October last, acquainting you of the Destination I had made for quartering the King's Troops, which Destination I made the Moment the Motions of the Enemy left me at Liberty to determine that Point.

"And as I find that the few Men now in Philadelphia are extremely ill quartered, and that the Quarters are given to the Officers, and I see by a Letter arrived now, whilst I am writing, that you have given a Warrant to the Sheriff for quartering the Troops, which he refused to execute.

"May I beg of you to acquaint those Gentlemen, that after trying all fair Means of obtaining Quarters for the King's Troops, which they have a Right to, and that after the repeated Orders from the Secretaries of State, from 1754 to this Time, directing Quarters for the Troops, I am extremely surprized to find that they are now refused, and that I find myself under a Necessity of finding Quarters for them, in the same Shape you know the army you served in, in Great Britain, had them, in the Year 1755 and 1756, when there was war in that country, as there is now in this; and that if the number of Troops now in Philadelphia are not sufficient, I will instantly march a number sufficient for that Purpose, and find Quarter to the whole the make necessary, and that Major General Webb sets out to take the Command, and execute such orders as I shall be under necessity of giving.

"I am extremely obliged to you for the Trouble you have taken in this Affair, and in granting the Warrant, of which I have this Minute a Copy put into my hands, and am, with great Esteem and Regard,

"Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"LOUDOUN.

"P. S.—I had forgot to acquaint you that I had settled the Point of Quarters here, where they have given every thing I demanded."

As the House was adjourned, his Honour desired to know of his Council, what could best be done, the Affair being very pressing. The Members unanimously advised his Honour, immediately to convene the Provincial Commissioners, and make of them a peremptory Demand for the Accommodation of the Soldiers, which was done by the following Letter:

A Letter from Richard Peters, Esquire, to the Provincial Commissioners.

"Sunday Morn., 10 o'Clock,
26th December, 1756.

"Gentlemen:

"The Governor Commands me to acquaint you, that he received a Letter by Express from Lord Loudoun, which obliges him to know if the Quarters, and Necessaries in Quarters, for the Officers and Men, demanded by Col. Bouquet on Friday last, will be actually provided; and the Hospital repaired and furnished, on, or before the First Day of January.

His Honour desires a clear and precise answer may be given, as soon as you conveniently can before night; the Express waiting to carry it to Lord Loudoun.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"RICHARD PETERS.

"To ISAAC NORRIS, JOHN MIFFLIN, LYNFORD LARDNER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOSEPH FOX, JOHN HUGHES, WILLIAM MASTERS, Esqrs."

N. B.—The Commissioners having returned the Governor their Answer in the Evening, in which they gave him very strong assurances that all Deficiencies in Quarters should be immediately supplied, an Express was dispatched to Lord Loudoun with the following Letter from the Governor:

"PHILADELPHIA, 26th December, 1756.

"My Lord:

"I have the Honour of your Lordship's Letter of the Twenty-Second, by Express, Yesterday in the Afternoon; and after having consulted Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, I applied to the Commissioners, appointed by the Government to dispose, with my Approbation, of the Publick Money, for a final answer with Regard to the Quarters. They have sat this Day on the Affair, and to-night received the inclosed Answer, which I hope will be entirely to your Lordship's Satisfaction.

"I likewise inclose you the Copy of a Letter I wrote to your Lordship, by the Post which has been detained here by the bad

Weather. I am since informed that the Three Companies of the Royal Americans in the Lower Counties are well quartered, to the Satisfaction of Col. Chapman, as is the Independant Company. Col. Bouquet also writes by the Express.

"I am very happy that your Lordship is pleased to approve of the Measures I was obliged to take for His Majesty's Service. This affair has for some secret Reasons, been puzzled beyond Imagination, as you will see by the printed Gazette, on which I wou'd have sent your Lordship some remarks, had not the Demands been complied with.

"Your Lordship will receive a Second Letter by the Post, in which I mention how agreeable your Lordship's Arrival here would be to him, who is with the sincerest Esteem and Affection,

"Your Lordship's most faithful and obedient humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The following Extract of a Letter from Colonel Steven, commanding at Fort Cumberland, to Colonel Armstrong, was inclosed in a Letter to the Governor, read, and ordered to be entered:

"*Extract of a Letter from Colonel Adam Stephen, dated at Fort Cumberland the Fourteenth of November*, 1756.

"By a Woman who once belonged to John Fraser, and has now, after being Prisoner with Shingas, &c., thirteen Months, made her Escape from Muskingum, we learn that Shingas and some Delawares live near the Head of that River, within Three Days' March of Lake Erie, where there is a Town of Owendats, and about five Days' Travel from the Lower Shawonese Town, on a Branch of Sioto.

"I don't learn that there is a Fort in it. The Shawonese are gethered all together there, and are forced to borrow a Captain of their Cousins, the Delawares, having had all their Captains and Sixteen Warriors killed on our Frontiers last Spring and Summer, except one, who was sentencing one of our Soldiers to be burnt whom they had taken Prisoner on our Frontiers. The Soldier took the Advantage of them, and sitting close behind three Indians and the Captain, sat Fire to a Bag of Powder close by, and blew himself and the Four Indians to Pieces.

"Two Indians are returned from the Command who left them within thirty-five Miles of Fort Du Quesne.

"A Son of Captain Jacobs is killed, and a Cousin of his about seven Foot high, called young Jacob, at the destroying of the Kittanning, and 'tis thought a noted Warrior, known by the Name of Sunfish, as many of them were killed that we knew nothing of.

"The principal Captain of the Delawares is Peter, a Son of the Beaver.

Pennsylvania. 1756.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Sunday the 26th: December 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, Richard Peters, Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires.

The Governor informed the Council, that he had been put under very great ..... Difficulties, on account of Quarters. On Monday Night Col: Bouquet acquainted him, that Sixty Two Beds were actually wanting for One Hundred and Twenty Four Men, who lay upon Straw, in very bad Rooms, without Fire; besides the Want of Quarters for the Recruits, who were daily arriving, and renewed his Demand to have Quarters ..... assigned him in private Houses, since the Publick Houses were not in Ability to furnish them. On which the Governor ordered the Secretary to write the following ..... Letter to the Mayor.

Philadelphia 20th: December 1756

Sir

The Governor orders me once more to demand of you an Account of the Number of Officers and Soldiers billeted by you, and of the State and Conditions of their Quarters, and insists that the same be delivered to him with all the Dispatch possible. If several Magistrates inspected the Quarters of each Ward at one and the same Time, the whole might be finished to morrow morning. Col: Bouquet, upon Application, will order proper Officers to attend and assist the Magistrates. The Governor sent for you in the Evening, but his Servant could not find you; and as this Matter should have been done much sooner, and will admit of no longer Delay, the Soldiers perishing for want of Beds, the Governor expects it will not be neglected, and desires your Answer, having had many Complaints on this Subject. I am

Sir
your most humble Servant
Richard Peters.

Monday Evening past 9 o'Clock.

The Mayor came frequently to the Governor and acquainted him, that he and the Quarter Master were examining the Publick Houses, and being assured they would not accommodate the Number of Soldiers in Town and daily arriving, he had repeatedly informed the Members of Assembly and the Provincial Commissioners of this, and that the Soldiers were growing sickly, and many of them taken ill of the small Pox; in short, that they were in a most deplorable State.

On the Twenty First the Assembly was pleased to send the following Message.

May it please your Honour,

Having equal Respect for the Governor, we shall say but little in Answer to your Honour's Message of yesterday.

We are contented that the King's Ministers should judge of these Proceedings; and that the World should judge of the Decency, &c. of our last Message.

Inhumanity and Ingratitude are heavy Charges, but we think by no means applicable to the People of this Province.

We, likewise, are determined, if possible, to avoid Disputes with the Governor, and to do our Duty to our King and Country; and when it shall be made appear to us, that the Publick Housekeepers are not able to provide sufficient Quartering, we shall take proper Measures to supply the Deficiency.

And since the Governor assures us, that no other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act, we hope the same Law which the Wisdom of Parliament has provided, will answer all the Purposes here, whenever the Governor shall think fit to enforce its Execution.

Signed, by Order of the House.
Isaac Norris, Speaker.

December 21. 1756

To which the Governor sent them an following Answer.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

The Magistrates, at my repeated Instances, with the Quarter Master of the Troops, have been, and are still inspecting the Publick Houses, and settling the Quarters; and as soon as I shall receive their Return, I will lay it before you. I am glad to find you have at length agreed to take proper Measures to supply the Deficiency, in case the Publick Houses are not able to provide Quarters for the Number of Officers and Men demanded.

That you may not mistake me, when I say no other Necessaries are required for the Soldiers than what are specified in the Act of Parliament, which is meant only in their Quarters, and in Time of Peace, I think it proper to mention the several Provisions to be made, respecting these Articles, which His Majesty moreover requires your Mother-Country expects, and Lord Loudoun has demanded, in several Letters laid before you; namely, that you do provide for all such Charges as arise from furnishing Quarters, and Necessaries allowed in Quarters by Act of Parliament, in furnishing Carriages, Sloops, and all other necessary Means of Conveyance for His Majesty's Troops, whenever such Troops be stationed within, or shall be marching through, this Province, - and likewise Lodging and such other Necessaries as are furnished in Quarters in Great Britain in Time of War.

I am pleased to hear that a Guard Room, Storehouse and Hospital, are already provided.

If any thing further should be demanded by Lord Loudoun, I shall immediately acquaint you withit.

I William Denny.

December 21. 1756.

On the Twenty Third, a Return was made by the Mayor and Quarter Master, of the State of the Quarters, whereby it appeared, that there were Forty Seven very bad Beds, - and Thirty Six more wanting; ..... that Seventy Two Men were not at all provided with Quarters, and Ninety Four very ill accommodated. The Return was accompanied with a Letter from Col. Bouquet, still insisting on an Assignment of private Houses, in Virtue of the Governor's Warrant.

The Governor further informed the Council, that, having deferred giving Lord Loudoun an Account of Matters transacted since his arrival, and particularly of the Difficulties put upon the Government, in respect of Quarters, he had wrote to his Lordship the following Letter

Philadelphia December 23? 1756.

My Lord,

The Manner of carrying Business on in this Province, being so tedious and slow has prevented me from having it in my Power to write a proper Answer to your Lordship's Letters.

I unfortunately came here, at the latter End of a Session of Assembly, when nothing could be done but passing a Bill, which gave Thirty Thousand Pounds for the Arrears and Support of the Provincial Troops, and other incidental Charges, which is all consumed in those Services.

As soon as the Assembly arose, I took the Opportunity of visiting the Western Frontiers, accompanied with Lieutenant Meyer, of the Royal Americans, to whom Col. Stanwix, on my Application, gave Leave to act as Engineer; that Gentleman gave the necessary Directions to put the Forts into the best Posture of Defence they would admit of; and I wish your Lordship would be so good as to permit him to return to this Place, when he can be spared, to give the necessary Orders with regard to some other Places he has not seen; a Fort is also intended to be built on an Island which commands the Narrows of Delaware and the Mouth of Schuylkill.

In different Journies both in this Province and the other Government, I have warmly recommended to the Magistrates and other Gentlemen, to further and encourage the Recruiting Service, to the utmost of their Power; and whenever the Officers have applied to me, I have given them all possible Assistance.

I

Pennsylvania. 1756.

I wish the Assembly had supplied the Levy Money for the Number of Men raised in this Province, they were earnestly prest by me to do it; however, they have at length published an Advertisement to certify to the Masters of Indented Servants, now enlisted, to bring in their Accounts; and tho' this has not been notified to me in Form, yet I suppose they will defray this Expence, which would have had a much better Grace, if it had been done sooner.

I recommended to the Assembly, to pass an Act for a general Embargo of Provisions, under such Penalties, as would render the same effectual; but finding nothing done, of this sort, in the Eastern Colonies, more than exacting Bonds in One Thousand Pounds Sterling, for the landing Provisions in English Ports, which is likewise carefully insisted on here, they have not, that I know of, come to any Resolutions.

With respect to His Majesty's Orders, and your Lordship's Prohibition against treating ..... with Indians, I found myself under very disagreeable Circumstances. A Treaty was begun by Governor Morris, before my Arrival, with some Delaware Indians, living on the Susquehanah, and a Time and Place appointed for another Meeting, when, by Stipulation, the Indians were to deliver up all the Prisoners they had taken, and likewise bring down more of their Nations; and many more are expected to join them, whose good Reception might encrease the Number of His Majesty's Friends and Allies. Matters being thus previously disposed, I was at a Loss what to do, especially as the Season would not allow Time to consult your Lordship, who had then left Albany to go to the Army; I therefore consulted the Council, and Assembly, before whom I laid your Lordship's Letter, and they were unanimously of Opinion, that it would be for His Majesty's Interest I should go and receive these Indians; and, on their Advice, I went and held the Conferences, a Detail of which it will not be necessary for me to give your Lordship, as all was referred to Sir William Johnson, to whom I have sent a Copy of the Proceedings. The Messages, containing the Advice of the Assembly, are inclosed, with my Letter to Sir William Johnson upon the Subject.

I hope your Lordship will take no Umbrage at my Conduct, since the Foundation of a Peace is laid with the Enemy, which may be improved and brought to Maturity by the ..... Gentleman, in whose Hands His Majesty has happily placed the Management of Indian affairs. Sir William's Agent, Mr. Croghan, is here, has perused the Proceedings, and promised to acquaint him with what he thinks necessary to be further done.

I duly laid before the Assembly your Lordship's Letters, demanding Provision to be made for all such Charges, as should arise in furnishing Quarters, and the Necessaries attending them, and the Troops to be stationed within, or on their Marches through, this Province; and notwithstanding the timely Notice, and my pressing Instances, they neglected this necessary Service, till the Troops were on their March, and the Quarters actually demanded. A Bill was then presented me, the same in Effect with one repealed by His Majesty the preceding Year, which obliged me to reject it; but tho' the House dropped the Part, to which His ..... Majesty's Attorney General of England had made his principal Objection, yet they insisted on laying the whole Burthen of Quarters on the Publick Houses; and as it was so far good as to such Quarters as could be had in the Public Houses, I therefore passed it; but not without acquainting them at the same Time, that these Houses were, upon the strictest Enquiry, reported to be insufficient, and desiring a further Provision should be immediately made. This brought on a Debate between the House and me, which, however disagreeable, has had so good an Effect as to have gained from them a Promise to provide such Quarters as cannot be had in the Publick Houses.

The Assembly have found the Inconveniencies, I often mentioned to them, of not settling the Quarters earlier; and it was the more necessary, as the People here were Strangers to the quartering Troops, in Time of War.

A Guard-Room, Store-House and a good Hospital are provided. I have the Honour to be

My Lord
your Lordship's
most obedient humble Servant
William Denny.

The Connestogoe Indians, by Mr. John Ross, of the Manor of Connestogoe, who has the

Care

Care of them, complained to the Governor, that they were naked, and as it was apprehended that some of their young People would go off, thro' Dissatisfaction, and might be seduced by the Enemy Indians, the following Message was sent to the House on the Twenty Fourth, and delivered to the Speaker by the Secretary, who came just after the House had adjourned to the Third of January next.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen,

The Connestogoe Indians have acquainted me, that they want Cloaths, and desire they may have a further Supply, which you will be pleased to order may be sent them forthwith, that they may not suffer in this severe Season.

24 December 1756. William Denny

The Governor then acquainted the Council, that last Night he had received, by Express, a Letter from Lord Loudoun, which was read in these Words.

New York December 22d. 1756.

Sir

As I have received no Answer from you to my Letter from Fort Edward in October last, acquainting you of the Destination I had made for quartering the King's Troops, which Destination I made the Moment the Motions of the Enemy left me at Liberty to determine that Point.

And as I find that the few Men now in Philadelphia are extremely ill quartered, and that no Quarters are given to the Officers; and I see by a Letter arrived now whilst I am writing, that you have given a Warrant to the Sheriff for quartering the Troops, which he has refused to execute.

May I beg of you to acquaint those Gentlemen, that, after trying all fair Means of obtaining Quarters for the King's Troops, which they have a Right to, and that after the repeated Orders from the Secretaries of State from 1754, to this Time, directing Quarters for the Troops, I am extremely surprised to find that they are now refused, and that I find myself under a Necessity of finding Quarters for them, in the same Shape you know the Army, you served in, in Great Britain, had them, in the Year 1755 and 1756, when there was War in that Country, as there is now in this; and that if the Number of Troops now in Philadelphia are not sufficient, I will instantly march a Number sufficient for that Purpose, and find Quarter to the whole they make necessary, and that Major General Webb sets out to take the Command, and execute such Orders as I shall be under Necessity of giving.

I am extremely obliged to you for the Trouble you have taken in this Affair, and in granting the Warrant, of which I have this Minute, a Copy put into my Hands, and am with great Esteem and Regard

Sir

Your most obedient
humble Servant
Loudoun

P. S. I had forgot to acquaint you that I have settled the Point of Quarters here where they have given every thing I demanded.

As the House was adjourned, his Honour desired to know of his Council, what could best be done, the Affair being very pressing. The Members unanimously advised his Honour immediately to convene the Provincial Commissioners, and make of them a peremptory Demand for the Accommodation of the Soldiers, which was done by the following Letter

Pennsylvania. 1756.

A Letter from Richard Peters Esquire to the Provincial Commissioners.

Sunday Morn. 10 o'Clock 26th December 1756.

Gentlemen,

The Governor commands me to acquaint you, that he has received a Letter, by Expres. from Lord Loudoun, which obliges him to know if the Quarters, and Necessaries in Quarters, for the Officers and Men demanded by Col. Bouquet, on Friday last, will be actually provided, and the Hospital repaired and furnished on or before the First Day of January.

His Honour desires a clear and precise Answer may be given, as soon as you..... conveniently can before night, the Express waiting to carry it to Lord Loudoun. I am

Gentlemen
your most obedient
humble Servant
Richard Peters

To Isaac Norris, John Mifflin, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Fox, John Hughes, William Masters, Esq^rs.

N.B. The Commissioners having returned the Governor their Answer in the Evening, in which they gave him very strong Asurances, that all Deficiencies in Quarters... should be immediately supplied, an Express was dispatched to Lord Loudoun with the following Letter from the Governor.

Philadelphia 26th December 1756.

My Lord,

I have the Honour of your Lordship's Letter of the Twenty Second, by Express yesterday in the Afternoon; and, after having consulted Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, I applied to the Commissioners, appointed by the Government, to dispose, with my Approbation, of the Publick Money, for a final Answer, with Regard to the Quarters. They have sat this Day on the Affair, and to night I received the inclosed Answer, which I hope will be entirely to your Lordship's Satisfaction.

I likewise inclose you the Copy of a Letter I wrote to your Lordship, by the Post, which has been detained here by the bad Weather. I am since informed, that the Three..... Companies of the Royal Americans, in the Lower Counties, are well quartered to the Satisfaction of Col. Chapman, as is the Independant Company. Col. Bouquet also writes by the Express.

I am very happy, that your Lordship is pleased to approve of the Measures I was... obliged to take for His Majesty's Service. This Affair has, for some secret Reasons, been puzzled beyond Imagination, as you will see by the printed Gazette, on which I would have sent your Lordship some Remarks, had not the Demands been complied with.

Your Lordship will receive a second Letter by the Post, in which I mention how agreeable your Lordship's Arrival here would be to him, who is with the sincerest Esteem and Affection

Your Lordships
most faithful and obedient
humble Servant
William Denny.

The following Extract of a Letter of Colonel Steven commanding at Fort Cumberland to Col. Armstrong was inclosed in a Letter to the Governor, read and ordered to be entered.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Adam Stephen dated at Fort Cumberland the Fourteenth of November 1756.

"By a Woman, who once belonged to John Fraser, and has now, after being Prisoner with Shingas &c. thirteen Months, made her Escape from Muskingum, we learn that Shingas and some Delawares live near the Head of that River, within Three Days March of Lake Erie, where there is a Town of Avendats, and about five Days Travel from the Lower Shawonese Town, on a Branch of Scioto.

I don't learn that there is a Fort in it.

The Shawonese are gathered all together there, and are forced to borrow a Captain of their

Cousins

Cousins the Delawares, having had all their Captains and Sixteen Warriors killed on our Frontiers last Spring and Summer, except one, who was sentencing one of our Soldiers to be burnt whom they had taken Prisoner on our Frontiers. The Soldier took the Advantage of them, and sitting close behind three Indians and the Captain, set Fire to a Bag of Powder close by, and blew himself and the four Indians to Pieces.

Two Indians are returned from the Command, who left them within thirty five Miles of Fort Du Quesne.

A Son of Captain Jacobs is killed, and a Cousin of his, about seven Foot high, called young Jacob, at the destroying of the Kittanning, and 'tis thought a noted Warrior, known by the Name of the Sun fish, as many of them were killed that we knew nothing of.

The principal Captain of the Delawares is Peter, a Son of the Beaver.

The Head Captain of the Shawonese is called the Pipe, a Delaware, a Relation of a Fellow named the Pride, who was hanged sometime ago in one of the Colonies, Delaware. "Jemmy, honest Isaac's Brother, is a bitter Fellow and lives at the Kishuskis."

The Secretary is desired to draw up a State of the Provincial Forces, a State of Intelligence and an Account of the Number of Persons killed and taken Prisoners, with the Plantations desbroyed, hurt, or deserted, since the Arrival of the Governor.... to be examined and inserted in the Minutes.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 29th: December 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Mr. Croghan's Letter of the Thirteenth Instant was read, and as he was desired to be in Council, the State of Indian Affairs was fully considered; and the Council concurred in Opinion with him, that Messengers ought immediately to be sent to every Part of the Indian Country, where we could entertain any Hopes of our Messages being well received, inviting all our friendly Indians to come and confer with us as early as possible in the Spring; and that every Method in our Power should be taken to convey to the Indians on the Ohio Advices of this early Meeting, that as many as were well inclined might attend it. They further thought that Mr. Croghan should be furnished with Money not only to send away Messengers to the several Towns on the Sasquehannah, but to send directly from here to the Ohio some trusty Indians who could deliver our Invitations to the Delawares there, and at the same Time learn the real State of their Inclinations and Purposes the ensuing Year. The Difficulty was how to procure the Sums necessary for this Service. The Governor had frequently set forth the Necessity of having a Sum of Money lodged in his Hands for obtaining Intelligence, and sending occasional Messages, and was often told by the Commissioners this could not be done, as their Privity and Concurrence was required in the Disposition of every Penny of the Money granted for the King's Use. In the End it was agreed to apply to the Commissioners, which was done in the following Letter.

Philadelphia 29th: December 1756

Gentlemen,

Mr. Croghan, who has a Deputation from Sir William Johnson to manage Indian Affairs for this Part of the Northern District, has proposed, for the immediate Service of this and the other Colonies, to send one or two Messengers to the Sasquehannah Indians at Otsaningo, and to Tiedyuscung at Diahogo, to come to meet him at Harris's Ferry, where he will endeavour to engage some of the most skilful and discreet of them to

New York. 27. Decem.r 1756

My Lords

By the Earl of Leicester Packet I sent your Lordships Advice of my arrival here on the 6th of October in the General Wall Packet, being the first that sailed from Falmouth after I received my Dispatches; Of which I had immediately sent Advice to the Earl of Loudoun. I proceeded afterwards to Albany, where I received a Letter from his Lordship in Camp at Fort Edward, that he should be glad to meet with me at the End of the Campaign being then near at hand. He came to Albany the 2d of November; and Sir William Johnson, who went home first for some Papers, came four days after. Then his Lordship held a Consultation with us both upon the Indian Affairs. And was pleased to declare that he received great Satisfaction at the perfect Harmony that he found in our Sentiments in general upon those Affairs. By his Lordships Directions, we presented in writing our Thoughts & Opinion, "Upon what footing, "& after what manner, the British Trade or Commerce with the Indian Nations "may be best carried on & Supported for the future." Which we did Separately adapted more particularly to the District assigned to each of us Respectively. and his Lordship purposed to transmit the same.

Sir William told me, that the Six Nations were Weakened & in fact distressed; Some of the Western Nations having fallen off from their Alliance, and the Shawanoes & such of the Delawares as live upon the Ohio, who had been subject to them, having been set up & supported in an Independency upon them by the French, still continuing Hostilities against the People of Some of our Colonies, contrary to their Orders. For which reason he was sure they would be glad to be Strengthened & to have that Loss repaired by an Alliance with the Southern Nations. tho they were too haughty to acknowledge it, or to take any direct Steps

towards

themselves for it. And that therefore before he came from home, he had hinted to some of their Sachems my being at Albany, as a good Opportunity for them to lay a Foundation for that purpose. Which he perceived was very pleasing to them. Before Sir William left Albany in order to go to a Meeting of the Six Nations appointed to be held at his own House, he repeated the same. And as I had proposed some Questions to be asked by him in my Name for the Service in View he wished that I could be present myself at that Meeting. As I judged this to be a very favourable Opportunity, for endeavouring to put an End to the Wars which have subsisted time out of Mind between the Six united Nations, & some or other of the Southern Nations, and consequently for bringing about an Alliance by degrees between all the Indian Nations in Friendship with the British Subjects & reducing them into one general System; Therefore laying aside the Distinction of Districts in a Matter wherein his Majesty's Interest was so nearly concerned, I did, with Lord Loudoun's Approbation, follow Sir William to Fort Johnson in the Mohawk Country; Where I stayed one whole Week during the Conferences. They were, as he said, much graver than usual. And the Sachems at last acknowledged, that they had not sufficient Authority to answer the principal Question, which he repeatedly proposed (to wit, What Assistance we might rely on from them in the next Campaign, or what part they were determined to act in the present War between us & the French?) until they should have a more general Meeting at Onondaga after the Return of some of their People who were then gone to Montreal.

When I made afterwards my Speech to them suited to the Occasion of my coming, they discovered the greatest Pleasure imaginable all the while I was speaking. And after a short Consultation together privately (without going out of the Room), they gave so explicit & favourable an Answer by their Speaker, how thankfully they should receive any Assistance from the Southern Nations against the French (giving me a large Belt of Wampum to be delivered with their Message), that it led me further, inasmuch as I foresaw that, in case it should be found

expedient,

expedient to Set any of the Southern Indians to War upon the Shawanoes & Delawares, it would be proper to be able to give them an Assurance how it would be taken by the Six Nations. to ask them therefore at another Conference in plain terms, what I might tell those Southern Indians concerning the Shawenoes & Delawares still continuing Hostilities against our People contrary to their Orders. This Question they answered as explicitely, & favorably — They also agreed to a Proposition I made, in order to distinguish our Indian Friends & Enemies, and thereby to prevent Such Mischiefs as have been frequently committed in the Southern Settlements by unknown Indians, "That for the future any of their People going to the Southward
" shall produce to me, or at the Fort lately built on the other Side of
" the Cherokee Mountains, a Passport from Sir William Johnson Mentioning
" their Business. And that whenever they meet with any Indian having
" a Paper with an Impression of my Seal of Office (which was Viewed
" by them) they shall look upon him as a Friend." — The Speeches & Answers at large are here enclosed — Those three Points obtained by my going to the said General Meeting are of much Importance to the present Service. It shall be my Business to improve them to the utmost among the Southern Nations, So that the desired Success may be reaped therefrom.

I returned to Albany with Sir Willm Johnson. by which Means we were near ten days longer together. And having had So much Opportunity to talk things over, & compare our Sentiments, as we have the good Fortune to prove agreable to each other, the Consequence is, a Mutual Confidence established between us in our Mutual Negotiations for the future, of which the Publick Service cannot fail to reap the Benefit. I came back again to this City on ye 8th of this Month, as Lord Loudoun did the Next Morning. So Soon as ever I receive his Lordship's Dispatches with my Instructions, I shall proceed immediately by Land to the Southern Provinces. where I find on all hands the French have been for Some time past, with the Assistance of the Shawanoes, uncommonly active & busy among our Indians to produce a Rupture with us in those parts. It was

&c

the Apprehension of this, which always made me desirous of getting thither as soon as possible.

I entreat your Lordships to believe, that as I have nothing more at Heart than the Service I have undertaken, I will spare no Pains to acquit myself faithfully of the Trust his Majesty hath been pleased to repose in me; and that I am very respectfully

My Lords

Your Lordships most Obedient
and most humble Servt
Edmd Atkin

P.S. I have wrote to the same purpose to his Majesty's Secretary of State.

The Rt hon.ble the Lords Commissrs for Trade & Plantations.

At a Meeting of the united Nations at Fort Johnson 21st Nov. 1765.

Present

The Hon.ble Sir Will.m Johnson Bar.t Superintendant of the affairs of the six Nations & their confederates
Colo. Alden Esq.r Superintendant of the Affairs of the Indian Nations & their Confederates of Virginia N.C. & S.t Carolina & Georgia.

Peter Wraxall Esq.r Secretary
Lieu.t Claus Dep. Secry.
Mr. Croghan
Capt. Butler

Mr. Stevens ... } Interpreters
Mr. Montour
Capt. Graham
Mr. Johnson
& Mr. Francis.

Mr. Atkin made the following Speech

Brethren of the Six United Nations

I am an Englishman. I have lived almost ever since I was a Boy in South Carolina. I am acquainted with all the Southern Nations.

I know most of their Chiefs or Head Men; and they know me, because I have been one of the Great King George's Counsellors in that Country, near Twenty Years, and was almost always present, while I staid there, whenever they came and talk'd with his Governours.

All the Strowds, Blanketts, and other things which the Indians want for their use, they are supply'd with by the English, in Exchange for their Deer Skins and Furrs. The French cannot supply them therewith, as those Indians often tell the French Governours. Therefore they love the English.

The French came long after the English into the Mississippi Country. They began Immediately on their Arrival with building Forts wherever they went: and next Endeavoured, to put a Stop to the Trade of the Indians with the English; often killing our Traders privately. They made War upon Several Nations of Indians, that opposed their Designs; and destroyed some Nations Intirely, for no other Reasons. But the English had no design to hurt the Indians, but to live Quietly and in Friendship with them. Therefore they never attempted to build a Fort in any of the

Indian Countries, till Lately Two Forts have been Built in the Country of the Cherokees, after Ten Years Solicitation from them for us to do it, in order to keep out the French, and to protect their Wives and Children, against the French and their Indian Allies.

There are Rogues among the White People, as there are among the Indians. Some of the English Traders have no Doubt sometimes behaved ill towards the Indians, so have some of the Indians towards our People. It was the Business of their Headmen, and of the English Governours, to prevent, or punish such things. But the English Governours have had Enough to do, to take Care of the affairs of the White People in their Settlements. They were not able to go into the Indian Countries to See and Examine all Proceedings, in Order to prevent Misunderstandings by bad Practices. The Traders, as well as the Indians, had an Opportunity by that means to tell Lies, and Impose upon each other; which was bad for both English, and the Indians that Trade with them. I hate Rogues, whether Whites or Indians. I always loved the Indians, that is, such as were honest and lived Soberly, and Peaceably.

Before these new Troubles arose between the English and the French, I went home to England, and let the Great King our Father Know every thing that Concerned the Indians in Friendship with the English to the Southward.

The King being desirous to do every thing on his part, for the good of the Indians, and to preserve a Friendship between them and his people living in those parts, was pleased to make Choice of, and to appoint Me to Act for him, and Superintend or take Care of the affairs of the Several Indian Nations living near his people in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and their Allies. To Watch after the Behaviour of the white people that Trade among them; and to Consult with their Chiefs about whatever Concerns their Mutual good; that so a lasting Friendship may be preserved between them and his Majesty's in their usual Manner as he Appointed Sir William Johnson, to Superintend the affairs of You the Six United Nations, and your Allies.

Accordingly I am Lately come over the great Water, to See and talk with the Great King's Chief Generals and Ye

Sir William Johnson, before my proceeding to the Treaty. I met them both at Albany, and being told that you were to meet Sr. Will.m Johnson here in order to have a Conference with him, upon the present State of Affairs. I thought it best to come and hear what part, that I may know for certain what part you are determined to Act between us and the French. For when I meet the Southern Nations, they will ask me that Question. I will not tell Lyes, for I have but one heart & one Tongue. Therefore I Desire to know from Yourselves, what I shall tell them.

Whatever part you are determined to Act in the present War with the French, Do you think the Southern Indians will Stand with their Arms across? No. I am sure they will help to put a Stop to the French Incroachments upon their Country, and freedom of Trade, and will Joyn their Ancient Friends the English in any thing to be done for their Mutual Support.

'Tis good for all Indians that prefer the Trade & Friendship of the English to that of the French, to Joyn their Strength together, and to Unite and Support Each other. You have been a Sleep too long. Awake. Get upon your Legs, and take Your Arms in Your hands before it is too late. It Signifies Nothing to Call yourselves Friends of the English, unless you act as Friends by helping them, We can Look on you only as the Trees Standing still in the Woods. The Cattawbas and Chickasaws would never permit Frenchmen to come near their Country, And Scorn to Treat with the French, Even the Chickasaw Women, when the French Invaded their Country with a large Army, fought along with their Husbands, with their Children Tied to their Backs, and Shared in the honour of Obtaining a Compleat Victory in open Field over that Army. As their Bones will now tell you, Lying on the Ground.

Brethren

I thought fit to Say thus much to You. And have but one Question to Ask: Are You still the Friends of the English; and will You Joyn them as Your Forefathers did? Say, what shall I tell the Southern Nations? That they may think the Truth of You, and know how to Act for themselves. ——

Gave a Belt

The Answer of the Six Nations made to Mr Atzin's foregoing Speech, by Gonoquiesa their Speaker; after Consultation with the Sachems.

Brother

As Your Intentions in Coming here, were to know the Sentiments of the Six Nations with Regard to the present Situation of Affairs; that You may Carry our Opinion to the Southward Indians, We Shall now acquaint You what our Opinion is.

Brother

We have listened Attentively to all You have said; and it has made a Strong Impression upon our Hearts. We thank you for Coming here. And it will be very Agreable to us, that you Communicate what we Say, to our Brethren to the Southward.

Brother

as You have told us that the King our Father has made You Superintendant over the Affairs of the Southern Indians We hope you will take good Care of them. You Desire to know, whether we will Act as our Forefathers have done before us. We Refer you upon that point to Our Brother Sr William Johnson, who best knows our Character.

Brother

We Look upon You now as the Chief man to the Southward with Regard to Indians, as we do upon our Brother Sr William Johnson this way. When he first took upon him the Management of our Affairs We were in a Tottering Condition, like a Tree Shook with every Wind. We Strengthen'd and Brightend the Covenant Chain with him; which we are Resolved Shall not be broke on our Side.

Brother

Be Strong, Stand firm and tell all the Southern Indians, what we have now declared to You in behalf of Our Brethren the English. Let them know our Situation; that the Enemy is on the Borders of Our Country. And do you use your Interest to Obtain for us the Assistance of our Brethren to the Southward;

& Tell them we Shall Receive it with Thankfulneſs, and Gratitude. And hereupon we Give You this Belt of Wampum, to Deliver to the Chickasaws, & by them to be Sent to the Rest.

Gave a Large Belt

373

Brother

We Begg you will Carry our Meſſage to the Chickasaws with the utmoſt Speed, and deliver it in our own Words. They Sent us word Two Months ago, they would be with us the latter End of next may. but the Senecas have Sent another Meſſage Since to them, to haſten them Sooner, So that we may be all Ready in good time to Joyn our Brother Warraghyjagey, when he may Call upon us. And we desire You will with this String of Wampum, preſs this Meſſage of the Senecas upon them.

Gave 2 Strings of Wampum

Brother

We have Spoke to you after Mature Deliberation, & We hope that we Shall both of us act, with a Friendly, and Prudent Conduct.

Mr. Atzin Replied —

Brethren

I have given Close Attention to all you have Said, And Shall be Carefull to deliver your Meſſage in your own Words. And I am Sure your Brethren to the Southward will be ſo Leased therewith, and that it will Ejoyce your hearts on both Sides, I Shall make all the Haſte poſſible — When I have Buſineſs to do I Sleep but Little. If you are as well Inclined as the Southern Indians, and will Act Unanimouſly, I am Sure You May Laugh at the French —

7!

Therefore to prevent any Misunderstanding between You and us, I Desire that Whenever any of Your People come for the future that way, they may bring a Paper in Writing From my Brother Sr Willm Johnson, Mentioning their Business, to be Shew'd to me, or if I am not there, then to be Shewn at the Fort built lately in one of their Towns over the Hills, that I may find out Rogues and French Indians.

Mr Atkin then Shewed his Seal of Office, and Said, "that whenever they Should meet with any Indians "having a Paper with that Impression on it, they might Look on him "as a Friend." Which Seal was handed round, and Viewed by all the Indians present.

The Speaker then Said, "they did not "know what Name to call him by; And therefore they had agreed to "give him one, which was, Caughnegarighsey." —

23 Novemr P. M. 1756

Present as in the morning.

The Six Nations made the following Answer to Mr Atkins Speech of this morning, by Gonoquieka their Speaker.

Brother Caughnegarighsey

We have Listened to what You have Said to us this morning, about the Shawanese and Delawares, and Your Do. to us, thereupon

Speaker

Brother

We shall make one Tryal more, by a Very large Belt with those Indians, And if they won't Listen to our Admonitions we shall tell them "They must die."

Gave 3 Strings & Wampum

Brother

You have desired that when any of our People go to the Southward, they might bring a Letter or Certificate from our Brother Wanadhujagey in Order to prevent Mistakes, or Mischief. This is good. but Still it may'n't wholly answer the Purpose. for we may be fired upon, before we can shew our Letter.

We therefore think it will be better to Carry a Red Flagg also; and when that is Shewn, the Bearers to be Looked upon as Friends.

Sir William and Mr Atkin told them, "They both agreed to this Signal, and Recommended it to them, to "be Careful in Observing it; and that if they Neglected it, they must "take the Consequence upon themselves."

A true Copy from the Records of Indian affairs

Examined by me

Ed Fitzgerald

In examining of Papers in the Secretarys office relating to this dispatch I find in the month of June 1754 commissions from New York and the Massachusetts Bay, mett at Albany to settle a Line of Peace or temporary jurisdiction between the two Provinces, an examined copy of the Report of the Commissioners of New York to the Lieutenant Governor I now inclose by which your Lordships may more fully see the disposition of the Govᵐᵗ of the Massachusetts with respect to this controversy—Also inclosed is a copy of a Plan shewing the Patents on the East Side of Hudsons River with the dates of the Grants under this Government, the only alteration or point in which this plan differs with that produced at the meeting of the Commʳˢ is the red Lines marked H which is to show the Western Limits of the Massachusetts Government under their Grant of 1691 and refers to folio 5 in the Report, together with the red lines, taking Rhode Island and Plymouth Colony which shews the Northern Line of those Colonies and Connecticut. The Green line marked G shews the last temporary line proposed by the Commissioners of New York taken notice of in the Report Folio 10

This is the best information I can at present furnish your Lordships with, and upon the whole, my Lords, I have so little prospect of this disputes being accommodatᵈ so as to preserve Peace and good order upon our Borders till a final determinatⁿ of a Line of jurisdiction takes place, that I find myself under a necessity to pray your Lordships interposition with His Majesty for his royal orders and injunctions of the Massachusetts Government to confine themselves within proper Limits; And your Lordships may be assured I shall in the mean time use my utmost endeavors to obtain a Law for defraying a Moiety of His Majestys Commission, and try to influence Lieutenant Governor Phipps to do the same on his part

For without such an injunction from His Majesty previous to the line of Jurisdiction's being determined I plainly see I must be reduced to the necessity of preserving good order and Government, by Force of Arms or give up His Matys Subjects just rights and Possessions, to the manifest violations and encroachments of the People of New England

I have the honor to be

To Your Lordships

The Rt Hônble most obedient and

The Lords Commʳˢ most humble Servant

for Trade & Plantations Chaˢ. Hardy

Edmund Atkin, Esq., to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Ll., No. 87.]

New York 27th Dec. 1756

My Lords

By the Earl of Leicester Packet I sent your Lordships advice of my arrival here on the 6th Octr by the General Wall Packet being the first that sai[l]d from Falmouth after I received my Despatches; of which I had immediately sent advice to the Earl of Loudoun. I proceeded afterwards to Albany, where I received a letter from his Lordship in Camp at Fort Edward that he should be glad to meet with me at the end of the campaign being then near at hand he

came to Albany the 2d of November; and Sir William Johnson who went home first for some papers came four days after. Then his Lordship held a consultation with us both upon the Indian affairs—and was pleased to declare that he received great satisfaction at the perfect Harmony that he found in our sentiments in general upon those affairs; by his Lordships directions we presented in writing our thoughts and opinion "Upon what Footing and after "what manner, the British Trade or commerce with the Indian Nations may be best carried "on and supported for the future" which we did separately adapted more particularly to the districts assigned to each of us respectively and his Lordship purposed to transmitt the same.

Sir William told me that the 6 Nations were weakened and in fact distressed some of the Western Nations having fallen off from their alliance, and the Shawanese and such of the Delawares as live upon the Ohio, who had been subject to them, having been set up and supported in an Independency upon them by the French still continuing Hostilities against the People of some of our colonies, contrary to their orders—For which reason he was sure they would be glad to be strengthened and to have that loss repaired by an alliance with the Southern Nations tho' they were too haughty to acknowledge it or to take any direct steps themselves for it, and that therefore before he came from home he had hinted to some of their Sachems my being at Albany a good opportunity for them to lay a foundation for that purpose which he perceived was very pleasing to them—Before Sir William left Albany in order to go to a meeting of the 6 Nations appointed to be held at his own house, he repeated the same—And as I had proposed some questions to be asked by him in my name for the Service in View he wished that I could be present myself at that meeting—As I judged this to be a very favorable opportunity for endeavoring to put an end to the wars, which have subsisted time out of mind between the 6 united Nations—and some or other of the Southern Nations and consequently for bringing about an alliance by degrees between all the Indian Nations in friendship with the British subjects and reducing them into one General system therefore laying aside the distinction of districts in a matter in which His Matys Interest was so neerly concerned; I did with Lord Loudouns approbation follow Sir William to Fort Johnson in the Mohawk Country—Where I stayed one whole week during the conferences they were as he said much graver than usual and the Sachems at last acknowledged that they had not sufficient Authority to answer the principal Question, which he repeated[ly] pressed (to wit what assistance we may rely on from them in the next campaign, or what part they were determin'd to act in the present war between us and the French) untill they should have a more General Meeting at Onondaga after the return of some of their People who were then gone to Montreal

When I made afterwards my speech to them suited to the occasion of my coming, they discovered the greatest pleasure imaginable all the while I was speaking. And after a short consultation together privately (without going out of the Room) they gave so explicit and favorable an answer by their speaker, how thankfully they should receive any assistance from the Southern Nations against the French (giving me a large Belt of Wampum to be delivered with their Message) that it led me further, in as much as I foresaw that, in case it should be found expedient to set any of the Southern Indians to war upon the Shawanese and Delawares, it would be proper to be able to give them an assurance how it would be taken by the Six Nations; to ask them therefore at another conference in plain terms, what I might tell those Southern Indians concerning the Shawanese and Delawares still continuing hostilities against our People contrary to their orders? this question they answered as explicitely and favorably—They also agreed to a proposition I made in order to distinguish our Indian Friends and

enemies, and thereby to prevent such mischeifs as have been frequently committed in the Southern Settlements by unknown Indians "That for the future any of their people going to "the Southward shall produce to me or at the Fort lately built on the other side of the "Cherokee mountains a Passport from Sir William Johnson mentioning their business—and "that when ever they meet with any Indian having a paper with an impression of my Seal of "office (which was viewed by them) they shall look upon him as a friend": The speaches and answers at large are here inclosed—Those three points obtained by my going to the said General Meeting are of much importance to the present service—It shall be my business to improve them to the utmost among the Southern Nations, so that the desired effect may be reaped therefrom

I returned to Albany with Sir William Johnson by which means we were near ten days longer together. And having had so much opportunity to talk things over, and compare our sentiments, as we have the good fortune to prove agreeable to each other, the consequence is, a mutual confidence establised between us in our mutual negociations for the future, of which the publick Service cannot fail to reap the benefit. I came back again to this city on the 8th of this month as Lord Loudoun did the next morning—So soon as ever I receive his Lordships despatches with my Instructions, I shall proceed immediately by land to the Southern Provinces; where I find on all hands the French have been for some time past, with the assistance of the Shawanese uncommonly active and busy among our Indians to produce a rupture with us in those parts It was the apprehension of this, which always made me desirous of getting thither as soon as possible

I entreat your Lordships to beleive that as I have nothing more at heart than the service I have undertaken, I will spare no pains to acquit myself faithfully of the Trust His Majesty hath been pleased to repose in me, and that I am very respectfully

My Lords

Your Lordship's

most obedient and

most humble Servant

EDM[d] ATKIN

P S I have wrote to the same purpose to His Majestys Secretary of State

To the R[t] Honble
The Lords Comm[rs]
of Trade & Plantations

Cousins the Delawares, having had all their Captains and Sixteen Warriors killed on our Frontiers last Spring and Summer, except one, who was sentencing one of our Soldiers to be burnt whom they had taken Prisoner on our Frontiers. The Soldier took the Advantage of them, and sitting close behind three Indians and the Captain, set Fire to a Bag of Powder close by, and blew himself and the four Indians to Pieces.

Two Indians are returned from the Command, who left them within thirty five Miles of Fort Du Quesne.

A Son of Captain Jacobs is killed, and a Cousin of his, about seven Foot high, called young Jacob, at the destroying of the Kittanning, and 'tis thought, a noted Warrior, known by the Name of the Sunfish, as many of them were killed that we knew nothing of.

The principal Captain of the Delawares is Peter, a Son of the Beaver.

The Head Captain of the Shawonese is called the Pipe, a Delaware, a Relation of a Fellow named the Pride, who was hanged sometime ago in one of the Colonies, Delaware. "Jemmy, honest Isaac's Brother, is a bitter Fellow and lives at the Kishkushis."

The Secretary is desired to draw up a State of the Provincial Forces, a State of Intelligence and an Account of the Number of Persons killed and taken Prisoners, with the Plantations destroyed, hurt, or deserted, since the Arrival of the Governor.... to be examined and inserted in the Minutes.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 29th: December 1756.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, James Hamilton, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Mr. Croghan's Letter of the Thirteenth Instant was read, and as he was desired to be in Council, the State of Indian Affairs was fully considered, and the Council concurred in Opinion with him, that Messengers ought immediately to be sent to every Part of the Indian Country, where we could entertain any Hopes of our Messages being well received, inviting all our friendly Indians to come and confer with us as early as possible in the Spring; and that every Method in our Power should be taken to convey to the Indians on the Ohio Advices of this early Meeting, that as many as were well inclined might attend it. They further thought that Mr. Croghan should be furnished with Money not only to send away Messengers to the several Towns on the Susquehannah, but to send directly from here to the Ohio some trusty Indians who could deliver our Invitations to the Delawares there, and at the same Time learn the real State of their Inclinations and Purposes the ensuing Year. The Difficulty was how to procure the Sums necessary for this Service. The Governor had frequently set forth the Necessity of having a Sum of Money lodged in his Hands for obtaining Intelligence, and sending occasional Messages, and was often told by the Commissioners this could not be done, as their Privity and Concurrence was required in the Disposition of every Penny of the Money granted for the King's Use. In the End it was agreed to apply to the Commissioners, which was done in the following Letter.

Philadelphia 29th: December 1756

Gentlemen,

Mr. Croghan, who has a Deputation from Sir William Johnson to manage Indian Affairs for this Part of the Northern District, has proposed, for the immediate Service of this and the other Colonies, to send one or two Messengers to the Susquehannah Indians at Otsaningo, and to Teedyuscung at Diahoga, to come to meet him at Harris's Ferry, where he will endeavour to engage some of the most skilful and discreet of them to

Pennsylvania. 1756.

to go to the several Shawonese and Delaware Tribes of the Ohio Indians, in order to sound their Inclinations with respect to this Province; and if they shall be found well disposed, then to invite them to a Conference in the Spring at some Place to be left to their Choice. As Money will be wanted for this Service, I recommend it to you to allow a Part out of the Remainder of the Thirty Thousand Pounds to defray the Expences which .... will accrue by these Messages and the intended Necessaries at Harris's. This, which .... requires immediate Dispatch, is, I think, of so much Consequence as to merit a Preference to any other Matters. It is necessary that this Affair should be kept secret. I am

Gentlemen
Your very humble Servant
William Denny.

To the Provincial Commissioners.

Memorandum.

Two of the Provincial Commissioners waited on the Governor in the Evening, and acquainted him, that the Thirty Thousand Pounds were expended, and therefore his Request in behalf of Mr. Croghan could not be complied with.

"The Head Captain of the Shawonese is called the Pipe, a Delaware, a Relation of a Fellow named the Pride, who was hanged sometime ago in one of the Colonies; delaware Jemmy, honest Isaac's Brother, is a bitter Fellow, and lives at the Kiskuskis."

The Secretary is desired to draw up a State of the Provincial Forces, a State of Intelligence, and an Account of the Number of Persons killed and taken Prisoners, with the Plantations destroyed, hurt, or deserted, since the Arrival of the Governor, to be examined and inserted in the Minutes.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 29th December, 1756.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
James Hamilton,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Shoemaker,	John Mifflin,	

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

Mr. Croghan's Letter of the Thirteenth Instant was read, and as he was desired to be in Council, the State of Indian Affairs was fully considered, and the Council concurr'd in Opinion with him that Messengers ought immediately be sent to every part of the Indian Country where we could entertain any Hopes of our Messages being well received, inviting all our friendly Indians to come and confer with us as early as possible in the Spring, and that every Method in our Power should be taken to convey to the Indians on the Ohio Advices of this early Meeting, that as many as were well inclined might attend it. They further thought that Mr. Croghan should be furnished with Money, not only to send away Messengers to the several Towns on the Sasquehannah, but to send directly from here to the Ohio some trusty Indians who could deliver our Invitations to the Delawares there, and at the same time learn the real State of their Inclinations and Purposes the ensuing Year. The Difficulty was how to procure the Sums necessary for this Service. The Governor had frequently set forth the Necessity of having a Sum of Money lodged in his Hands for obtaining Intelligence and sending occasional Messages, and was often told by the Commissioners this could not be done, as their Privity and Concurrence was required in the Disposition of every Penny of the Money granted for the King's Use. In the End it was agreed to apply to the Commissioners, which was done in the following Letter:

"PHILADELPHIA, 29th December, 1756.

"Gentlemen:

"Mr. Croghan, who has a Deputation from Sir William John-

son to manage Indian Affairs for this Part of the Northern District, has proposed for the immediate Service of this and the other Colonies to send one or two Messengers to the Sasquehannah Indians at Otsaningo, and to Teedyuscung at Diahogo, to come to meet him at Harris' Ferry, where he will endeavour to engage some of the most skilful and discreet of them to go to the several Shawonese and Delaware Tribes of the Ohio Indians, in order to sound their Inclinations with respect to this Province, and if they shall be found well disposed, then to invite them to a Conference in the Spring, at some Place to be left to their Choice. As Money will be wanted for this Service, I recommend it to you to allow a Part out of the Remainder of the Thirty Thousand Pounds to defray the Expences which will accrue by these Messages and the intended Necessaries at Harris'. This, which requires immediate Dispatch, is, I think, of so much Consequence as to merit a Preference to any other Matters; it is necessary that this Affair should be kept secret.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your very humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To the Provincial Commissioners."

MEMORANDUM.

Two of the Provincial Commissioners waited on the Governor in the Evening and acquainted him that the Thirty Thousand Pounds were expended, and, therefore, his Request in behalf of Mr. Croghan could not be complied with.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 13th January, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	John Mifflin,	
Benjamin Chew,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council that Mr. Croghan having pressed him to know whether he could be supplied with Money for

Statement of Proceedings at Easton in July 1756

We ye Subscribers, accompanying his Excellency Governor Denny to attend ye Lasty Indian Treaty at Easton in July & Augt last, were not a little surpriz'd to see a great Concourse of ye People call'd Quakers there & amongst them many of their noted Preachers & a great Number of ye most considerable & substantial Men of that Society from Philad^a & other parts of ye Province as we had been well informed y^t it had been signify'd to some of ye Heads of them at Philad^a by ye Govr, some days before he set out for Easton, y^t it was very disagreeable to His Majesty and His Ministry y^t those People should meddle in or appear in such Numbers, as they had lately done, at Indian Treatys.

This seeming Contempt of ye Gov^rs Caution to them induced us & several others to suspect y^t their coming there in such Crouds must be wth some other View than Curiosity, or to deliver ye Present ye Quakers intended to make ye Indians at ye Treaty wch we apprehended might have been done as well by a few. And we having been told by ye Secretary y^t ye Govr & he had been informed by Mr Taylor if Trouman at Durham (at whose House they lay in their way to Easton) y^t he & a Number of their Friends in Novr 1755 had had Conference with many amongst y^e

& had Leave then told ye Indians y^t ye Prop^rs
Lr: gor Mr: Taylor's Appeal, stated them some of their Lands & were
in support of this Fact. them very warmly to complain of it, we have so
& on: Agreement goes up to do for our time to observe rather more than ordinary
Durham vol. Notice of their Behaviour, w^ch (as ye Subscribers
Govr
Lordean was one of ye Council & all of us gover
dined & supped wth ye Govr & were very inno
at his Govr Lodging during all ye Assembly and
all Lodg^d at Mr Rimbers ye Assistants wher
ye Prov^l Comiss^rs & Att^y Genl also Attended
Th^y Lodg^d) we had a good Opportunity to do.
From ye best Observations y^t we cou
make of ye Numbers of ye Ladies at ye Th^y
took upon them to be at least 5 or 6 for one
any other Society exclusive of ye Gov^rs Council
Clerks, ye Prov^l Comiss^rs & Att^y men, y^e
Interpreters, & ye Detachm^t of Soldiers & their
Officers attending on ye Govr & excepting y^e at
Opening & Close of ye publick Conferences & some
few extraordinary Days when many People c
out of ye County, from Curiosity as we suppo
At most of ye Preachers & Princip
Men of ye Ind^s came to Easton almost as soon as y
Govr & we saw very early several of them in
close Conferences wth Teedyuscung & his Chief
Counsellors (who could scarce speak tolerable good
E. Lish) before ye Publick Confer^ces began between
ye Govr & Indians. We observed y^t Teedyuscung
frequently often to our Lodgings at ye Assistants
upstairs & seemed as we understood it told
with
2.

in his Letter or whom they understood not
to be of ye Six Nations: for when we used to meet
Indians any where in ye Streets or in our Coming
to & from Albany Meetings they would generally accost
us with this Question in their broken English —
Pray you a Quaker, a Quaker or Dead ye Indians
No, they would frown & look very stern upon
us if they saw we were bad Men — bad Men —
Yes or Rum — But if we answered in ye Affirmative
we were like to undertake to try them & we were
sure they would smile & carress us & call us
Brother if they saw we were good Men — Quaker good —
No or if they saw we were bad Men — good or nothing
but bad Men — Yes or Rum bad Men — good or nothing
but bad Men
This matter was carried
so far in ye Indians seeing no Rum with ye Governor nor
speaking to him ye Afternoon the Interpreter was ready to
understand him but was prevented by ye Governor & others
coming purposely to acquaint him ye Indians were drunk
& not fit to be spoke to that day, & in some of ye
Young Indians Blacken themselves in for War and
called their Chiefs with ye Governor to ye Protestant Indians and
endeavoured to engage them in it but they
would suffer nobody to do it till ye Governor came, & to
them they immediately submitted & declared upon their
knees as readily & submissively as could be
wished to their Governor & Lieutenant Hamilton & Mr
Logan, two of ye Governor's Council happening to be at

or near ye Place where Mr Hamilton, a young Indian who was Black'd was drawn to follow him y^t to present his general Mr Hamilton as he was retiring back into ye Town, but before he had gain'd some Distance interposed, wch him ye wounded Man in his own arms, on examination was found his Gun wrong with the Powder & shott Bullets in the loaden wth Powder & shott & Bullets in the young Indian was dangerously wounded yet it was not judg'd proper to take any other Notice of the Affair than to double ye Centys.

It would be endless to enumerate the particular Times of our meeting ye Govr in the Conferences wth ye Indians & we can only say in general y^t for once ye Indians came to consult on upon any Affair to ye Gov^t, or except in public when he invited them to Dine wth him, we saw them about 20 times wth in ye Govr & yet Instances of (Com^n Off^r

1. But ye Govr ordered always to be very careful to guard against our discovering what passed between him & ye Indians & we could never learn any thing they said to them; Only what we could in general gather from what we heard say by Mr Croghan Mr Wm Martin, Deputy Agents, and Mr Hodder & the other English Interpreters who had occasion frequently to go amongst & converse with ye Indians, (which ye Govr had strictly forbid) & not interrested in ye treaty, upon

Notes & Observations of the Commissioners Conducted a Govr into a Council with the Indians from ye time we were first introduced Mr Croghan (who appeared to us to be ye most active Man) was soon after followed by the Heads of the Nations & after by the Inferior Chiefs & Warriors to the number of 300 or 400 Men.

to y^e

Note ye 4th Article

Ye mention is to be brought into
Question by reason of the
subsequent Petition.

the Indians & puzzled & perplexed matters as
they did, a Peace would have been satisfactorily
with Indians & ye Treaty happily concluded
in 3 or 4 Days at farthest after it began. And
upon the whole it clearly appeared to us yt ye
Ld had gained ye intire Possession of ye Indians
& ye Ld were during ye whole Treaty, wholly
under ye influence & Direction & Management
of ye Ld. & Deputy of ye Province & (illegible)
and not to have ye least Consideration in our regard
for ye Govr, as they shewed on many occasions
in ye Course of ye Treaty.

Jn Eyre

Jacob Duché Junr

Brother

I am very glad to meet you once more with your People, and some of your Uncles the Six Nations, according to your Agreement with me at this Place, in November last. The Number of Indians you have brought down with you on this Occasion, and the Pains you have taken to carry the News of our good Dispositions for Peace to so great a Distance, confirms the good Opinion we have always had of you, and shews the Sincerity of the Profession you have made, of your earnest Desire to restore the Friendship & Brotherly Love, that always subsisted between us and the Indians, till your foolish young Men were seduced by the Evil Spirit, and turned against us.

Brother Tedeyuscung ~~Brethren~~ We are now met together, to finish the great Work of Peace, and to make a new Chain of Friendship, so bright, that it shall never rust, and so strong, that it shall never be in the Power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one Heart and one Head. I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me ~~by~~ hereby this Belt.

Brother

You may remember, that when we were here last Fall, I asked you what was the Cause of the Breach, between our Brethren the Delawares and us; whether we, the People of Pennsylvania, had done you any Injury; and desired you would open your Hearts, and tell me your Mind freely: In Answer to this you told me, that your foolish and ignorant young Men, when they saw the Proceedings of our Enemy the French King, and believed the Things that were told them, were persuaded by this false-hearted King, to strike your Brethren the English; and that the Cause why the Blow came the harder on us was, that the Proprietaries had defrauded you of some of your Lands, and that you had been treated in the same Manner, in the Jerseys, but that this was not the principal Cause of things; I was willing to enquire into the Truth of this Charge at that Time, but you declined it because few of the Indians then present, originally owned those Lands, but that you would endeavour to bring as many of them down as you could find, to the next Meeting.

Brother

Brother

According to the Promise I made you at our last Treaty, I laid all our Proceedings before Sir William Johnson, who, you have been often told, is appointed by our great King his Agent for Indian Affairs in this District, to take Care of them as his Children, that no one may wrong them. Sir Will.m Johnson has since deputed your and our Friend, Mr George Croghan, who is well acquainted with your Affairs and Language, to act in his Behalf, to attend this Treaty, and inquire into every Grievance you may have suffered, either from your Brethren of Pennsylvania, or the neighbouring Provinces.

A Wraxall

Brother

I took Care also, to send Copies of our several Treaties with you to England, where they were laid before the King's Ministers, who, being desirous that Justice should be done you, ordered, that Sir William Johnson should inquire into the Foundation of your Charge against this Province, in order that you may receive Satisfaction, in Case any Injury has been done you.

Brother

I have freely opened my Heart to you, and am ready with Mr Croghan, his Majesty's Deputy Agent, whenever you think proper, to hear any thing you may have to say to us, about any Grievances you may think you labour under, from this Province.

A Wraxall

Brother

[illegible]

Governors Speech at
the Opening of the
Public Conference
No 10 &c.

N. York 8 Jan.y 1757.

Sir

I wrote to your Excellency from Albany before I went to the General Meeting of the Six Nations at Fort Johnson in the Mohawk Country. At my Return to this place y.e 8.th of last Month, finding that Letter still here, I delivered it to Capt Campbell of the Nightingale Man of War; by whom I acquainted you in general that I had met with Success at that Meeting equal to my Wishes. But as I have since discovered that Capt Campbell's Scheme was to cruize Sometime before he entered Charlestown Harbour, this may probably get first to your hands.

Lord Loudoun sets out to morrow or next day for Boston where his Stay will be I believe very short. And then he will proceed to Philadelphia; where is to be a Meeting of the Southern Governours. Whether I shall be dispatched now immediately, or must wait so much longer, I shall not know myself till to morrow. But as I have reason to apprehend the latter will be the case, I judge it best to act as if I were sure of it, lest I miss the only sure Conveyance I know of a Letter to you for Sometime to come, by Mr Stephen Drayton, who is to Sail to morrow Morning so far as Newbern, and goes thence to Charlestown by Land. Therefore let me say

Being

Being detained so much longer than I expected, it becomes necessary for me, in regard to the Service on foot, to make the following Request. That you will as soon as you can conveniently, send a Line to the Commanding Officer of the Upper Cherokee Fort to tell any Northward Indians that inquire for Caughnegarighsey, (which is the name that the Six Nations have given me), That the King's Chief General (Lord Loudoun) stopt me by the way upon Business, but that I am expected. For the future they are, upon my proposition, to produce to me or at that Fort when I am not in the Nation, a Certificate from Sir William Johnson mentioning their Business, before they go further to the Southward. And any Indian going Northward with a Paper having an Impression of my Seal of Office (which was viewed by them) is to be looked upon as a Friend — The Six Nations gave me a large Belt at their Jeneral Meeting (2 Nov.) to be delivered to the Chicasaws, & by them to the other Indians with a Message, "That they still held fast the Covenant Chain with the "English, & would thankfully receive their Assistance (the Indians) against "the French, who were on the Borders of their Country". They said "the Chicasaws sent them word two Months before, that they would "be with them the latter end of May next. But that the Sonnikas "had sent them another Message afterwards to hasten them sooner "so that they might be all ready in good time to join when called "upon." And they gave me two Strings of Wampum to prove that

Message

Message of the Sonnikas upon them. Be pleased therefore to make this known to the Chicasaws near Fort Moore as soon as possible (as from me, giving the Reason of my Stay by the Way) either by sending for three or four of the Principal ones to Charlestown, or otherways as you see fit. But the speediest way seems to me the best. And they may be told, that I shall produce the Belt, & Strings of Wampum — I am empowered to say somewhat else on another Subject to any of the Southern Nations. Which it will be time enough to do when I come to talk with them myself, or at least when I receive a Message that I expect from Sir William Johnson upon the same affair.

As we are entered into a New year, let me as others do to those they esteem, wish Sincerely that all yours may be happy, and that you may have both Success & Satisfaction in your Administration of Government, being very respectfully

Sir

Your Excellency's most

obedient humble Serv.t

Edm.d Atkin

Gov.r Lyttelton.

Letter from Mr.
Atkin Jan. 8th.
1757.

Howard Esqr. Capt. Philadelphia 10th January 1757.

I have by a former Packet of the 10th September informing me you would write upon Business by Captain Mesnard – Another of the same Date respecting my private Affairs with Letters inclosed to the Governor at the Delaware – A Duplicate of one of the 11th Septemr. Original & which with Colonel Chevalier's Letter of Instructions of the 3d October are all come safe to hand. With yours of the 5th August received after by Mesnard containing the several Points of the contracted View. I have mentioned the receipt of them to Nicholas Scull but shall not deliver them as I am in Arrear One hundred and twenty five Pounds Sterling without designing or knowing it. I must beg you will send me two hundred at my own Risque which I could have insured by one Ship and Two hundred by another to go on account of Mr Scull after my Debt is paid which he pleased to insure. The Price here cannot be higher than 5 Piece of Eight. I grieve him much that his Name is again mispelt. Mesnard will inform you how it pleases. The Mediterranean Cases will be very acceptable.

Lord Loudoun writes he will be here the 2d February & I hoped he will propose something for the Interest of this Province which is a most defenceless condition notwithstanding our Range of Forts as we are not likely to have a Militia the Terms of the Bill not admitting it which is at last brought by the Committee into the House but not presented to the Governor nor indeed Agreed to. The Supply Bill as yet. The Governor proposes to lay it's Conduct before Lord Loudoun and desire him to put matters home to him which is a safer way much than to have any thing said on the part of the Proprietor. It is ashamedly wasted and which

whilst so were his virtues many more than they are a wise Man would not put any thing in his power. Lord Loudoun can and I hope will bring him to an Eclaircissement on which it may soon be determined what further measures to take with him.

Lord Loudoun did once incline to send C Farrels Regiment here as soon as it should Arrive but whether he will or no is now uncertain as Colonel Stanwix says who is it last come here. General Webb has had a stroke of the Paralytick kind is growing better and it is said will quite recover but this deprives us of a Friend at least if not entirely of his Company and Assistance this Year. Quarters, Hospital, Guard Room and all Accomodations are at last provided or will be soon provided. Colonel Bouquet hinted that had he applied directly to B. F. and not to the Governor matters would have been done at first to Lord Loudouns satisfaction this is actually all he aims at and as Col: Bouquet by his Discernment finds this out, the Governor should really insist on every thing going thro his Hands and by his Motion to the Commissioners. In short where the Curse is there is all Power. The House has not had the manners to pay a farthing for Wood given the Governor with their Address on his Arrival. Scandalous! I am obliged in all my distresses to advance Money for all that the Governor wants either for the use of his House or otherwise.

Mr Croghan has given it as his Opinion to the Governor in Council that Pachsanosa and Tedyuscung should be sent for and employed on the joint Application of Sir William Johnson and this Government to go to the Ohio, as two Nations are forming there for the next season, sound their Inclinations, try to get over some of their principal Indians and bring them to Easton to a Meeting which is proposed to be in March

March as it would interfere with Lord Loudouns Operations to have it later. This Meeting with the Approbation of the Governor and Council he Applied to the Commissioners to advance a Sum to Mr Croghan to defray the Expences of the Messengers, they having consumed all the 30,000 £, laid the Governors Letter before the Assembly, and they have resolved as far as 1000 £ to pay the Expence. The Quaker Association has likewise advanced and generously given Mr Croghan one hundred Pounds for the Expence of Messengers to go to the Ohio to try to bring about a peace. The Assembly want in my Opinion to redress some Injustices towards the Indians on the Proprietaries. The Quakers were not be displeased with this but their principal view is to gain Reputation and I am afraid the Man employd will embroyl matters and excite complaints to become more considerable and necessary in Quieting the the Minds of the Indians. all pull different ways — The Meeting if in March will be too soon to receive your Answers to my Letters perhaps. But pray Write by all Opportunities fully in Answer to my last Letters on this Subject. Lord Loudoun is determined to ask the Indians in every Convention, Treaty, Conference Meeting what uneasinesses they have, what Injuries they have received, what Satisfaction they desire, what Regulations they think necessary and if the several Parties, whether Proprietors, Governors, or Cattentees or other Inhabitants of the Colonies, will not redress and fully satisfy the Indians his Lordship will do it at the Expence of the Crown, and will recover it of the Offending and injuring Party by Act of Parliament or otherwise. In short this is the Turn of all Persons in the Army, that all must now out and the Indians receive Ample redress immediately. You will therefore not fail to give me your Sentiments, Instructions and

and Orders at large on this important head.

I will write as little as I can by the Packet, but I could not avoid sending the Minutes of the last Indian Treaty by the Packet as other ways being uncertain and precarious in War time, that while Packet should have sailed in October and is at York still. Diahogo is Tehicton at the Mouth of the Cayuga Branch it is a Corruption of Teiahickonen or Tehicton. a Circumstance disagreeable to me as it forces Journeys, but it cannot be helped in the present circumstances of the Government

Friends. Wm. Nicaander and Mr. Isaac Norris know that I have taken the freedom to speak kindly of them to you and desire your good Offices to them. The measures taking for Distresses the ensuing Year will be the Subject of my next. You must certainly mistake, as to think any distresses you can suffer will induce the Assembly to make a Law in aid of the Proprietaries they mind not the £3000, no more than five Farthings they care not if it is never paid — they want only to censure, blame and throw dirt on you and will be perpetually making demands and drawing Orders on the Rec. General — Nor there been the least distant hope of obtaining an Act to oblige People to pay Arrears of Quit Rent I would not have concurred in any advice when the Bill was framing. I have not of late, I will not, on any pretence interfere with the Receiver Generals Office.

Matters continue to be as perplexed and the Governor is of so peculiar a Temper, so unacquainted with Business, so feeble, unsociable and unsteady, that I must give up my most favourite Passion, the Ease of my Breast. the warm Heat of my Pulse — which is to promote your Interest; if at this time let the Consequences be

never

never so Assistive as to my private Inclination, I shall quite the Governor as private Secretary — It is indeed the most troublesome Office in the World — but neither my Brother nor any one else is fit for it. I shall therefore suspend all use of your kind and sincere Letters on that Subject.

You have my hearty thanks — they are due to you for your readiness in complying — for your Affectionate indulgences to me in this matter.

Lord Loudoun says he will not, he cannot assist the Colonies in their private Defence they must mind and do all things necessary for their own security.

Those few approves of the methods taken by Mr Pryor and myself in going into a District, restraining ourselves and Obliging every body to pay before we quit that part of the Country — this will do and nothing else.

The 290 Acres is at a corner of Gilberts Manor on the Road crossing Perkiomen near the Mouth of it — it is half good Land, half indifferent — it is detached from the main body of the Manor — it is a good price. it is encroached sometimes and will take large sums to improve it. I had not Mr Cox's Money all such in my Hands before I acquainted Mr Hockley and made the Remittance as soon as possible. I am mistaken if I wrote anything in prejudice to Mr Dushee he is your fast and sincere friend and a friend of the Government the favourite of the People and will never be led by D.C. Evan Morgan is an honest Man but mistaken in his sentiments and no personal dislike of the Proprietors or Governm: but there are others envenomed, inveterate and hardened in their Aversions and Enmity's.

Conrad

Conrad Weisers purchase of the Land at Shamokin was for the use of the Proprietors, was approved by you — was discussed in a former Letter and answered. He and Both professed our Readiness to Act agreable to the Proprietaries Interest and orders — The Fort Augusta is built on the Lands. It was only bought of the Chiefs, who would have sold it otherwise to other People for the Dutch and the Moravians were settling those Lands and would soon have entangled every thing. It was proposed with your leave that after you had secured the Conflux of the two Branches and a little Land about the Banks of the River should have gone, with a future Purchase had secured it from the Six Nations towards the Warrant of 4000 Acres between Conrad Weiser and me, not one Acre of which has been Surveyed to me or for my use.

What Mr Hockly wrote is not a tenth part of what was wrote by my Clarks. but this is nothing — I serve from a much higher principal. I want not to make formal demands — nor draw out particulars. I wish you a restablishment of your Affairs. I will endeavour all I can. I am.

Honoured Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

Richard Peters

Pennsylvania. 1757.

134

At a Council held at Philadelphia Thursday the 13th: January 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council, that Mr. Croghan having prest him to know whether he could be supplied with Money for Messengers or no, he had given him the following Answer in Writing.

Philadelphia 4th: January 1757.

Sir,

You was pleased to let me know in Council, at the Time your Letter of the 13th: of last Month was under Consideration, that you thought it would be for His Majesty's Service, if the Meeting proposed in the late Treaty at Easton should be held in the Beginning of March, as most convenient for Lord Loudoun's Affairs. And further, that Two Messengers should be forthwith dispatched for Pachsinosa the Shawonese Chief, and Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief, to come and meet you at Harris's, where it might be proposed to them as well on the Part of this Government, as Sir William Johnson, to employ them to go to the Ohio, and there sound those Indians both Shawonese and Delawares, and, if possible, persuade them to come to the general Meeting to be held in March.

The Council being unanimously with me of Opinion, that these were proper Measures, I immediately applied to the Commissioners, who are appointed to dispose of the publick Money for the Supplies necessary on this Occasion; and I was answered, that the Sums raised are entirely consumed, and none of the publick Money remains in their Hands, so that it is out of their Power to order the Sum necessary for this Service.

I am
Sir
Your humble Servant
William Denny

To George Croghan Esquire.

After the Delivery of this Letter the Governor received a verbal Message by Two Members from the Assembly, acquainting him, that the Provincial Commissioners had laid before them his Honour's Letter relating to the furnishing Mr. Croghan with Cash for Messengers, and the House finding no Money in the Hands of the Commissioners was willing to contribute to this Expence; but first desired to know what Authority Mr. Croghan was vested with, and what was proposed to be done. The Governor gave the Two Members a Copy of Sir William Johnson's Instructions to Mr. Croghan and Mr. Croghan's Letter.

The Governor likewise informed the Council, that, on the 6th: of January, he received a verbal Message from the Assembly, that the House, having considered the Letter to his Honour from George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District, have resolved to provide for the Expence of his sending Messengers to Diahogo, to hasten Teedyuscung and the other Indians down to the Conference, which they, at their last Meeting with the Governor at Easton, did promise to hold in the Spring, for the Settlement of their Disputes with this Province.

And that his Honour, having received this Message, wrote to Mr. Croghan on the 8th: Instant as follows.

.....

Philadelphia 8th: January 1757.

Sir

The Assembly have acquainted me, that they have resolved to provide for the Expence of sending Messengers to Diahogo; You may therefore proceed on this ...

Business

Pennsylvania. 1757.

Busings when and in what manner you shall think most conducive to his Majesty's Service, letting me know what you do therein.

Please to wait on the Speaker who will be so good as to advance what shall be wanted at present, for which you will be accountable. According to your Desire, I have signed blank Passports for the Messengers whom you shall employ. They should be furnished with little Flags according to a Pattern left with Mr. Pleeson the ... Upholsterer. I heartily wish you Success in your Negotiations.

I am Sir

Your most humble Servant

William Denny

To George Croghan Esqr.

The Governor having wrote a Letter to the Governor of Jersey, inclosing the Minutes of the Indian Conferences at Easton, he was favoured with Mr. Belcher's Answer, which was read; and is as follows.

Sir,

Your Honour's Favour of the 16 of December last came to my Hands (by the Post) 29 of the same Month, inclosing Minutes of a Conference you held in November last with the Delaware and other Indians, at Easton in Pennsylvania. Your ..... Honour's Letter and the Conference I have read over with Attention, whereby I find you had concluded a Peace between the Province under your Government and those Indians, but am sorry to find nothing done conclusively as to the Claim of Lands .... the Indians make in your Province, and but a partial restoring of what English ..... Captives they have taken. If the Indians are honest and sincere, I think, as a Confirmation of it, they must, without Delay, fully and finally settle these Two Points, and in this Matter I think Sir William Johnson ought to be applied to, that the Six Nations use their Influence and Authority with their Nephews, and those things to be come into, in the most amicable Way and Manner.

I observe that New Jersey is mentioned several Times in the Conference, and particularly as to the Indians living in this Province, that they may have Liberty to go and visit their Relations and Friends in the Indian Country in your Province, and to do it, using the Road opened through Pennsylvania to Diahogo.

I am very glad your Honour has had so good Success in your Endeavours ..... towards a final Peace; and to the bringing it about, and the Establishment thereof, I shall chearfully contribute all in my Power.

Matters relating to the Indians in this Province, and elsewhere, have been all along conducted and transacted by the whole Legislature of the Province, and I ..... shall lay your Letter and the Conference before the General Assembly at their next Meeting, and then pursue such Steps, as shall be agreed on in the Particulars you have mentioned, when I doubt not but they will fall into such Measures for satisfying the Indians as can in Reason and Justice be desired. and this is all the Answer I can give at present. But I don't expect to meet the Assembly till Lord Loudoun's Return from Boston.

I salute you with the Compliments of the Season and am,

Sir,

Your Honour's

most obedient and

most humble Servant

J Belcher

Eliz.a Town (N. J.)
Janu.a 4: 1757.

L. Govr. Denny.

A

son to manage Indian Affairs for this Part of the Northern District, has proposed for the immediate Service of this and the other Colonies to send one or two Messengers to the Sasquehannah Indians at Otsaningo, and to Teedyuscung at Diahogo, to come to meet him at Harris' Ferry, where he will endeavour to engage some of the most skilful and discreet of them to go to the several Shawonese and Delaware Tribes of the Ohio Indians, in order to sound their Inclinations with respect to this Province, and if they shall be found well disposed, then to invite them to a Conference in the Spring, at some Place to be left to their Choice. As Money will be wanted for this Service, I recommend it to you to allow a Part out of the Remainder of the Thirty Thousand Pounds to defray the Expences which will accrue by these Messages and the intended Necessaries at Harris'. This, which requires immediate Dispatch, is, I think, of so much Consequence as to merit a Preference to any other Matters; it is necessary that this Affair should be kept secret.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your very humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To the Provincial Commissioners."

MEMORANDUM.

Two of the Provincial Commissioners waited on the Governor in the Evening and acquainted him that the Thirty Thousand Pounds were expended, and, therefore, his Request in behalf of Mr. Croghan could not be complied with.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday the 13th January, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	John Mifflin,	
Benjamin Chew,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor informed the Council that Mr. Croghan having pressed him to know whether he could be supplied with Money for

Messengers or no, he had given him the following Answer in Writing:

"PHILADELPHIA, 4th January, 1757.

"Sir:

"You was pleased to let me know in Council at the Time your Letter of the 13th of last Month was under Consideration, that you thought it would be for His Majesty's Service if the Meeting proposed in the late Treaty at Easton should be held in the beginning of March, as most convenient for Lord Loudoun's Affairs; And further, that Two Messengers should be forthwith dispatched for Packsinosa, the Shawonese Chief, and Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, to come and meet you at Harris', where it might be proposed to them, as well on the Part of this Government as Sir William Johnson, to employ them to go to the Ohio, and there sound those Indians, both Shawonese and Delawares, and, if possible, persuade them to come to the general Meeting to be held in March.

"The Council being unanimously with me of Opinion that these were proper Measures, I immediately applied to the Commissioners, who were appointed to dispose of the publick Money, for the Supplies necessary on this Occasion, and I was answered, that the Sums raised are entirely consumed, and none of the publick Money remains in their Hands, so that it is out of their Power to order the Sum necessary for this Service.

"I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To GEORGE CROGHAN, Esquire."

After the Delivery of this Letter, the Governor received a verbal Message by Two Members from the Assembly, acquainting him that the Provincial Commissioners had laid before them his Honour's Letter relating to the furnishing Mr. Croghan with Cash for Messengers, and the House finding no Money in the Hands of the Commissioners, was willing to contribute to this Expence; but first desired to know what Authority Mr. Croghan was vested with, and what was proposed to be done. The Governor gave the Two Members a Copy of Sir William Johnson's Instructions to Mr. Croghan, and Mr. Croghan's Letter.

The Governor likewise informed the Council, that on the 6th of January he received a verbal Message from the Assembly, that the House having considered the Letter to his Honour from George Croghan, Esq', Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs for the Northern District, have resolved to provide for the Expence of his sending Messengers to Diahogo, to hasten Teedyuscung and the other Indians down to the Conference which they, at their last Meeting with the Governor at Easton, did promise to hold in the Spring, for the settlement of their Disputes with this Province.

And that his Honour having received this Message, wrote to Mr. Croghan on the 8th Instant, as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, 8th January, 1757.

"Sir:

"The Assembly have acquainted me that they have resolved to provide for the Expence of sending Messengers to Diahogo; You may therefore proceed on this Business when and in what manner you shall think most conducive to his Majesty's Service, letting me know what you do therein.

"Please to wait on the Speaker, who will be so good as to advance what shall be wanted at present, for which you will be accountable. According to your Desire, I have signed blank Passports for the Messengers whom you shall employ. They shou'd be furnished with little Flags, according to a Pattern left with Mr. Fleeson, the Upholsterer. I heartily wish you Success in your Negotiations.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To GEORGE CROGHAN, Esqr

The Governor having wrote a Letter to the Governor of Jersey, inclosing the Indian Minutes of the Conferences at Easton, he was favoured with Mr. Belcher's Answer which was read, and is as follows:

"Sir:

"Your Honour's Favour of the 16 of December last, came to my Hands (by the Post) 29 of the same Month, inclosing Minutes of a Conference you held in November last, with the Delaware and other Indians at Easton, in Philadelphia. Your Honour's Letter and the Conference I have read over with Attention, whereby I find you had concluded a Peace between the Province under your Government and those Indians, but am sorry to find nothing done conclusively as to the Claim of Lands the Indians make in your Province, and but a partial restoring of what English Captives they have taken. If the Indians are honest and sincere, I think, as a Confirmation of it, they must without delay, fully and finally settle these Two Points, and in this Matter I think Sir William Johnson ought to be applied to, that the Six Nations use their Influence and Authority with their Nephews, and those things to be come into in the most amicable Way and Manner.

"I observe that New Jersey is mentioned several Times in the Conference, and particularly as to the Indians living in this Province, that they may have Liberty to go and visit their Relations and Friends in the Indian Country in your Province, and to do it using the Road opened through Pennsylvania to Diahogo.

"I am very glad your Honour has had such good Success in your Endeavours towards a final Peace; and to the bringing it about and the Establishment thereof, I shall cheerfully contribute all in my Power.

"Matters relating to the Indians in this Province, and elsewhere, have been all along conducted and transacted by the whole Legislature of the Province, and I shall lay your Letter and the Conference before the General Assembly at their next Meeting, and then pursue such Steps as shall be agreed on in the Particulars you have mentioned, when I doubt not but they will fall into such Measures for satisfying the Indians as can in Reason and Justice be desired; and this is all the Answer I can give at present; But I don't expect to meet the Assembly till Lord Loudoun's Return from Boston.

"I salute you with the Compliments of the Season, and am,

"Sir, your Honour's most obedient and most humble Servant,

"J. BELCHER.

"Eliz^{a} Town (N. J.), Janu^{a} 4, 1759.

"L. Govr DENNY."

A Letter from the Lords of Trade of the 9th of October last, relating to an Embargo, was read, considered, and ordered to be entered, and a Message thereon sent to the Assembly, with a Letter to the Collector, ordering him to take Care that all things enjoined by their Lordships should be punctually complied with:

A Letter from the Lords of Trade to Governor Denny.

"WHITEHALL, Octo^{r} 9th, 1756.

"Sir:

"It having been represented to His Majesty that the several Islands and Colonies belonging to the French in America have, in Times of War, been frequently supplied with Provisions of various kinds by means of the Trade carried on from His Majesty's Islands and Colonies to the Colonies and Settlements belonging to the Dutch, and other neutral Powers; It is His Majesty's Pleasure that you do forthwith, upon the Receit of this Order, give immediate Directions that an Embargo be laid, during His Majesty's Pleasure, upon all Ships and Vessels clearing out with Provisions from any Port or Place within your Government, except those which shall be employed in carrying Provisions to any other of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, which Ships or Vessels are to be allowed to sail from time to time, provided that the Masters or Owners do, before they are permitted to take away any Provisions on board, enter into Bonds (with Two Sureties of known Residence there and Ability to answer the Penalty) with the Chief Officers of the Customs of the Ports or Places from whence such Ships or Vessels shall set Sail, to the Value of One Thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less Bur-

then than One Hundred Tons, and of the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds if above that Burthen; that the Cargoes of such Ships or Vessels, the particulars of which are to be expressed in the Bonds, shall not be landed in any other Ports or Places than such as belong to His Majesty, or are in Possession of His Subjects, and that they will, within Twelve Months after the Date thereof, the Danger of the Seas excepted, produce Certificates under the Hands and Seals of the Principal Officers of the Customs at such Port or Places for which such Ships or Vessels cleared out, that the said Cargoes, expressing the Particulars thereof, have actually been landed there; and when there shall be cause to suspect that such Certificates are false and counterfeit, you shall take especial Care that such Security be not cancelled or vacated until you shall have been informed from the said principal Officers of the Customs that the Matter and Contents thereof are just and true; and in case the Masters or Owners of such Ships or Vessels shall not produce the said Certificates within the Time limited, you are to attest the Copies of such Bonds under your Hand and Seal, and to cause Prosecution thereof; and you are also to give Directions that no Person be admitted to be Security for another who has Bonds standing out undischarged, unless he be esteemed responsible for more than the Value of such Bonds.

"And in order the more fully to answer His Majesty's Intention of distressing the Enemy, and render his Orders herein the more effectual, you are to take care in case the Masters or Owners of any Ships or Vessels, having cleared out from the Colony under your Government laden with Provisions for any of His Majesty's, other Colonies or Islands, shall be detected, in causing collusive Captures to be made of the Cargoes, that the severest Penalties be inflicted upon the Offenders, which the Laws will, in such case, allow of.

"We are, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servᵗˢ,

"DUNK HALLIFAX,
"RICHARD BIGBY,
"SOAME SCHNYPS,
"JAMES OSWALD,
"W. C. HAMILTON.

"WILLIAM DENNY, Esqʳ, Deputy Govʳ of Pennsylvania."

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, I recommended to you, on the Nineteenth of October last, to prepare a Bill for an

Embargo on Vessels carrying Provisions under such Penalties as might render the same effectual. I have lately received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, communicating His Majesty's further Orders to me, 'that an Embargo be laid, during the King's Pleasure, upon all Ships and Vessels clearing out with Provisions from any Port or Place within this Government, except those which should be employed in carrying Provisions to any other of His Majesty's Colonies,' &c. This Letter I now lay before you, and once more desire an Affair of this Importance may be no longer delayed. In the mean Time the Collector is ordered to take care that His Majesty's Commands are punctually obeyed.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"January 13, 1757."

A Letter from the Governor to Abraham Taylor, Esquire.

"PHILADELPHIA, 13th January, 1757.

"Sir:

"Inclosed is a Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, signifying His Majesty's Commands that an Embargo be laid on all Vessels clearing out of this Port with Provisions, except such as shall be employed in carrying them to some other of His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations, &c., in which case certain Bonds are to be entered into, as therein particularly mentioned. This Letter I have laid before the Assembly that the Embargo may be enforced by Law, and in the mean time, you will take care that such Bonds be executed, and every thing enjoined in the said Letter punctually observed before any such Vessels are cleared.

"I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

Letters of the same Import were sent from the Governor to the Collectors of Newcastle and Lewes.

The Council returned the consideration of the Case of Charles Jegler, alias Seigler, under Sentence of Death, for the Murder of his Servant Maid, Rosina Holdersinger, by Poison, and the Attorney General minutely repeated, as he had done several times before, all the Evidence given before and at the Tryal; and none of the Judges having recommended the unhappy Criminal as a proper object of Mercy, nor anything appeared to the Governor and Council to induce them to extend Mercy, a warrant was ordered to be prepared for his Execution, on the Twenty-Sixth Instant; (which

was done in the following Words), of which the Secretary was to give the Sheriff and Criminal Notice:

"*GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,*

"*To the Sheriff of the City of Philadelphia, in our Province, of Pennsylvania, Greeting:*

"*Whereas*, At Our Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia aforesaid, the Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth days of September, and the Eighth day of October, in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign, before William Allen, Lawrence Growdon and Caleb Cowpland, Esquires, our Justices, &c. Charles Jegler of the said County of Philadelphia, Apothecary, was indicted, arraigned, tried, and convicted of the Murder of Rosina Holdersinger, in of Philadelphia County aforesaid, Spinster, and for the said Murder, the said Charles Jegler, did at our Court, receive sentence of Our said Court, that he should be led to the prison from whence he came, from thence to the place of Execution, and there be hanged by the neck until he be dead, as in and by the Records of our said Court (relation being thereunto had), more fully appears; Of which Sentence, Execution yet remaineth to be done. These are, therefore, to require and Command you to see and cause the said Sentence to be executed upon the said Charles Jegler, at the usual place within the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, being the Twenty-Sixth Day of this Instant, January, between the Hours of Ten in the Forenoon, and Two in the Afternoon of the same Day, with full Effect, as you will answer the Neglect hereof at your Peril; And we command all our Officers, and Others our Subjects within our said Province, to be aiding and assisting to you in this Service.

"*In Testimony whereof*, We have caused the Lesser Seal of Our said Province to be hereunto affixed; Witness, WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Our said Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, at Philadelphia, the Thirteenth Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven, in the Thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"By His Honour's Command,

"RICHARD PETERS, Sec'y."

The Time limited by the Governor's Proclamation for a Suspension of Hostilities against the Delaware Indians on the East Side of the River Sasquehannah being nearly expired, it was unanimously

agreed that a further Suspension of Hostilities should be published by Proclamation, to continue for Fifty Days, vizt :

"*By the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas*, the Measures now taking, as well by Sir William Johnson, in Conjunction with our Friends and Allies the Six Nations, as by this Government, to bring about an Accommodation with the Sasquehannah Indians, are not yet brought to a Conclusion, and the Time limited in my Proclamation of the Tenth of September last past for a Cessation of Arms being expired, I have, by and with the Advice of the Council, judged it proper to continue a Suspension of Hostilities on the East Side of the River Sasquehannah for the Space of Fifty Days from the Date hereof: *Provided, nevertheless*, that this, my Proclamation for a further Suspension of Hostilities, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to hinder, prevent, or restrain any Officers or Soldiers, whether in Garrison or not, or any of the Inhabitants within this Province, from defending themselves, or attacking, annoying, killing, or scalping any Enemy Indians who shall be found committing any Acts of Hostility against any of the Forts or upon any of His Majesty's Subjects within this Province.

"*Given* under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Thirteenth Day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven, and in the Thirtieth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"By His Honour's Command,

"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

Then was read Three Bills that had been presented to the Governor for his Concurrence, vizt : A Bill for binding out and settleing such of the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia imported into this Province as are under Age, and for maintaining the aged, sick, and mained at the Charge of this Province. Likewise a Bill Entituled "An Act for regulating the Officers and Soldiers commissionated and raised by the Governor for the Defence of this Province;" for repealing the Act of General Assembly passed in the present Reign for the same Purposes. Likewise a Bill Entituled "A Supplement to the Act Entituled "An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for raising of Money on the Inhabitants and Estates of the said City for defraying the necessary Ex-

pences thereof;" which Three Bills were referred to the Attorney General, who is to consider them and report thereon to-morrow morning.

The Members of Assembly when they presented the Bill for regulating the Officers, &ca., delivered a verbal Message to the Governor that he might amend the Bill as to the Number of which the Court Martial should consist, and make it a less Number than Thirteen, and the House will agree to it.

The Examinations taken at the Hearing on the Petitions against Justice Bonsell were considered, and the Council unanimously were of Opinion that tho' there appeared a great deal of Malice in the Prosecutions against the Justice, Yet his Conduct was in many respects blameable, and such as rendered him unfit to be continued in the Magistracy, and advised the Governor to leave him out of the next general Commission of the Peace for the County of Chester.

Agreed that new Commissions of the Peace issue, beginning with the County of Lancaster. The Members were desired to consider on Proper Persons to recommend in the several Counties.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow morning at eleven a'Clock.

Mr. Croghan acquainted the Governor that the Friendly Association had contributed One Hundred Pounds towards the Expence of Messengers, for which he had given a Receipt in the following Words:

"PHILADELPHIA, 8 January, 1757.

"Received from Israel Pemberton, William Callender, Jeremiah Warder, and William Fisher, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, being so much contributed by the Friendly Association for regaining and preserving Peace with the Indians by pacific Measures, to be employed in sending Messengers to the Ohio Indians, and obtaining a Conference with them, in order to endeavour to settle the Differences between them and the Subjects of His Majesty in this and the adjacent Provinces. Received as Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District.

"GEO. CROGHAN."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Friday the 14th January, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the Two preceding Councils were read and approved.

I am to acquaint you that here we met with
Mr. Abeel. but first must inform you that several Indians
on our way hither have told us we were going to Death &c
but did not mind them, the Sinakis here with Mr. Abeel
tells us the same, and Barant Wemp, whom they seem to
have a Regard for, advise him to Return home. Mr. Abeel
tells us its very dangerious, That the Indians wont protect
us, & that apart[y] We sitting out to come & take him,
Peter Coir & his Brother are out among the Indians
Mr. Abeel pretends he will Return again but the
Indians will him say otherways. Silver Heels
who has talkt with these Indians tells us he thinks
it dangerious, We shall proceid Tomorrow for Onadaga
but We hear there are but few at home, if we dont
hear better News believe we shall Return, and think
we wont take it amiss, as we find we cant have any
Chance for our Lives. and the Lads talk as those to
us back. Alb: Ryckman. Sheriff is going out on
the Hunt with the Onondagas for fear of the French
Indians. These Sinakis with Abeel tell Barant

Wemp

I Dempe iest now while I am writing that Capt
was constantly so feard that he did not Venter out
Like the Scott I Got these Indians in Aboney To
bring him away. this party of Indians that are
I am here are Chiefly Sinekas & Kiyogas So that
if you do Meet them do Shoot Know them
Enemy till They fire upon us Which Gives us
all the advantage. I forgott to Acquaint you
the Morning we left Onida a young Indian Came
of from that for Onogata With only a Blanket
bundle on his back ——

The Gentlemen With me Desires their Duty

I am
Sir
Your most Dutifull Humble Servt

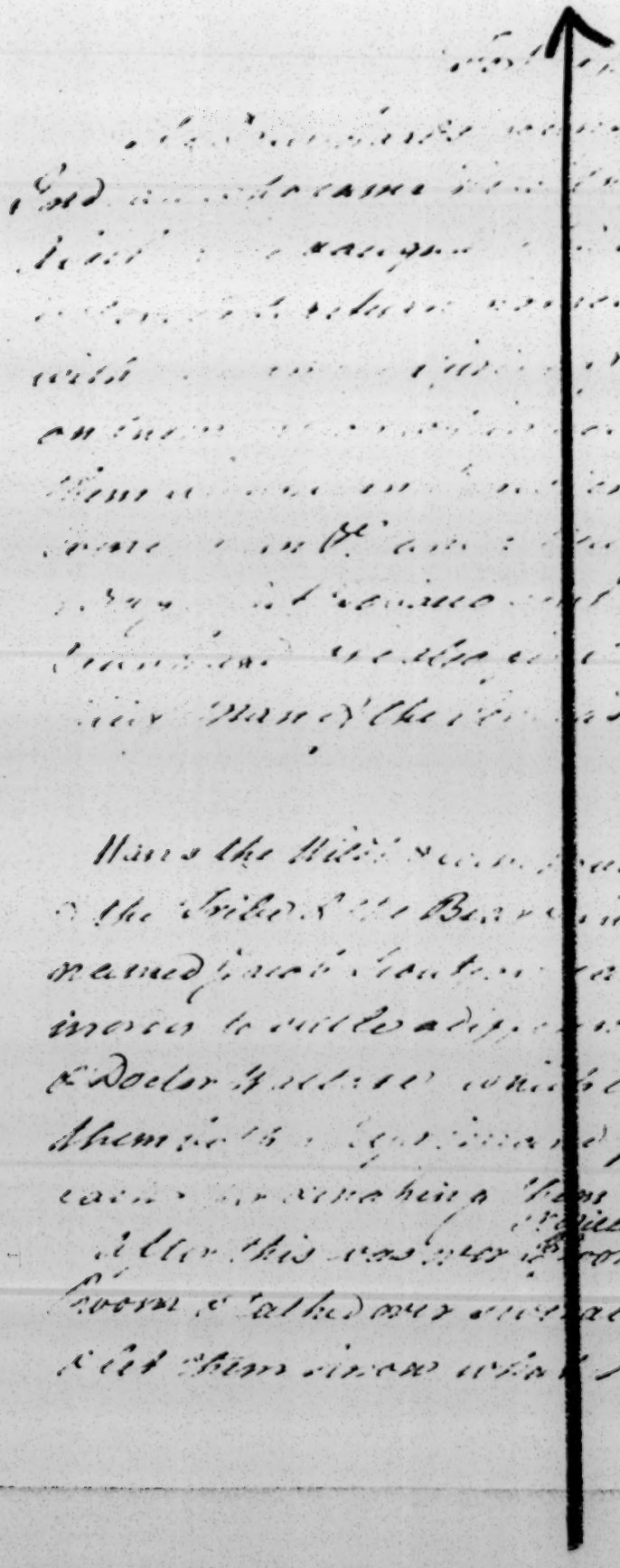
[illegible] all at Fort Stanwix during which
I should bring you a Prisoner or Scalp to explain your
[illegible] Indians that Capt. Hendricks was
killed at Lake George. Your message previous to
[illegible] Capt. Aaron Hendricks to me
with the Belt which you sent me, shewing
a large Belt denoting we should not leave
him, we prevail on our Indians either by
Liberality that I can discover the Scheme would
[illegible] take place. Therefore I would draw
to this Step the Indians upon our Side by
[illegible] measures, speculated powers which
you have Your Design therewith to
know what we should do.

[illegible] to the Six Nations
at the Fish Ponds at Onondaga that
[illegible] we should engage [illegible] the Shawanese
should open their Minds truly to us which
we know what they at any time intended
to do, and that they should not offer to engage
in any Measure of Government without your
Knowledge Approbation. It has accordingly
with one voice agreed by every Party that Strength
should not do less than augment you in a
Brother with our Design which I go to join
against some of the Southern Indians as soon
as our young Men return from their Hunting

Upon which Sir William answered,

Brother Attend to my Words

I



morning

answer to the Crown for all the Consequences of his Refusal at his Peril.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"January 28, 1757."

The Governor's Answer to the foregoing Remonstrance, as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly:

"The same Reasons which induced me to refuse my Assent to this Bill when it was presented before, still weigh with me and determine me now again to reject it.

"I shall, however, keep the Bill till I have taken a Copy of it, in order to lay it before His Majesty with my Reasons for not passing it, and then return it.

"If the House desire an Exemplification of the Bill under the Great Seal, they may have it upon Application.

"The other Parts of your Remonstrance I shall take Time to consider of.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"January 28, 1757."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 31st January, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,
Richard Peters,	John Mifflin,
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The following Letter from Mr. Croghan was read and ordered to be entered.

"HARRIS' FERRY, January 25th, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have dispatched Two of the Connestogos to Ohio, with Messages to the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawonese there. The Messengers I sent to Diahogo are not yet returned, but as this River

is now open I suppose they will soon be down; as soon as they arrive I will give your Honour Notice. I am

"Your Honour's most obedient and most humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To Governor DENNY."

The Governor having fixed this Hour for the receiving an Address from some Quakers, by Order and on Behalf of the Meeting of Sufferings, appointed by the Yearly Meeting of Friends for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Copy of which was previously delivered to him, the Council considered of a proper Answer, and as soon as the Address was read the Governor gave them the Answer agreed upon, both which are as follow:

"*To WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.*

"*The Address of the People called Quakers on behalf of their Brethren inhabiting in the said Lower Counties, Humbly Sheweth:*

"That the first English Settlers of the said Province and Counties were honest, industrious, and many of them wealthy Persons, chiefly of the religious Society of People called Quakers, who from the Encouragement given them by the Royal Charter of King Charles the Second, and the Grant of his Brother James, Duke of York, to our first worthy Proprietary, William Penn, and the Hopes of enjoying and perpetuating the Franchises and Immunities granted by the Laws agreed upon in England and by the Proprietary Charters, removed themselves and their Families hither without any Charge to the Crown, and by the great Favour and Blessing of Divine Providence on their Endeavours, made a considerable Addition to the English Empire.

"That the religious Principles were well known, that they concientiously scrupled to comply with some Things which other Professors of Christianity think allowable, and particularly with bearing Arms or being concerned in military Preparations.

"That the free Enjoyment of Liberty of Conscience was in the most expressive and solemn Manner promised and granted by the said Laws and Charters, and declared to be an unalterable Part of the Original Constitution of the Government.

"That this Liberty was not only intended to secure the free Exercise of their Religious Perswasion in the Publick Worship of God, but likewise to exempt them 'from being compelled to do or suffer any other Act or Thing contrary to their Religious Perswasion,' and that any Act contrary thereto should be held of no Force or Effect.

"That from the first settling this Colony this hath been the Construction made of our said Charter and original Laws in the re-

peated Declarations of the several Branches of the Legislature and the Instructions given by the Proprietaries to their Lieutenant Governors, as we apprehend the Minutes of Council and the Votes of the Assembly and other Public Acts will manifest, until the late Governor and Assembly of these Three Lower Counties the last Year enacted a Law for establishing a Militia whereby the Inhabitants of that Government are required to enlist, provide themselves with Arms and Ammunition, to attend with them at certain stated Times in order to be taught and instructed in the Military Exercise, with other Injunctions of the like Kind and Nature under certain Fines and Penalties, without any Exemption of Persons who conscientiously scruple to comply therewith.

"That soon after the said Law was enacted we thought it our Duty to address the Proprietaries and request them to declare their Disapprobation of it, the Duplicates of which Address we now desire the Governor to peruse and consider.

"That we should have patiently waited for an Answer from the Proprietaries if the oppressive Measures of some of the Officers concerned in the Execution of the said Law had not demanded our immediate Concern and Attention, and engaged us in this manner to apply for the Interposition of thy Authority to prevent the Continuance of the Oppression to which our Brethren are now subjected, by which the Interest of our Gracious King and the Prosperity of our Country are and may be very sensibly injured.

"We, therefore, now, with much Respect, request thy serious and deliberate Consideration of this State of the Case of our Brethren residing in the said Counties, and that thou wouldst favourably attend to the Evidence we are ready to offer of the Truth of the Facts mentioned in the annexed Schedule, containing some Instances of the unjust and oppressive Proceedings of David Bush, one of the Justices of the Peace in the County of Newcastle, and of William Bradshaw, the Constable, and his Assistant, supported and encouraged by the said Bush, and after an impartial Hearing we hope for thy redressing these Grievances and the Removal of these Persons from the Power of oppressing their honest Neighbours, which shall be thankfully acknowledged by us as an Act of that Justice and Clemency which, from thy repeated Declarations in Favour of our Civil and Religious Liberties, we confide in thy Resolution to preserve inviolate to every Society of People under thy Government.

"Signed at Philadelphia the 27th 1st m^o. 1757, by Order and on Behalf of the Meeting for Sufferings, appointed by the Yearly Meeting of Friends for Pennsylvania & New Jersey.

"JAM^s. PEMPERTON, Cl^k."

The Governor informed the Council that he received a Message on Friday Noon from the Assembly, thanking him for his Offer to certify a Copy of the Bill for granting One Hundred Thousand

Pounds to His Majesty under the Great Seal, and praying a Warrant to the Seal Keeper. The House further desired the Governor wou'd favour them with a Copy of the Reasons he should send to the King for his refusing his Assent to it. The Governor said he would consider the Request, being disposed to do what was right. His Honour desired the Opinion of the Council if it was proper to give the House a Copy of his Reasons; the Council thought it would be Time enough to give their Opinion on this Question after the Reasons should be drawn up, consider'd, and agreed to, and that it would be as proper for the Governor to demand a Sight of what the House should write to their Agents as for them to see his Letters.

A Bill Entituled "An Act to render the Burthen of Quartering Soldiers more equal on the Publick Houses of this Province" was read over, and then Paragraph by Paragraph, and some Amendments proposed, which were drawn up and referred to further Consideration.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Thursday, February 3d, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters,
Thomas Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Amendments of the Bill to render the Burthen of Quartering Soldiers more equal on the Publick Houses, drawn up at the last Council, were again considered, settled, and sent to the House with the Bill.

A Complaint was made by Captain Moore of the Royal American Regim^{t} that Justice Ashbridge of Chester County not only refused to attest his Recruits, but discouraged the Men that were brought to him for that Purpose from entering into the King's Service. The Governor wrote a Letter and acquainted Mr. Ashbridge with this Complaint, and desired his Answer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

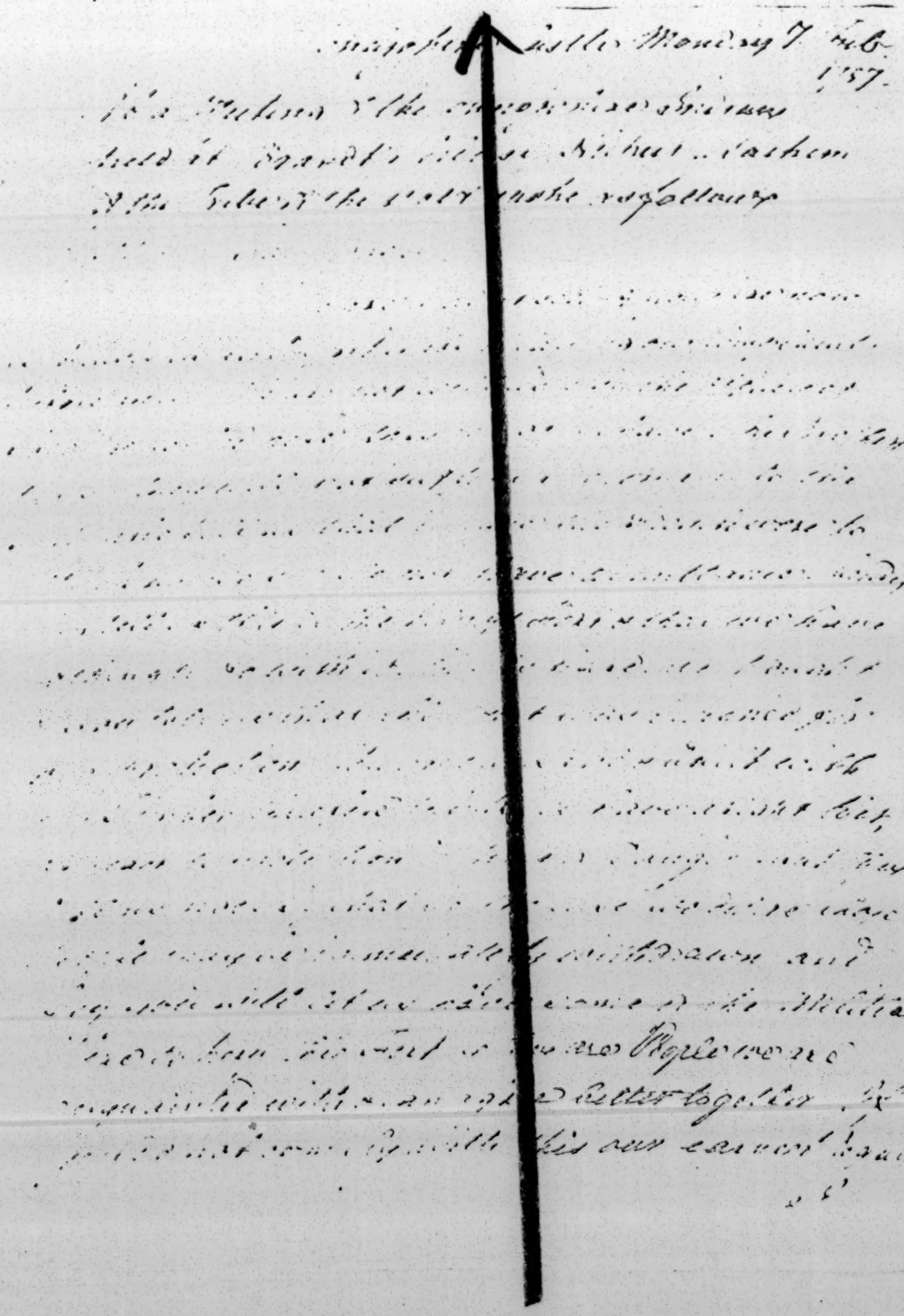
[illegible]

Thursday the Chiefs of Wampum and Sinnu came to see us this day which being according to request we acquainted them that we had a Letter from Mr. Graham, the Contents of which we made by Mr. Wardour interpret to them which have occasioned their coming and we desired them to consider well upon the Affair, this Evening Sachems came & desired to speak with Shingoiskamp.

They withdrew to consider of what answer to give and then they desired to call the Chiefs of the Nations to morrow morning when with all endeavour will answer."

They in the name of the Shingoiskamp & Wampum & the rest of the Sachems desired to invite them. They came accordingly on Friday after waiting a long time with the Sachems their King gave their Opinion that Sir William should send a String of Wampum up them then give out to invite all the Nations that Trade with their Affairs above their Town and then they should be call'd to the Nations to hear what he should say as they looked upon it to be a matter of great Concern - they added it might cause a Jealousy and they to act therein or go to the Meeting without acquainting their Brethren the Six Nations they of neither did their Friends

ill



AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Copy[1]

Conojohere Castle Monday 7. Feb 1757

At a meeting of the Connojohere Indians held at Brandt's House, Nichus a Sachem of the Tribe of the Wolf spoke as follows.

Brother Warraghyjahey

We are glad at seeing you here now as it gives us an Opportunity of laying our Complaint before you. We are not well used by the Officers or Soldiers posted here, they do not behave like Brothers to us — they will not suffer us to come into the Fort, and tell us that in case the French were to attack us, we should not have admittance, besides they tell us this is the Kings Fort & that we have nothing to do with it. This is hard. We thought & you told us that this Fort was designed for our protection. It is on our Land & built with our Timber, therefore think we have a right to it, at least to protection in time of Danger — but they tell us not. If that be the case we desire those People may be immediately withdrawn, and beg you will let us have some of the Militia here to keep this Fort as they are People we are accquainted with & can agree better together. If you do not comply with this our earnest request I must tell you, you will not see our Warriors in the Spring.

Sir William told them he woud answer them in a few days as he thought it would not be consistent with Decency or their Customs to speak about any Business before the Ceremony of Condolence which he came to perform was over.

After the Ceremony of Condolence was over Sir William made the following Answer to the foregoing Speech.

Bretheren of Connojohery

I was not so hasty nor Indiscreet the other day as you were, therefore I did not answer you then, but told you I would in a

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 6.

few days say something to you. I have now sent Capt. Andrew Montour & Lieut. Claas to deliver you my words, which shall not be many. In the first place I must tell you that who ever carrys you those Idle Stories against the Officers & Men are Enemies to their Country & no Friends of yours — You may rest assured that the King your Father lays no Claim to your Lands, nor Fort nor has he any thing in View by posting Men there but to gratify you & protect your People against any Insults or Attempts of the Enemy, to convince you of the Falsity of the said Reports, if you do not want Men there, they will be soon withdrawn, then you may have your Fort & Lands to yourselves, but I cannot think you woud be so blind to your own Interest as to think of or desire any such thing.

In the next place I want to know the reason of such your Behaviour — I have not been used to the like no not even from the 5 Nations whom you exclaim so much against, They never told me as you have lately, that I should not see any of their Young Men. such Expressions are very unbecoming Bretheren & ungrateful for the Notice which has been always taken of You. I want to know if they are the Sentiments & Resolutions of all your People — If they are then I must tell you, that I fear the Tree which you helped to plant & the Fire wch you helped to light up here, will not afford that Shelter or Comfort which otherwise you might undoubtedly expect from them.

a Belt

Bretheren

Be not foolish or distracted. think of the old Friendship so long subsisting between us & you, also of the good opinion entertained of you by the great King of England your Father & all your Bretheren the English wch. you daily find the good Effects of, and I dare say you will repent of what you so inconsiderately said to me the other day & act more prudently for the future which will be for your Interest & give me Pleasure

3 Strings Wampum

it would be impracticable [illegible] Sir William
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] at the Meeting 7 Feb.
1757.

[illegible] at the Council Chamber
held at Board's House Michael Mathew
[illegible] the Lieut. the Lieut. Governor [illegible]

[illegible]

do not they may repent it when too late. We will still receive them & the Cagnawagas as Friends if they will leave the French & return to their own Country & allegiance to his Majesty, if not they must take the Consequence & blame themselves. The English are now in earnest & determined to punish the French for their Villainous & Insolent Behaviour. they are resolved to bear it no longer & I would therefore as a friend advise all Indians to take care & consider & not be so ready to join the French, for they will not be able to protect & supply them with the necessaries of Life as the English can. This much you may tell the Sweegachie Indians & let them tell it to their People who may depend upon it that what I now say is the Truth. give them this Belt to confirm my words.

To Capt. J. BUTLER & } Onieda
Lieut. SCHUYLER. }

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 13 Febry. 1757.

At a Meeting of the Connojoharys
Prest.
Sr. Wm. Johnson
Doctor Catherwood
Lieut. Claase Capt. Montour Interpr.

Sir William first bid them welcome with the usual Ceremonies on these Occasions & told them he did not doubt but they were charged with some Matters of Consequence which he was ready to hear.

Their Speaker said

Brother Warraghyjagey

After the Ceremony of Condolence was performed the other day at our Castle by you & our Bretheren the Mohocks, your

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 6.

Speech was delivered to us, by which we find that the last time you were here, some thing had been said which gave offence & has caused a Misunderstanding which we are sorry for & hope to make easy now. here they appoligized for what they said to him at Connojohary and declared they never meant it as Sir William had taken it & hoped their Declaration now made would satisfie & convince him they never intended any thing that would be disagreable to him for they had not the least regard to the French niether did they look any other way but to their Bretheren the English, this they confirmed by giving a Belt of Wampum

Brother

As to what you charged us with & said concerning the Tree & Fire, we do solemnly declare we never had a thought of doing or saying any thing wch would hurt either — you may know our words are of no weight unless accompanyd with Wampum & you know we spoke with none & therefore beg you will not take notice of what was inconsiderately said by two or three of our People. You know we have been always ready to venture our lives in our Bretherens Cause & you may depend on our continuing in the same Resolution, but this we must say that we should be glad (in order to prevent our Bretheren of the Six Nations from being Jelous) to see them first Engage, that they may not say as they have already said, we were too forward — however this You may depend upon that let them act what way they please we will be ready to join you let our Fate be what it will

gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother

You desired us to take care & not be drunk or suffer our Heads to turn but think of the old Friendship so long subsisting between us. We shall you may depend upon it beware of that as we are sensible it would be very prejudicial to us both.

gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William spoke & told them That as they had declared their Innocence in so solemn a manner, he was thoroughly satisfied, but desired they would be more cautious for the future & not speak to him on matters of Moment unless it was the Voice of the whole.

gave 4 Strings Wampum

Bretheren of Conojohary.

I must earnestly recommend Unanimity to you, be strong & stedfast in your Resolutions as you have hitherto been & I assure you, you will have His Majestys Care of & regard for you continued.

Sir Wᵐ. gave them 6 Barrˢ. of Pork & flour — a Barrel of Powder 1ᶜᵗ. of Lead — 3 Casks of Rum, a Chest of Pipes & a Bag of Cut Tobacco &ᶜ.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

[1]

Fort Johnson 14 Febʳʸ. 1757.

Two Onondaga Indians, who accompanyd the Deputies of the Six Nations that went to Canada last November, as far as Sweegachie arrived here in 20 days from the latter place in Company with Seven Sweegachie Indians who were sent by the Priest & Officer there by order of the Govʳ to enquire of the Six Nations, Whether what their Deputies said & desired in Canada were the Sentiments of the whole Confederacy. These Onondagas say,

When the Deputies arrived in Canada, they found there was a Body of 200 French & 300 Indians of different Nations preparing to set out for the German Flatts & the Mohock River with the first Snow — They asked the Govʳ. General whether he was detirmined to put said Scheme in Execution. being

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 4.

Fort Johnson 13th Feby 1757.

Of a Meeting of the Cowneh Indians

Present
His Honour Johnson
Major Clalkamood
and Chaas

at Fort Johnson

Sir William first bid them welcome with the usual Ceremony on these occasions told them he did not doubt but they were charged with some Affairs of Consequence which he was ready to hear.

Chief Speaker said

Brother Warraghiyagey

(After the Ceremony of Condolance was performed the other day at our Castle by you & our Brethren the Mohawks your Speech was delivered to us which we find to be such as we have been used to hear & something has been said which we are sorry for & hope to make it up now. Here they apologized for what they said at Cowneh

They said at Cowneh they declared they never meant it as Sir William had no been displeased their Declaration now made would satisfie him since him they never intended any thing that would be disagreeable to him for they had not the least regard to the French neither did they look any other way but to their Brethren the English & they confirmed it by giving a Belt of Wampum

Brother

Brother

I have at last charged me with these
Commands to you which I do earnestly desire
you would attempt to prevail upon any
Kind of means that you can by fair
or unjust practice of policy whatsoever
with him provided you have spoke with
Doctor Leyburn that he will not take notice
that I am considerable concerned in these
Letters & Commands to you which must
be done with secrecy upon which you may depend
& in the mean time I desire you would
be very careful & circumspect in your
Carriage towards him & all others
that you may not by any means
give the least occasion of suspicion
for I am very much engaged
& my main hope is in you & you
may depend upon that I will not
fail to make you considerable
for any pains you shall take
in this affair & you may depend
upon it that I will be ready to do
you all the kindness that I possibly
can & you may depend upon it

Yours &c

Brother I desire you to take care that
Sr Francis Compton & Mr Thomas Lee
have a true account of my affairs
& that you use your endeavours
to prevail upon them to be my friends
& you may depend upon it
that you will not be a loser
by it & you may depend upon it
that I am sensible it would be very
prejudicial to us both

Yours &c

Sir William Speke at Wald. Hall

Near

That nothing had delayed their Journey in so solemn a manner, he was thoroughly satisfied, but desired they would be more cautious for the future & not speak to him on matters of Moment until he was the Chief of the whole.

Gave a String of Wampum

To Hendrick Interpreter.

I must strongly recommend to you, Hendrick to be steady & faithful in your Expressions as you have hitherto been & I assure you, you will have His Majesty's Care & Favour for you continued.

Gave him a Gun & Barrel & Pistol

Oppose—a Barrel of Powder 1 Gross of Flints. 3 Cags of Shott a Keg of Pigg in Bag & Flat Tomahawk

Captain Jacob Sutphen Delaware who appeared as Agent at Onida from Sir William Johnson

Sir

Onida 11th Feb. 1765.

The Chiefs assembled here 7 Indians from Onoquahie. They are all Tondagas. They have not little as yet tho they say they have Land &c. Likewise they would not say much because was in the Meeting. What they said is this "Brothers of Onida

"We are glad by your Father the Right to have a Letter present.

Father

Who resides at Onoquahie

Sir William spoke & told them That as they had declared their Innocence in so solemn a manner, he was thoroughly satisfied, but desired they would be more cautious for the future & not speak to him on matters of Moment unless it was the Voice of the whole.

gave 4 Strings Wampum

Bretheren of Conojohary.

I must earnestly recommend Unanimity to you, be strong & stedfast in your Resolutions as you have hitherto been & I assure you, you will have His Majestys Care of & regard for you continued.

Sir Wm. gave them 6 Barrs. of Pork & flour — a Barrel of Powder 1ct. of Lead — 3 Casks of Rum, a Chest of Pipes & a Bag of Cut Tobacco &c.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

D.[1]

Fort Johnson 14 Febry. 1757.

Two Onondaga Indians, who accompanyd the Deputies of the Six Nations that went to Canada last November, as far as Sweegachie arrived here in 20 days from the latter place in Company with Seven Sweegachie Indians who were sent by the Priest & Officer there by order of the Govr to enquire of the Six Nations, Whether what their Deputies said & desired in Canada were the Sentiments of the whole Confederacy. These Onondagas say,

When the Deputies arrived in Canada, they found there was a Body of 200 French & 300 Indians of different Nations preparing to set out for the German Flatts & the Mohock River with the first Snow — They asked the Govr. General whether he was detirmined to put said Scheme in Execution. being

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 4.

answered in the Affirmative they spoke to the French Indians & told them it would absolutely breed a Quarrel & that immediately between them & the Six Nations were they to join the French in it, they afterwards desired the Governor to drop the Scheme & not molest that part of the Country. On which the Govr. told them he thought their Bro^{r}. Warraghyjagey had put those Words into their Mouths — They assured him it was their own desire & Sentiments, adding that, as that was a Road of Peace which their Forefathers had always used when they came to speak with their Bretheren the English, they would not have it stopped or covered with Blood. On this the Govr. told them it should not be done, and that he would accquaint all his Children the Indians with it & forbid them going that way.

The Informant says that the Cheifs who went to Montreal were on their way home & near Sweegachie when he left it but thought they would stay & hunt some time. he says there are but 100 Soldiers at Sweegachie & 300 at Cadaraqui. The French officer & Priest at Sweegachie, told them that if the English should build another Fort at Oswego they would destroy it. He further added that he heard it commonly reported at Swegachie that before the Snow was all gone the French would take the Field with a great Number of Indians from the Westward who use Bows & Arrows, also Arondacks, Squightarighroenes &^{c}. & attack us in our Forts at the Lake & Carrying Place (meaning Fort Edward) since we do not come to them. He says that the Six Nation Deputies & Cagnawagas spoke very smartly to the French Govr. & told him it appeared to them that he wanted nothing more than to set them who were Friends & Relations by the Ears & have them destroyed, as he was always for having them the advanced Party — he says the Cagnawagas are endeavouring all they can to keep out of the Scrape alledging they know not what the Quarrel is for. Provisions at Cadaraqui pretty plenty since they took Oswego, Amunition & Arms also — but he thinks in general Provisions are pretty scarce in Canada. Goods very plenty. they like the General very well. There are many German & Dutch amongst the Troops who are much more

Tender to the Indians than the French are. he says that some of the Swegachie Indians tho much against their Inclinations, joined the French last year & that they & the Cagnawagas were detirmined now not to join if they can avoid it. Lastly he says the French are detirmined (as he heard) to build several Forts between Montreal & Ticonderogo early in the Spring.

Sir William gave them Four Kegs of Rum & sundry other Trifles & so dispatched them.

TO WILLIAM DENNY

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson, February 16th, 1757.

SIR:

I have the Honour of your Favour of the 6th of December last with a Copy of the Two Conferences held at Easton, and am well pleased with the Strong Professions of Friendship made by Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief. I sincerely wish we may be able to remove the Cause of those Indians' Discontent, and effectually bring them back to his Majesty's Interest.

Sensible of the Importance of this Affair, I charged Mr. Croghan upon his going into your Province to sound the Disposition of those Indians who still live in the Province, and by all means to spirit them up to continue their Friendship and join his Majesty's Arms here, or anywhere else they may be wanted next Spring; and above all to enquire into the Cause of the cruel Behaviour of the Shawonese and Delawares to their Bretheren, the English. I am extremely glad to find that Mr. Croghan's Opinion given to you was unanimously approved of, and that there is a general Disposition in the different Branches of the Legislature to bring this unhappy Affair to a peaceable Issue. The Meeting now proposed will be a favorable Opportunity for that Purpose, and, therefore, by this Conveyance, I send proper Instructions to Mr. Croghan how to act upon this Occasion, and have given him particular Directions to apply to Lord

[1] Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 7:434–35.

applies himself with the utmost diligence to the business
he has undertaken, that upon my life the Chegachie Indians
& others who are to go to their Respective Nations may
depend upon it that what I have now said is the Truth.
I have given this Belt to confirm my words.

Lt. Col. Butler
Lieut. Johnson. } Interpreters.

Fort Johnson 14th Feb. 1765.

Two Onondaga Indians who accompanied the Deputy of the Six Nations that went to Canada last November, so far as Chegachie returned here in 20 days from the time they set out, came in company with seven Chegachie Indians who were sent by the Priest & officers there to every of the Forts to enquire of the six Nations whether what their Deputy had declared in Canada was the sentiments of the whole Confederacy. These Onondagas say,

When the Deputies arrived in Canada they found there two Belts of the French & Six Indians & Different Nations appearing to intend for the English Colonies & the Ohio River with the Great Guns — they asked the Gov.r General whether he was determined to put said Belts in execution being answered in the Affirmative they spoke to the French Indians & told them I would absolutely stand neuter but that immediately

thereupon

Thence from Albemarle Sakony were they to join the French or if they apprehended Danger the Governor to keep the Rhine west wards that part of the Country which the Gov.r told them he thought their Gov.r Wassenaghyagey had but three words into their Wealthy They should Rein it was their own Dyke & Sconce. Adieu that, as that was a Road of Peace within their Territories they had always upon them to make Bonsak with their Barkeen the Dutch. They were not have it stopped or Passe with Bread. Which the Gov.r told them he hoped not be done and that he would remain at Arnhem when the Bezandeurs with which Cordial them being Cautary.

The Bezandeurs says that his Majesty's Subjects in their way home were Requested to Eat with the Gov.r at Arnhem & thought they would Dutch Company to have Leave

the Lake & carrying Place, meaning from Buffalo
since we do not come to them. He says that the
Six Nation Deputies & Cayuga spoke very
warmly to the French for the last Year in
opposition to them that he intended nothing
more than to set them who were friendly
& Christians by the Ears & have them destroyed
as he may always for having them the advantage
early - he says the Cayuga are withdrawing
ing all they can to keep out of the Way &
declaring they know not what the Issue
is or Pontiac at Detroit, tho' fully persuaded
since they took Charge immediately
are not to them in general Disposition
are pretty much in Favour of the
French. In this the General says
there are many Germans & Dutch among
the Troops who are much better to the
Interest than the French are & says that
some of the Iroquois being with much
against their Inclination, joined the French
last year & that they & the Cayuga
were determined now not to join if they
can avoid it. Adds besides the French are
determined at the Head to build two or
three Vessels upon the Lake to Carry
on the Spring.

Sir William gave them a Belt
of Wampum & a Speech & Strings & Dismissed
them.

Thursday

[illegible] immediately thereon at Onondaga in the [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] you are to take the most speedy
[illegible] to [illegible] them [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] you will
[illegible] all Means in your Power and
with the Assistance of the Indians of the Six
Nations at Onondaga [illegible] to Council
the said Meeting endeavour to prevail on them
to join the Body of their Warriors against the
[illegible] the Enemy, and [illegible] in conjunction
with their Warriors [illegible] and that this
[illegible] you are the Powers in His
Name, [illegible] only convincing
great Regard you have of their Amity &
what we can for them.

[illegible] make such Presents
agreed to [illegible] by the Lieut. Governor
of New York at the said Meeting as
[illegible] and [illegible] you will
[illegible] [illegible] in the Commanders
in Chief there agreeable to His Majesty Direc-
tion. In the Management of this Affair
You are to be all in your Power to promote
the Good of His Majesty's Indian Interest
in general without the least Partiality.

&c

By the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baron.t Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependants in the Northern District, and Colonel of the same.

By Virtue of the power and authority to me given by his Majesty. I do authorize you George Croughan Esquire, to call a Meeting of the Shawonese and Delawares &c.a at Harris's Ferry or else where in the Government of Pennsylvania where it may be found most convenient; then and there to treat with them, hear their Complaints, and endeavour all in your power to have justice done to them, and engage them if possible to join His Majesty's Arms.—

Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson this Sixteenth day of February 1757.

Wm Johnson

By the Honourable
Sr Wm Johnsons Command.
Dan.l Clause Dep.y Sec.e

T

Copy.

Sir Wm. Johnson's Commission
to George Croghan Esqr

16 Feb: 1757.

Instructions to George Croghan Esquire.

You are at the intended meeting to be held at Harris's Ferry, or else where next Month, in the strongest Terms to remind the Shawonese and Delawares of the Solemn promises they made to the Delegates of the Six Nations, whom I sent to meet them at Oswinago last Spring, and confirmed by the Delawares and Shawonese King in behalf of their People, in the most solemn manner last July at my House, in the presence of their Uncles the Six Nations, which was, that they would lay down their Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English, and deliver up all the English Prisoners, which were in their power. This they again repeated and ratified at a subsequent meeting with Governor Denny at Easton in November last. All which I have sent proper Officers to acquaint their Uncles the Six Nations with, who will, as well as we, expect a due performance of all, they so publickly, repeatedly and solemnly promised and engaged.

In the next place you are in the best manner you possibly can, to shew them, that it will be their Interest, to live in Friendship with the English, who are best inclined, and not only most able to supply them with the necessary's of life, but also to protect them against the Insults or Attempts of any Enemy; as they are the most powerful, and wealthy People on the Continent.

You are carefully and attentively to hear what they have to say with respect to the Grievances, mentioned by them at Easton last November, or any others they may have suffered, and if justly grounded, you are to take the most prudent speedy and effectual methods to have them amply redressed as I am convinced without that all we can do will be to no purpose.

In case you can accomplish this you will then by all means in your Power, and with the Assistance of the Sachems of the Six Nations and Mohawks, whom I send to attend the said Meeting, endeavour to prevail on them to turn the edge of their Hatchets against the French, the Enemy's of Mankind, in Conjunction with their Uncles the Six Nations and as this and their delivering up all the Prisoners in their Hands

or

or power; will be the only convincing Proof they can give us of their Sincerity, and is what we expect from them.

You are to make a Report to His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun of every thing done at the said Meeting, and in consequence of it; who I suppose will be at Philadelphia at that time, if not you will make it to Colonel Stanwix, or the Commander in Chief there agreable to his Lordships directions.

In the Management of this Affair, you are to do all in your power to promote the good of His Majesty's Indian Interest, in general, without the least reserve or partiality.

As many things may occur in the course of said Meeting, which cannot possible foreseen, you are to Act to the best of your Judgment, and if practicable obtain Lord Loudoun's Advice, and directions, agreable to his Lordships Letter to you.

Lastly let every thing be carried on, in the most candid, equitable, and friendly manner possible, so as to remove and prevent all Jealousy, keep an Exact and authentick Copy of all your Proceedings and either bring, or send them to me as soon as possible you conveniently can.

Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson this 16th day of February 1757.

Wm. Johnson

16th February 1757
Sir Wm Johnson
Instructions

Feby 18. 1757

Recorded Pa 131

Instructions

To George Croghan Esquire

You are (at the intended Meeting to be held at Harris's Ferry, or elsewhere next Month) in the strongest Terms to remind the Shawanese and Delawares of the solemn promises they made to the Delegates, of the Six Nations, whom I sent ~~to meet them~~ at Ostinings last Spring, & confirm'd by the Delaware & Shawanese King in behalf of their People, in the most solemn Manner, last July at my house, in the Presence of their Uncles, the Six Nations, which was, that they would lay down their Hatchet, Return to their Friendship with the English, and deliver up, all the English Prisoners, which were in their Power. This they again Repeated and ratified at a subsequent Meeting with Governor Denny at Easton in November last. All which I have sent proper Officers to acquaint their Uncles the Six Nations with, who will, as well as we, expect a due Performance of all, they so publickly, Repeatedly and solemnly promised & Engaged.

In the next place you are in the best manner you possibly can, to Shew them, that it will be their Interest, to live in Friendship with the English, who are best inclined, & not only, most able to supply them with the Necessaries of Life, but also

also to protect them against the Insults or Attempts of any Enemy; as they are the most powerfull, and Wealthy People on the Continent.

You are carefully & attentively to hear what they have to say with respect to the Grievances, mentioned by them at Easton last November, or any others they may have suffred, & if justly grounded, you are to take the most prudent speedy & effectual Methods to have them amply redressed, as I am convinced, without that all we can do will be to no purpose.

In case you can accomplish this, You will then by all meanes in your power, attend with the Assistance of the Sachems of the Six Nations! Mohawks, whom, I send to attend the said Meeting endeavour to prevail on them to turn the Edge of their Hatchets against the French, the Enemies of Mankind, in Conjunction with their Allies the Six Nations & us. This and their delivering up all the Prisoners in their hands, or power, will be the only convincing proof they can give us of their Sincerity, and is what we expect from them.

You are to make a Report to His Excellency the Earle of Loudoun, of every thing done at said Meeting, and in Consequence of it; who I Suppose will be at Philadelphia at that time, if not, you will make it to Colo. Stanwix or the Commander in Chief there agreable to his Lordships Directions.

In the Management of this Affair, you are to do all in your power to promote the Good of His Majestys

Majesty's Indian Intrest, in general, with-
-out the least Reserve or Partiality.

As many things may occur in the Course
of said Meeting, which I cannot possibly foresee,
You are to act to the best of your Judgment, & if
Practible obtain Lord Loudouns Advice, & direction
agreable to his Lordships Letter to you.

Lastly, Let every thing be carried on, in the
most candid, equitable, & friendly Manner
possible, so as to remove & prevent all Jealousy;
Keep an exact & authentick Copy of all your
Proceedings, & either bring, or send them to me
as soon as you conveniently can.

Given under my hand at
Fort Johnson this 16 day of
February. 1757.

Sign'd
Wm Johnson

Indians 16 Febry 1757.

Copy of Instructions
for Wm Johnson Esq.
by
George Croghan Esq.

delivered 11th March 1757
Entered in Council Minute
of 14th March 1757.

Printed VII, 435 Col Rec.

Orders to Captain Thomas Butler
& Captain Tilly Chonda

You are to proceed immediately to Onondaga
there to remain until further Orders.

When there you are strictly to follow
such of your first Instructions as are not yet
complied with by the Indians, particularly
that, and whereby you were to push forward
the Building to be Erected at Onondaga as the
Sums are uncertain they ought to settle matters
immediately and you are to be punctual to
keep an Exact Record of the whole Affairs
thing else you can learn worthy your Notice

You are also to try all in your Power
to get the best Intelligence possible of the
Enemies Designs & Motions & immediately
transmit them to me by Express.

You are to let the Six Nations know
that at a Meeting held last Nov.r at Lancaster
with the Gov.r of Pennsylvania and the Delaware
Shawanese & some Six Nations Chiefs was
concluded & ratified between those Nations &
all his Majesty Subjects whereupon they
promised the Governor as they did to me that
they that they would impose all the English
Prisoners in their Power, and as they have
not returned but Clandestinely expected by the
Government, they see that the Six Nations

will

will use their Influence with their Nephews the Delawares & they the Shawanese to deliver up all our People in their Hands & otherwise we cannot be easy in our Minds nor think their Lives are Secure upon our Frontiers

We are also to let the Six Nations know that there is a Great Meeting of the Delawares & Shawanese &c to be held soon at Harris's Ferry on Susquehanah where some of their Chief Men are desired by us to attend in the Spring & to Consult in Conjunction with the Six Nations & Us on Measures to Enquire into the Causes of their Discontents & to Remove them & to Establish a Lasting Peace between them & us & to Know the Reasons why they have not Complied with the Requisitions made to them by the Commissioners at Fort Pitt & Muskingum & why they have not Delivered up all the Captives in their Towns & Settlements & to Know if they have any Complaints to make against us & to Receive Satisfaction for any Injuries they may have received from us that they may be Fully Heard & Answered & that we Expect the Six Nations that they will not hear or Receive any Proposals from the Delawares or Shawanese for Peace without our Participation & Knowledge & that they will Assist us in Bringing them to Reason & Compelling them to Restore all the Captives in their Towns & Settlements & Strictly Observe the Treaty of Fort Pitt & that we Expect the Chiefs of the Six Nations will come to our Assistance with a Body of their Warriors to Join with our Troops in Reducing the Delawares & Shawanese

[illegible] that [illegible] the disposition
[illegible] the Army in general [illegible] Abraham Cuyler
[illegible] the Hessocks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] William [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] that it would not be the Order [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1781.

At Camp [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

[illegible] Tabeau in May but brought no
[illegible] any Consequence, only that there was
a very great Meeting to be held at Journal Ri-
viere of Indians at [illegible] Detroit.
He said he must go [illegible] we had but few
friends amongst the Sayoughes except Ottowa
& Chippewas & that there was very trading
men & [illegible] very ill at Sagana

[illegible] Tuesday 19th

A Council was held for the Pomajokay
Chiefs in order to make some of those Indians to the
meeting at Miamis River, also to talk with the
Indians who were with us there to receive the
Belts of Wampum & send them with us to
the Miamis River.

The Chiefs at first refused to go to Pomajokay
River but after [illegible] Reasons & Persuasions
the reasons of their refusing was that Indians &
Whites to Sandusky which they must go thro
[illegible] After that was over he opened by a
String of Wampum that they would keep
Fast and in order to [illegible] Tomahawks
& the Enemy [illegible] that they [illegible]
[illegible] this Meeting was concluded.

He also delivered them a Belt from
Mohawks which was to acquaint them
that in Consequence of what had passed to them
about a Meeting to be held at Miamis River with
the Delawares &c they were ready to set off that
Morning, with a Number of their People to attend

at

at said Meeting & hoped they would meet them at Cheany Valley or there abouts as had been agreed upon between them they answered there would be some of their Chiefs ready very soon to accompany them thither but that there was also a Meeting of the Six Nations to be held next Morning at Fort Pitt in order to condole the Loss of old Abraham who had might be slain there some time.

Tuesday 26. [illegible] Morning Onaharquieda Chief of Oneida arrived at Fort Pitt & with Sir William Johnson the rest of their Nation with some of the Cayugas were near at hand & would be under the Walls next Morning. There accordingly came a Body of Indians that night & Sunday Morning they came in order & the Union Colours of Sir William's was, which they entered by in their usual way in three Parties. After they ended their march & the Cayugas with Sir William welcome told them it was glad to see them - and then proceeded to tell them what Presents he had for them & that Belts & Strings of Wampum were ready to say to the Six Nations and strongly recommended to them to give a Chief to attend the General Meeting appointed to be held at Onondaga at which he hoped would be so conducted as to turn out to our Mutual Advantage.

They very kindly returned Sir William Compliment & said they were joyful to have the

Pleasure

at Sewee Mitchina & hoped they would meet them at Cheraw Valley & there already as had been agreed upon between them they answered they would be some of their Chiefs readily ready soon to accompany them thither. But that then was also a Meeting of the Six Nations to be held next Morning at their Castle in order to conclude the Affairs of the Treaties that might then between them came time.

Saturday 26th. In the Morning accordingly a Messenger speedily arrived at Onondaga and with Willetson Johnson the rest of their Nations with some of the Gentlemen were ready at hand & were to enter the Castle next Morning. There an Invitation immediately went for them that night & Sunday Morning they came in order & the Usual Ceremonies of Welcome, which was answered by them in their usual way in Shaking Hands with each other & Welcoming each other. Then they told them it was glad to see them - and then proceeded to tell them what Affairs & matters & Affairs & Orders were necessary to say to the Six Nations and accordingly commenced to them upon & Treaty & afterward the General Meeting proposed to be held at Onondaga. All the Indians would be so collected & to transact their Mutual Advantage.

They very kindly & humbly informed & desired & desired they would inform & tell the

Indians

[illegible] by the hand. The
[illegible] of the Inhabitants given to Capt. Butler
[illegible] being present with
the Indians of Canada it would not be proper the
Deputies returned from Canada which they
[illegible] made to Sir William Howard
[illegible] Blanchard Sir William might for by
[illegible] Indian Corn meal &c. the Inhabitants
[illegible] Sir William Howard may
[illegible] Sir William Howard may the
[illegible] Sir William Howard Sir William
[illegible] Sir William Howard Sir William
[illegible] Sir William Howard Sir William

be shewn to them. Another Affair happening that when a Stockbridge Indian who is in Albany Gaol for killing a German at Claverack last Fall, might be tried in the Government he belonged to.

Sir William took the said Affair opportunity against by Johnson from Onnaghanny when he was then going to consider of what would be best to be done in the several Matters mentioned to him.

Fort Johnson 28 Decr. 1754.

Heard of Sehoriase whose name is Jacobus who had walked three days from Onnaghanny ... spoke at Albany.

Brother

We are sorry by our whole Castle to return you our hearty thanks for wiping away our Tears occasioned by the Loss of our Brother and for the Death of our Chief Man Odin.

Brother We hold in these Affairs we would enquire of all over Eagle that was proper to be done with Prisoners to be sent of your Town according to Treaty to Onnaghanny where the Affair happened. We also desire to know for the Case you mention that Indian confessed that he was drunk when he killed the German and knowing not what he did. Brother Corlaer as often as we have heard from Onnaghanny they think the Affair was done

"These minutes cover two distinct conferences; the first was held at the house of John Harris in April with George Croghan alone of the whites and and the second in May at Lancaster at which Governor Denny attended with a large following. At both places there were deputies from all of the Six Nations and also from the Delawares, Nanticokes and Conestogas. The printed account is George Croghan's report to Sir Wm. Johnson of the minutes kept at the conferences. There is also a report of Conrad Weiser of a journey to Shamokin in April,1743, on the affairs of Virginia and Maryland.

It was expected that Teedyuscung and his Delaware followers would come to the treaty to settle the complaints he had made the previous year at Easton but although the Indians waited more than a month for him he did not come. He sent various excuses, one of which was a shortage of provisions, on which the Governor sent him a supply but still he did not come. The Mohawks said the Delawares had sent them a haughty speech in which they said they were no longer subject to the Six Nations. It was evident that Teedyuscung did not want to treat with the whites when the Mohawks were present. This appeared later in the year at the treaty at Easton. The conferences were of some interest and importance but the results were small." De Puy.

MINUTES

OF

CONFERENCES,

HELD WITH THE

INDIANS,

At HARRIS's FERRY, and at LANCASTER,

In *March*, *April*, and *May*, 1757.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL, at the *New-Printing-Office*, near the Market. MDCCLVII.

CONJECTURES

HELD WITH THE

D A N E S.

By AMBROSE HENRY, Gent. LANCASTER.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, and D. HALL, at the New-Printing-Office, near the Market. MDCCLVIII.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCES, &c.

From GEORGE CROGHAN, *Esq*; *to the Honourable Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Baronet, His MAJESTY's sole Agent, and Superintendent of the Affairs of the* Six Nations, *their Allies and Dependents.*

May it please your HONOUR,

IN Pursuance of your Instructions, as soon as I was informed of the *Indians* being come to *John Harris*'s, I set off from *Philadelphia* to meet them, and arrived at *John Harris*'s the 29th of *March*, 1757, where I met about One Hundred and Sixty *Indians*, Men, Women and Children, Part of eight Tribes. 1757.

The Thirtieth, I examined *Joseph Peepy*, and *Lewis Montour*, in regard to the Messages I had sent by them to the *Susquehannah Indians*.

They informed me, that *Teedyuscung* was gone to the *Seneca* Country, to get a Number of the *Senecas* to come down with him; and they delivered me a Belt of Wampum sent me by *Teedyuscung*, in Return of mine sent him by them; by which Belt he informs me, that he will be down as soon as possible, with Two Hundred *Indians*, but could not tell, whether he would come in at *Easton* or at *John Harris*'s.

The remaining Part of this Day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could of the Strength of the *French* on *Ohio*, and the Disposition of the *Delawares* and *Shawanese*; and by the best Accounts I can get, I find the *French* have not had above Three Hundred Men in Garrison at *Ohio* this Winter, and that the *Delawares* and *Shawanese* on *Ohio* were divided amongst themselves, one Half of each Tribe going down *Ohio* to where the Lower *Shawanese* are settled, and the other Half were determined to go off to the *Six Nations*.

I am informed, that all the *Susquehanna Indians* are disposed for Peace, except the *Munseys*, or *Minisink Indians*; yet I understand that a Number of them will be down with *Teedyuscung*.

I am informed, by a *Six Nation Indian*, one of Reputation amongst them, that resided at *Diahogo*, that as soon as *Joseph Peepy* and *Lewis Montour* had delivered their Message there, the Council, that Night, dispatched two Men to the *Ohio*, to inform the *Delawares* and *Shawanese*, living there, of this Meeting, desiring some of them to come to it; but if none of them should chuse to come, these Messengers were then to insist that none of the *Delawares* and *Shawanese*, living on the *Ohio*, should come to War against the *English* till this Meeting was over, and they have Time, after returning Home, to let them know how it ended.

MEETING of the Six Nations *and their Allies, and* George Croghan *Esq; Deputy Agent to the Honourable* Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Baronet His Majesty's ſole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the* Six Nations, *their Allies and Dependents, and by his ſpecial Order, at* John Harris's, *the Firſt Day of* April, 1757.

P R E S E N T,

The Reverend Mr. *John Elder*,
Captain *Thomas M'Kee*,
Mr. *James Armſtrong*,
Mr. *Hugh Crawford*,
Mr. *John Harris*.

William Prentup, Interpreter.

Mohawks.	Oneidoes.	Tuſcaroras.
Tiahanſorea, *Cannadagaughia*, *Scgehoanna*, *Peter*, With 31 others, Men, Women and Children.	*Thomas King*, *Scarroyady*, *Tawnaquanagis*, With Thirteen others, Men, Women and Children.	*Rut King*, With Twenty-ſix others, Men, Women and Children.

Onondagoes.	Cayugas.	Senecas.
Oſſaratonqua, and his two Brothers, with Eighteen others, Men, Women and Children.	*Ogaratawrea*, *Orarroquare*, *Jenkaſarone*, With 20 others, Men, Women and Children.	*George*, With Eight more, Men, Women and Children.

Nanticokes.	Delawares.	Conneſtogoes.
Robert White, *Joſhua*, With Eleven more, Men, Women and Children.	*Samuel*, *Joſeph Peepy*, *Thomas Evans*, *Jonathan*, with 20 more, Men, Women and Children.	*Sabays*, Captain *John*, With Twenty-nine more, Men, Women and Children.

Brethren,

1757. I AM ſent here by the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, to repreſent him at this Meeting; and I deſire you all to give Attention to what I am going to ſay to you in Behalf of your Brother *Onas* and the wiſe Men of this Government, who are truly ſenſible of your Afflictions, occaſioned by the Death of many of your Counſellors and Warriors, ſince they had the Pleaſure of ſeeing you in this Government; and as they have ever looked upon your Misfortunes as their own, they mix their Tears with yours, and have deſired me to condole with you, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom of our Forefathers.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

With this Belt of Wampum I wipe the Blood off the Seats round your Council Fire, that your old Men at this critical Juncture, when convened in Council, may ſit with Comfort, and direct their Warriors with Wiſdom.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As I have wiped the Blood off the Seats round your Council Fire, I, with theſe Strouds, wrap up the Bodies of your deceaſed Friends, and bury them decently, covering their Graves with theſe Blankets and Halfthicks.

Gave the Goods.

Brethren,

As the Blood is wiped off the Seats of your Counſellors, the Dead decently buried, and their Graves covered, I, with this Belt of Wampum, wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and deſire you may mourn no more.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As you are now out of Mourning, I with this Belt of Wampum diſperſe the dark Clouds which are gathered over your Heads, that you may ſee the Sun clear, and ſhake Hands with your Brethren when you meet in Council.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

Brethren,

As we have now gone through the antient Cuſtoms uſed by our Forefathers upon their Meeting, I with this Belt of Wampum heal your Hearts, and free your Minds from Trouble, that we may meet each other in Council, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip. 1757.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

I now wipe the Sweat off your Bodies after your long Journey, and bid you a hearty Welcome to this Government in the Name of your Brother *Onas*.

Gave a String.

Sachems and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *our Friends and Brethren,*

I embrace this Opportunity of acquainting you, that laſt Year your Brother *Onas* held two Conferences at *Eaſton* with your Nephews the *Delawares*, and your Brethren the *Shawaneſe*, that live on *Saſquehannah*, in order to ſettle the Differences ſubſiſting between them and us; but as that good Work could not be accompliſhed at that Time, they agreed to have a Meeting this Spring to finally ſettle all Differences ſubſiſting between them and us their Brethren: And that this Meeting might be the more general, I diſpatched Meſſengers up *Saſquehannah*, and to *Ohio*, and I wrote to your Brother, Sir *William Johnſon*, deſiring him to requeſt a Number of you our Brethren, the *Six United Nations*, to be preſent at this Meeting, who I am heartily glad to ſee here; and when your Nephews and Brothers arrive, I am in great Hopes, by your Aſſiſtance, to be able to accommodate Matters to the mutual Satisfaction of both them and us their Brethren the *Engliſh* in the ſeveral Governments.

And by this Belt of Wampum, I requeſt you to make uſe of all your Intereſt with your Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, to bring about an Accommodation between them and us, that the Sun may once more ſhine upon us in Peace, and that the Peace may laſt as long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars give Light.

Gave a Belt.

At a MEETING *with the* Indians, *at* John Harris's, April 2, 1757.

PRESENT,

The Reverend Mr. *Elder*,
Captain *Thomas M'Kee*,
Mr. *James Armſtrong*,
Mr. *Hugh Crawford*,
Mr. *John Harris*.

The Deputies of the *Six United Nations*, The *Delawares*, and *Nanticokes*.

Scarroyady, Speaker for the *Indians*.

William Prentup, Interpreter.

Brother,

YOU and our Brother *Onas* wiſely conſidered the antient Cuſtom of our Forefathers, in condoling with us, and mixing your Grief with ours: And as we make no Doubt but ſome of your wiſe Counſellors are dead ſince we were here, and many of our Brethren have been killed by the evil Spirit, we wipe the Blood off your Council Seats, and put them in Order with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt,

Brother,

After wiping the Blood off your Council-Seats, we, with theſe few Skins, wrap up the Bones of our Brethren that died or were killed by the evil Spirit, and cover their Graves.

Gave a ſmall Bundle of Skins.

Brother,

We, by this Belt of Wampum, wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and deſire you may mourn no more.

Gave a Belt.

Brother,

We, with this Belt of Wampum, diſperſe the dark Clouds, that the Sun may always ſhine upon us in Friendſhip; we heal your Heart, and free your Mind from Trouble, that we may meet each other in Council, and brighten the Chain of Friendſhip made by our Forefathers; and that the Council Fire may burn clear, we throw a few Chips on it.

Gave a Belt.

1757. This Evening I had a Meeting of the Sachems, and propoſed the Going to *Philadelphia*, to hold the Treaty; but I could prevail on none of them, except the *Mohawks*, to go there; the reſt were afraid of Sickneſs.

When I found they were not to be prevailed on to go there, I called a Council, and, with a Belt of Wampum, I removed the Council Fire to *Lancaſter*; to which Place they all agreed to go, and wait the Arrival of *Teedyuſcung*, with the *Senecas*, *Delawares*, and *Shawaneſe*.

Gave a Belt, to remove the Council Fire to Lancaſter.

April the 7th, I arrived at *Lancaſter* from *John Harris*'s; from whence Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Thompſon*; Mr. *Boude*, and Captain *Cane*, with a Number of other Gentlemen, Inhabitants of that Borough, went out with me to meet the *Indians* (who I had left a few Miles behind) to bid them welcome to *Lancaſter*.

As ſoon as the *Indians* were ſettled at the Place taken for them by *James Wright*, Eſq; I then kindled a ſmall Fire for them to ſit by till they ſhould hear from their Brother *Onas* of the Arrival of *Teedyuſcung*.

April the 10th, I received a Letter from his Honour the Governor, acquainting me of the Arrival of Fifty *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* at *Fort-Allen*, and that they were ordered to wait there the Arrival of *Teedyuſcung*, with the reſt of the *Indians* who were coming with him.

I immediately ordered a Meeting of the *Indians*, and acquainted them with what the Governor had wrote me about the Arrival of the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* at *Fort-Allen*, which was very agreeable to them.

I then acquainted them, by a Belt of Wampum, that their Brother *Onas* had prepared a very convenient Place for them within a Mile of *Philadelphia*, and that he propoſed to hold the Conference at *Philadelphia*, as *Teedyuſcung* had, at the laſt Treaty at *Eaſton*, given his Honour the Governor a Promiſe to come to *Philadelphia* this Spring.

The Indians, *after conſidering what had been ſaid to them, returned the following Anſwer.*

Brother,

We have conſidered what you ſaid to us from our Brother *Onas*; when you propoſed to us, at *John Harris*'s, to go to *Philadelphia*, we refuſed for the Reaſons we then gave you. By the Meſſage you ſent us by *Joſeph Peepy* and *Lewis Montour*, we underſtood that the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* were to fix the Place of Meeting where they thought proper.

Brother,

We tell you we will ſit where we are till they arrive and fix the Place of Meeting with our Brother *Onas*.

Returned the Belt of Wampum.

April the 11th, I delivered the Goods purchaſed by *James Wright*, Eſq; for the *Indians*, in the Preſence of Mr. *James Webb*, which was well received by them.

After the Goods were divided, the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes came in a Body, and returned Thanks to the Government for the Cloathing they had received.

The 13th, the ſeveral Chiefs came to me, and told me, they obſerved that I gave no Cloathing to our Brothers the *Conneſtogoes*, and deſired that I would give them ſome, elſe they ſhould be obliged to give them Part of what had been given them.

Gave a String.

The 17th, I called a Meeting of all the *Indians*, and returned them Thanks for condoling with me at *John Harris*'s for the Loſs we their Brethren the *Engliſh* had ſuſtained by Death and the evil Spirit.

Brethren,

I return you Thanks for mixing your Grief with ours, and wiping the Blood off our Council Seats.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

I give you Thanks for wrapping up the Bones of our deceaſed Brothers, and covering the Graves, and wiping the Tears from our Eyes.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

Brethren,

1757. I return you Thanks for diſperſing the dark Clouds from over our Heads, for healing our Hearts, and freeing our Minds from Trouble, and for brightening the Chain of Friendſhip made by our Forefathers.

Gave a Belt.

April the 20th, I received a Letter from his Honour Governor *Denny*, incloſing two Meſſages from *Teedyuſcung* to the Governor, which were delivered to Major *Parſons* in *Eaſton*, and forwarded by him.

As ſoon as I received his Honour's Letter, I called a Meeting of the *Indians*, and repeated over to them the Meſſages, and let them know, that *Teedyuſcung*'s being ſo long detained on the Way was the Scarcity of Proviſions; and then acquainted them, that his Honour the Governor had ordered a Supply to be ſent to meet them, for which the *Indians* returned his Honour the Governor their hearty Thanks, and ſaid, their Brother *Onas*'s ſending Proviſions to meet their Couſins on the Road, was giving them the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of his Regard and Eſteem for them.

Gave a String of Wampum.

April the 23d, Six *Onondago* Warriors applied to me for Liberty to go to *Fort Cumberland*, to join the Southward *Indians*, who they underſtood were going to War againſt His Majeſty's Enemies at *Ohio*; I granted their Requeſt, and fitted them out for their Journey.

April the 26th, *Scarroyady*, with a Party of *Mohawk* Warriors, came and told me that they were apprehenſive the *French* would make ſome Attempt againſt *Fort-Auguſta*, and deſired I would fit them out to go there; to which I agreed, giving them Orders to reconnoitre the adjacent Woods, for a few Days, then to proceed towards the *Ohio*, and to reconnoitre the Country well as they went, and if they diſcovered any Body of *French*, or Parties of *Indians*, coming towards *Fort-Auguſta*, or any Part of this or the neighbouring Governments, they were immediately to return and give Notice to the Commanding Officer at *Fort-Auguſta*, or to the Commanding Officer of the Fort nigheſt to that Part of the Country where they ſhould come into.

The 26th of *April*, *P. M.* the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes called a Meeting, and ſent for me, and deſired to know what Time they might expect their Brother *Onas* up, and their Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, to hold the Conference.

To which I anſwered, I had not yet received any certain Account of the Arrival of the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*; and until the Governor had fixed the Place and Time of Meeting with *Teedyuſcung*, I could not give them a full Anſwer.

To which *Little Abraham*, a *Mohawk* Sachem, ſpoke as follows, in Behalf of the Whole.

Brother,

We have been here a great while, and the Spring is coming on faſt: It is Time for us to think of going Home to plant. We have heard what you have ſaid to us from our Brother *Onas*, both at *John Harris*'s and here, that our Brother *Onas* propoſed to hold the Treaty at *Philadelphia*. Every Time you ſpoke to us upon that Head, we gave you our Objections againſt going ſo far down, which we expected would have been conſidered before now; but as our Brother *Onas* has not yet agreed to come here, we have determined in our own Minds to treat with our Brother *Onas* here, and go no further down the Country.

Brother,

We have appointed three Men to go to *Philadelphia* to ſpeak with our Brother *Onas*, and requeſt of him to come up, and we deſire you will find Horſes for them to ride down, and a Man to go with them to the Governor.

And we have appointed three more to go and meet our Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, and bring them here, and we deſire you will find them Horſes, and a Man to go and take Care of them, and provide Neceſſaries for them on the Road.

Gave a String.

May the 5th, *P. M.* Captain *Trent* returned from *Bethlehem*, with the Deputies that went from here to meet the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, and brought with them four *Delaware* Men, and one Woman.

About

1757. About two Hours afterwards, Captain M'Kee returned from *Philadelphia*, with the Deputies who were ſent down to the Governor to invite him here to hold the Conference.

May the 6th, I called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes, when *William Logan*, Eſq; a Member of his Honour the Governor's Council, returned the Governor's Anſwer to the Meſſage ſent him by *Thomas King*, and *Rut King*.

Brethren, the Deputies of the Six United Nations, *and your Couſins and Brethren the* Delawares,

I am ſent to you by your Brother *Onas*, from *Philadelphia*, as a Member of his Council, and your very good Friend, and I deſire you will attend to what I am now going to ſay to you, and conſider my Words as if they were ſpoken by *Onas* himſelf.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

A few Days ſince, *Thomas King*, and *Rut King*, accompanied by *Thomas M'Kee*, as their Guide, came to me in *Philadelphia*, and informed me, by this Belt of Wampum, that you held a Council Fire at *Lancaſter*, and had ſent for our Friend *George Croghan* to it, and had made a Speech to him; in which you acquainted him, that on his Invitation you came to *John Harris*'s, underſtanding the Council Fire was to be kindled there; that after you had ſtaid there ſome Time, you were deſired to accompany him to *Lancaſter*, and that I would meet you there; that therefore you had appointed theſe two *Indians* to wait on me, and to take me by the Hand, and invite me to your Council; that you had determined among yourſelves to come no further, and would be glad to ſee me, and that my coming would rejoice your Hearts.

Brethren,

You muſt be very ſenſible, that in the tranſacting Publick Affairs, in theſe troubleſome Times, many Difficulties and unforeſeen Accidents happen which require my particular Attendance in *Philadelphia*; this is my preſent Caſe. And as *Teedyuſcung*, the Chief of the *Delawares*, our Countryman, and your Couſin, with ſome other Chiefs and Head Men of that Nation, has ſent me lately a Meſſage, acquainting me, that he was on his Way, with a great Number of *Indians*, coming to meet me, in order to finiſh the Treaty of Peace begun laſt Year by our late Governor and myſelf with the ſaid Chiefs, and deſired me to be ready with my Counſellors to aſſiſt in finiſhing the ſaid Treaty which was ſo happily begun, and that I would be ſo kind as to ſend for *Moſes Tatamy*, and *John Pumpſhire* (two *Delaware Indian* Interpreters) from the *Jerſeys*, to be preſent; and that as there was ſo great a Number of *Indians* who were coming with him, they would want Proviſions on their Way, and deſired I would ſend ſome to *Wyoming* for them, which I immediately complied with. Theſe, Brethren, have been the Reaſons for my delaying my Journey to meet you at *Lancaſter*, and for my deſiring *George Croghan* would endeavour to prevail on you our Brethren to come to the Council Fire at *Philadelphia*, where the old wiſe People, who are your hearty Friends, would have been exceeding glad to ſee you; and as I have heard nothing from *Teedyuſcung* very lately, I am uneaſy leſt ſome Accident has happened to him. I thank you very kindly for your affectionate Invitation: I accept of it, and will, with great Pleaſure, come and conſult with you at your Council Fire at *Lancaſter*.

Gave a Belt of eight Rows.

May the 9th, three of the Meſſengers I ſent to the *Obio* returned, and make the following Report.

That on their Arrival at *Venango* (an old *Indian* Town) on *Obio*, they found ſeveral of the *Delawares* there, one, named *Caſtalago*, their Chief. They immediately called a Meeting, and delivered the Speeches ſent by them, which were very well received by the *Delawares*; who told them, in Anſwer, That they would accept of the Invitation, and come down with them; but that they muſt firſt go and conſult their Uncles the *Senecas*, who lived further up the River. The next Day they ſet off to a little Town further up the River *Obio*, where they ſummoned a Number of the *Delawares* and *Senecas* together. After repeating the Meſſages over, one of the *Senecas*, named *Gariſtagee*, one of the Chiefs, ſaid to the *Delawares*; Nephews, You muſt not accept of that Call, for the Belts which are ſent you are not proper Belts on this Occaſion. I know *George Croghan* very well, and would be very glad to ſee him; and if he will ſend a proper Belt, with Men wrought in it, for the ſeveral Tribes he wants to meet with (himſelf taking us by the Hand) made of old Council Wampum, which is the Cuſtom of the *Six Nations* on theſe Occaſions, I will go down with you and ſee him: To which the *Delawares* agreed, and then returned the Belts.

They ſay that one of the Meſſengers proceeded further, to where the *Delawares*, that lived formerly at *Kittanning*, were now ſettled, on *Beaver-Creek*, with a View of finding out the Diſpoſitions

positions of them; and they expect he will be ſoon down, if not killed. Theſe Meſſengers ſay, that there were but fifteen *Frenchmen* at *Venango*, and that the Fort there is very weak; and that the *Indians* in them Parts are very much diſtreſſed for Proviſions. 1757.

They ſay that the *Ohio Indians* are much afraid of the Southern *Indians*, having been ſtruck three Times by them this Spring, twice near *Fort Du Queſne*, and once at the *Logs-Town*; and that the *Indians* are moving faſt up the *Ohio* towards the *Senecas*.

They heard from the *Indians* there, that the *French* were defeated at *Fort William-Henry*, and that there was another Party defeated by Sir *William Johnſon*, at the *German-Flats*; and the *French* were determined yet to make another Trial againſt the *Engliſh*, but that they could not tell where they intended to ſtrike next.

They ſay the two Men killed at Fort *Auguſta*, were killed by the *Delawares* and *French*, which was the only Party of *Delawares* or *Shawaneſe* that has come againſt us this Spring; that the other Parties that have been on the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Provinces, were *Indians* from over the Lakes; that the *Delawares* made great Game of the Lake *Indians*, and told thoſe Meſſengers, that one Party of them, who had been down, had, on their Return, killed and eat three of the *Engliſh* Priſoners, for want of Food; that there was an Account came there whilſt they were at *Venango*, that the *French Conewagas* had differed with the *French*, becauſe the *French* would not ſupply them with Proviſions; the Difference roſe ſo high at laſt, that they came to Blows; that Sixty of the *Conewagas* were killed, and a great Number of the *French*.

I quere the Truth of this News, as the *French* undoubtedly know their Intereſt too well to differ with the *Conewagas* at this Time.

Theſe Meſſengers, on their Return, touched at *Diabogo*, where they met with *Teedyuſcung*, who enquired of them what they had been doing at *Ohio*; they repeated over to him the Meſſages that had been ſent by them from this Government, and the Anſwer they had received from the *Ohio Indians*; on which *Teedyuſcung* ſent the following Meſſage by them to their Brother *Onas* and me.

Brothers,

YOU have been at a great deal of Trouble in ſending Meſſages to us, your Brothers the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*; but the Perſons you employed are young Warriors, and not Counſellors, therefore unfit for ſuch Buſineſs; likewiſe the Belts you have ſent, in Compariſon, are no more than Strings; but if you will ſend to call us together, and ſend proper Belts, and wiſe Men to take us by the Hand, we will come down with them, and give you a Meeting. In which Meeting I hope we ſhall ſettle all Differences ſubſiſting between us; and I aſſure you, by this Belt of Wampum, that our Minds are well diſpoſed, and that our Hearts are warm and true towards you our Brothers the *Engliſh*; and we deſire that you, as Meſſengers from our Brothers, may take this Belt to Capt. *Thomas M'Kee*, and let him deliver it in our Name to our Brother *Onas* and *George Croghan*.

Gave the Belt.

Brothers,

There is one Thing that gives us a great deal of Concern, which is, our Fleſh and Blood that lives among you at *Bethlehem*, and in the *Jerſeys*, being kept as if they were Priſoners. We formerly applied to the Miniſter at *Bethlehem*, to let our People come back at Times and hunt, which is the chief Induſtry we follow to maintain our Families; but that Miniſter has not liſtened to what we have ſaid to him, and it is very hard that our People have not the Liberty of coming back to the Woods, where Game is plenty, and to ſee their Friends.

They have complained to us, that they cannot hunt where they are; and if they go into the Woods, and cut down a Tree, they are abuſed for it, notwithſtanding that very Land we look upon to be our own; and we hope, Brothers, that you will conſider this Matter, and let our People come into the Woods, and viſit their Friends, and paſs and repaſs, as Brothers ought to do.

Gave a String.

Lancaſter, *Monday*, *May* the 9th, This Evening the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Eſq; Governor of this Province, attended by a Number of his Council, a Number of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the Commiſſioners for the Province, with a great Number of other Gentlemen, arrived here.

1757. *May* the 10th, The Sachems of the ſeveral Tribes, with a Number of their chief Warriors, waited on the Governor at Mr. *George Gibſon*'s, in *Lancaſter*; when the Governor, with the Gentlemen that attended him, took them by the Hands, bid them welcome, and his Honour made them the following Speech.

Brethren,

I give you a very hearty Welcome, agreeable to my Meſſage by Mr. *Logan*. I have waited all this Time at *Philadelphia*, expecting the Arrival of *Teedyuſcung*, as the principal Buſineſs to be tranſacted at this Meeting is between this Government and your Couſins the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*; but receiving your kind Invitation, I have haſtened here, and am glad to ſee you.

At a MEETING *in the Court-Houſe, in the Town of* Lancaſter, *on* Thurſday, *the 12th of* May, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent* and *Suſſex*, on *Delaware*.

James Hamilton, *William Logan*, *Richard Peters*, *Lyn-Ford Lardner*, *John Mifflin*, *Benjamin Chew*, } Eſquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

Iſaac Norris, *William Maſters*, *Joſeph Galloway*, *John Baynton*, *George Aſhbridge*, *William Weſt*, } Eſquires, the Speaker, and Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Magiſtrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The Deputies of the *Mohawks*, *Oneidoes*, *Tuſcaroras*, *Onondagoes*, *Cayugas*, with ſome *Senecas*, *Nanticokes*, and *Delawares*.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.

On opening the Meeting, his Honour the Governor aſked me, as I repreſented the Honourable Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON at this Treaty, if I was provided with a Secretary: Upon anſwering I was provided with one, his Honour then gave Orders that no Perſon elſe ſhould take any Notes.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Brethren of the United Nations,

YOU are ſenſible of the unhappy Differences that have ſubſiſted for ſome Time paſt between us, the People of *Pennſylvania*, the *Engliſh* in the ſeveral Colonies, and our Brethren and Countrymen, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, your Nephews and Brothers.

By the Mediation of Sir *William Johnſon*, His Majeſty's ſole Agent and Superintendent of *Indian* Affairs for the Northern Diſtrict of *America*, a Ceſſation of Arms was agreed upon, and they, at a Conference held in *Otſaningo*, promiſed to lay down their Hatchet; which Agreement they ſince ratified and confirmed in another Conference with that Gentleman in your Preſence; at which Time Sir *William* deſired to know what was the Cauſe of their committing Hoſtilities on their Brethren the *Engliſh*, which Queſtion they did not then give a full Anſwer to. But at a ſubſequent Treaty with me at *Eaſton*, in *November* laſt, the ſame Queſtion being put to *Teedyuſcung*, he frankly acknowledged that their fooliſh young Men, being deluded by our Enemy, the falſe hearted *French* King, were perſwaded to take up the Hatchet againſt us. This, he ſaid, was the firſt and principal Cauſe; but that one Reaſon why the Blow fell the heavier on us was, that their Brother *Onas* had fraudulently poſſeſſed himſelf of ſome of their Lands, without having firſt purchaſed, or given any Conſideration for them.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Being very deſirous that all Cauſes of Diſcontent ſhould be removed, I propoſed that the Matter ſhould then be finally accommodated; but *Teedyuſcung* declaring, that he was not ſufficiently

ficienty impowered to finiſh that Buſineſs, declined it, and deſired another Meeting this Spring, when he engaged to bring with him thoſe *Indians* to whom the ſaid Lands belonged, at which Time this Complaint might be fully heard, and amicably adjuſted. 1757.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Having the greateſt Confidence in the Friendſhip and Juſtice of our Brethren the *Six Nations*, I immediately acquainted Sir *William Johnſon* with theſe Proceedings, and requeſted that he would be pleaſed to ſend ſome of the wiſe Men of thoſe Nations to be preſent and aſſiſt at the propoſed Meeting. I expected *Teedyuſcung* would have been here before this Time, and am greatly concerned at his Stay.

It would afford me great Satisfaction, if it had ſuited your Conveniency to wait his Arrival; but as you have informed me your Buſineſs will not admit of being longer abſent from your Country, if you can now think of any Meaſure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged, and eſtabliſh a firm and laſting Friendſhip between us and your Nephews, you ſhall find me ſincerely diſpoſed to join with you in doing every Thing in my Power conducive to ſo deſirable an End. In Confirmation whereof, I give you this Belt of thirteen Rows.

Gave the Belt.

At a MEETING *in the Court-Houſe*, Friday, May 13, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Council. The Committee of the Aſſembly.

The Magiſtrates of the Borough, and a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The ſame *Indians*.

Thomas King, an *Oneido* Sachem,
Little Abraham, a *Mohawk* Sachem, } Speakers for the *Indians*.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham *opened the Meeting, addreſſing himſelf to the Governor as follows.*

Brother,

AFTER you had done ſpeaking to us Yeſterday, you left the Appointing the Time for the next Meeting to us. We are now met in Council, and I deſire you to liſten to what we are going to ſay.

Thomas King then got up, and repeated over the two firſt Speeches made to them by the Governor Yeſterday, and returned his Honour Thanks, for acquainting them with the particular Circumſtances that happened during the Courſe of the Conference at *Eaſton* laſt Fall, between his Honour and the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*; and expreſſed the great Satisfaction it gave them to hear that their Brother *Onas* was ſo fortunate as to find out the true Cauſes from whence the Difference aroſe between their Brethren the *Engliſh*, and their Nephews the *Delawares*, and their Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, for that they had taken a great Deal of Pains to find it out without Succeſs.

Gave a Belt.

Thomas then addreſſed himſelf to the Governor, and ſaid, he hoped, that if they ſhould make any Blunders, or have forgot any Part of the Speech, he would excuſe them, as they could not write; therefore were obliged to keep every Thing in their Memory.

Gave a Belt.

Little Abraham then deſired the Governor to give Attention, as they were going to return an Anſwer to his Honour's laſt Speech; and after he had repeated over the laſt Speech delivered them by the Governor Yeſterday, he ſpoke as follows.

Brother,

You deſired our Advice in Regard to the Differences that aroſe between you and our Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*; and you deſired us to give you our Opinion

1757. nion which would be the beſt Method now to purſue to bring about an Accommodation: We have conſidered what you required of us. Brothers, We are diſappointed, by the Heads of our Relations not coming to this Meeting; it was on their Account that we met our Brothers at this Time.---If they had come here at this Time, we ſhould have ſat ſtill, and heard the Complaints on each Side, then we ſhould have been the better able to judge who was in the Fault, and would have given our Opinion freely: However, as Things now ſtand, we muſt inform you, our Brothers, That in the Time of our Great-Grand-Fathers, and when the *Six Nations* firſt united, it was agreed that the *Seneca* Country ſhould be the Door to the *Six Nations*, into which all Meſſengers ſhould paſs in Time of War, and there deliver their Meſſages, and the *Senecas*, our Brothers, were to forward the Meſſages to all the *United Nations*.

But in the Differences ſubſiſting at preſent between you and our Nephews and Brothers, we have heard nothing from that Quarter, though we are ſenſible that Meſſengers arrived there upon this Affair. And as we, the *Mohawks*, are a Door to the Eaſtward of the *Six Nation* Country, eſtabliſhed at the ſame time with that to the Weſtward, finding that they neglected their Offices, we took the Affair in Hand, and ſent Meſſengers to *Otſaningo*, and there a Council was held, and the Deputies we ſent charged them to get ſober, as we looked upon their Actions as the Actions of drunken Men: This was the Subſtance of the Speeches ſent to them.—They returned for anſwer, That they looked upon themſelves as Men, and would acknowledge no Superiority that any other Nation had over them.—We are Men, and are determined not to be ruled any longer by you as Women; and we are determined to cut off all the *Engliſh*, except thoſe that may make their Eſcape from us in Ships; ſo ſay no more to us on that Head, leſt we cut off your private Parts, and make Women of you, as you have done of us. In the mean time, though they did not any longer acknowledge the *Six Nations* as their Uncles, yet they would liſten to what *Anugh Kary Tary Tionen Hokorowy* ſhould ſay to them.—Him only they acknowledged for their Uncle.—Notwithſtanding this raſh Speech, they afterwards, at the Inſtance of Sir *William Johnſon*, agreed to a Ceſſation of Arms, to come to an Interview with him and their Brother *Onas*.

Now, Brother, our Advice is to you, that you ſend proper Meſſengers immediately to the *Senecas*, to invite them, with our Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, to a Meeting with you here; and when they come, be very careful in your Proceedings with them, and do not be raſh, and it will be in your Power to ſettle all the Differences ſubſiſting betwen you and them: And we aſſure you, Brethren, by this Belt of Wampum, that we will continue our good Offices till this Affair is brought to a happy Concluſion.

Gave a Belt, marked G. R.

At a MEETING *at the Court-Houſe*, Monday, May 16, 1757, A. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable Colonel JOHN STANWIX.

The Council. The Committee of Aſſembly.

The Magiſtrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The ſame *Indians*.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham, a *Mohawk* Sachem, } Speakers for the *Indians*.
Thomas King, an *Oneido* Sachem, }

The Governor ſpoke as follows.

Brethren of the United Nations,

I HAVE duly conſidered what you were ſo kind to ſay to me the other Day, in Anſwer to my Speech to you; and I return you my hearty Thanks for your Information and Advice as to what you judge proper to be done for the Reſtoration of Peace between us, your Couſins the *Delawares*, and Brethren the *Shawaneſe*.

We

We look upon your informing us of that close Connection, at present subsisting between your Cousins and the *Seneca* Nations, of which we were till now ignorant, as the greatest Mark of your Regard and Esteem for us.——Brothers, Your Advice is good and wholesome, and I shall, in Pursuance of it, send an Invitation to *Teedyuscung* to come down, and leave it entirely to his Choice to bring with him such and so many of his Uncles, and others his Friends, as he thinks proper, and will then cautiously and carefully pursue your Advice in treating with them. 1757.

In the mean time, if, on your Return, you should meet with *Teedyuscung*, I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meeting, and advise him of the Continuance of the good Disposition of the People of this Province towards him and his People; and that we are ready to fulfil the Engagements we entered into with him at *Easton*, and shall be glad to see him and his Friends, as soon as they can conveniently come.

Gave a Belt.

Little Abraham then stood up, with the Belt delivered them by the Governor in his Hand, and repeated over the Speech made them on it; then addressing himself to the Governor, he spoke as follows.

Brother Onas,

We return you Thanks for accepting of our Advice; and we make no Doubt, if you pursue the Measures we have recommended, but that your Endeavours will be crowned with Success.——We have come a great Journey, in order to see the Differences subsisting between you and our Cousins amicably settled, and could wish they had met here at this Time. On our Return, we assure you we will recommend it to our Nephews and Brothers, in the strongest Manner we can, to come down and meet you, in order to have all Differences subsisting between you settled in an amicable Manner.

Gave a Belt.

At the Court-House in Lancaster, Tuesday, May 17, 1757.

P R E S E N T,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable Colonel JOHN STANWIX.

The Council. The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The same *Indians*.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esq; Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham, a *Mohawk* Sachem, } Speakers for the *Indians*.
Thomas King, an *Oneido* Sachem, }

After the Minutes of the Treaty were read, and the Indians *acquainted by the Interpreter with what had been doing, the Governor spoke as follows.*

Brethren of the Six United Nations,

I DESIRE to be informed if you have any Complaints against this Province, with Regard to Purchases of Land, or for any other Cause whatsoever: In Expectation that you would freely open your Hearts to me on these Heads, I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

I then acquainted the *Indians* by the Interpreter, that I was going to speak to them in Behalf of the Honourable Sir *William Johnson*, Baronet, His Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the *Six Nations*, and their Allies and Dependents, and desired them to consider my Words as if spoken by himself.

Sachems and Warriors of the Six United Nations, *our Friends and Brethren*,

When *Teedyuscung*, at the Treaty held at *Easton*, complained that the *Indians* had been defrauded of some of their Lands, this Government agreed to meet him upon his own Appointment this Spring; to which Meeting you were invited, that you might see and hear every

1757. Thing to be then tranſacted with your Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*. You are now here on that Invitation, and are Witneſſes how ready this Government is to redreſs any Injuries or Injuſtice done to the *Indians* whenever they can make that appear, and that they, your Brethren of *Pennſylvania*, are now attending for that Purpoſe, and you muſt be convinced, from their Conduct towards you, that they are not come empty handed.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

His Majeſty's Subjects that have ſettled this and the neighbouring Provinces by Law, are not allowed to buy any of your Lands, and accordingly they have never done it; and if thoſe who only have a Right from the Crown to purchaſe your Lands have done you any Injuſtice, or injured the *Indians* on this Account, the Governor of this Province, with a Number of the chief Men of this Government, are here, and appear hearty and willing to make Satisfaction; but if they, or the People of theſe Provinces, ſhould refuſe doing you Juſtice, when you make it appear that you are injured, I will then carefully repreſent your Caſe to the King of *England*, my Maſter, and your Father, in order to procure you ample and immediate Satisfaction.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As Deputies from moſt of the Tribes of the *Six Nations* are now here, who may not be preſent when *Teedyuſcung* comes down, and as I am ordered and required by the Honourable Sir *William Johnſon*, Baronet, His Majeſty's chief Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the *Six Nations*, their Allies and Dependents, to enquire into and hear the Complaints made by the *Indians*, and, if juſtly grounded, to uſe my utmoſt Endeavours to get them redreſſed, I do inſiſt upon it, that you open your Hearts to me without Reſerve, and inform me of every Thing you know concerning Frauds complained of by *Teedyuſcung*, or any other Injuries or Injuſtice done to you, or any of the Tribes of the *Six Nations*, or other *Indians* in Alliance with His Majeſty King GEORGE, in this or the neighbouring Colonies, that I may be thereby enabled to repreſent the true State of your Grievances to His Majeſty.—Brethren, after this candid Conduct towards you, and my thus preſſing you to open your Minds to me, I do expect that you will hide nothing from me, but ſpeak from the Bottom of your Hearts: And I expect that you will recommend it to your Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, to come down and give your Brother *Onas* a Meeting, to make their Complaints appear, and have them adjuſted, elſe I ſhall take it for granted that they have no juſt Cauſe of Complaint: To inforce what I have ſaid, I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren of the United Nations,

You remember that your Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, in a Council with you at *Otſaningo*, promiſed to lay down their Hatchet, and in a ſubſequent Meeting with Sir *William Johnſon*, at his Houſe, in *July* laſt, ratified and confirmed it in the moſt ſolemn Manner in your Preſence; then promiſing to deliver up all the *Engliſh* Priſoners that were by any Means brought to their Country, or in their Poſſeſſion; and I deſire that on your Return to your Country, you will remind your Nephews and Brothers of their Promiſes to Sir *William Johnſon*, and recommend it ſtrongly to them to bring down what *Engliſh* Priſoners they have amongſt them, and deliver them up, as that is the only Proof they can give us of their Sincerity and good Diſpoſition towards us.

Gave a Belt.

Sachems and Warriors of the United Nations,

In that Meeting with your Brother *Warraighheyagey*, your Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, renewed and brightened the Chain of Friendſhip between them and us, and promiſed to fix their Eyes on you their Uncles, and regulate their Conduct by yours; and at the ſame time declared, in a publick Manner, by dancing, and ſinging the War Song, that they would turn the Edge of their Hatchet, in Conjunction with you their Uncles the *Six Nations*, againſt the *French*, the treacherous and faithleſs Invaders of the Property of Mankind. And I muſt now deſire that you will inſiſt upon their being ready, when called upon, to join His Majeſty's Troops, in Conjunction with you our Friends and Allies, againſt our common Enemy.—That this Speech may have its full Force upon your Minds, I preſent you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a War Belt.

Little Abraham *then ſpoke as follows.*

Brethers,

The Speeches you have juſt made are of great Conſequence both to you and us.——We ſhall duly conſider them, and, as ſoon as poſſibly we can, we will return you an Anſwer.

May 18, 1757. This Day four Perſons that were killed on the Frontiers, in the Settlement of *Swetara*, by the Enemy *Indians*, were brought to this Town.—In the Afternoon the chief *Sachems*, with a Number of their Warriors, called a Meeting in the *Indian* Camp, and ſpoke to us as follows.

Brethren,

Brethren, 1757.

We have called this Meeting with Tears in our Eyes, on Account of ſeeing ſo many of our Brethren killed by the evil Spirit; and we take this Opportunity, as we have a good deal of Buſineſs yet to do, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, ſo that To-morrow, when we meet in Council, we may ſee each other with the ſame Good-will we have hitherto done.

Gave a String.

Brethren,

Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom of our Foreſathers, we clean the Blood off your Council Seats, that you may ſit with Comfort, and hear what we have to ſay to you. No Doubt but the *French* King, who takes delight in Miſchief, has taken this Opportunity to ſend his Children down to commit theſe Murders, with Expectation of breeding a Difference between you our Brethren and us; but we deſire you will hold faſt by the Chain of Friendſhip ſubſiſting between us, and diſappoint him in his Deſigns.

Gave a Belt.

At a MEETING *in the Court-Houſe in* Lancaſter, Thurſday, May 19, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable Colonel JOHN STANWIX.

The Council. The Committee of the Aſſembly.

The Magiſtrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The ſame *Indians*.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham, a *Mohawk* Sachem, *Thomas King*, an *Oneido* Sachem, } Speakers for the *Indians*.

After reading over the Condolance Speeches made Yeſterday by the *Indians*, on Account of our People that were killed by the Enemy, *Little Abraham*, addreſſing himſelf to the Honourable Sir *William Johnſon*, Baronet, and the Governor, ſpoke as follows.

Brethren,

EACH of you made us a Speech Yeſterday on the ſame Subject, both which Speeches I now propoſe to anſwer at once, and then ſpoke as follows.

Brothers,

Some Years ago, in the *Jerſeys*, one of the Head Men of the *Delawares* had been out a Hunting.—On his Return, he called to ſee a Gentleman, a great Friend of his, one of your People, who he found in his Field: When the Gentleman ſaw him he came to meet him. It was rainy Weather, and the *Delaware* Chief had his Gun under his Arm.—They met at a Fence, and as they reached out their Hands to each other, the *Delaware*'s Gun went off by Accident, and ſhot him dead. He was very much grieved at the Accident, and went to the Houſe, and told the Gentleman's Wife what had happened, and ſaid he was willing to die, and did not chooſe to live after his Friend. She immediately ſent for a Number of the Inhabitants.—When they were gathered, ſome ſaid it was an Accident, and could not be helped; but the greateſt Number were for hanging him, and he was taken by the Sheriff, and carried to *Amboy*, where he was tried, and hanged.—There was another Misfortune that happened.—A Party of *Shawaneſe*, who were going to War againſt their Enemies, in their Way through *Carolina*, called at a Houſe, not ſuſpecting any Harm, as they were amongſt their Friends, a Number of the Inhabitants roſe and took them Priſoners, on Account of ſome Miſchief that was done there about that Time, ſuſpecting them to be the People that had done the Miſchief, and carried them to *Charles-Town*, and put them in Priſon, where the chief Man, called *The Pride*, died.—The Relations of theſe People were much exaſperated againſt you our Brethren, the *Engliſh*, on Account of the ill Treatment you gave their Friends, and have been continually ſpiriting up their Nations to take Revenge.—Brothers, you deſired us to open our Hearts, and inform you of every Thing we knew that might give

Riſe

1757. Riſe to the Quarrel between you and our Nephews and Brothers.—We muſt now inform you, that in former Times our Forefathers conquered the *Delawares*, and put Petticoats on them.—A long Time after that they lived among you our Brothers, but upon ſome Difference between you and them, we thought proper to remove them, giving them Lands to plant and hunt on at *Wyoming* and *Juniata*, on *Saſquehannah*.——But you, covetous of Land, made Plantations there, and ſpoiled their hunting Grounds; they then complained to us, and we looked over thoſe Lands, and found their Complaints to be true. At this Time they carried on a Correſpondence with the *French*, by which Means the *French* became acquainted with all the Cauſes of Complaint they had againſt you; and as your People were daily encreaſing their Settlements, by this Means you drove them back into the Arms of the *French*, and they took the Advantage of ſpiriting them up againſt you, by telling them; "Children, you ſee, and we have often told you, how the *Engliſh*, your Brethren, would ſerve you; they plant all the Country, and drive you back; ſo that in a little Time you will have no Land: It is not ſo with us; though we build Trading-Houſes on your Land, we do not plant it; we have our Proviſions from over the great Water."—We have opened our Hearts, and told you what Complaints we have heard that they had againſt you; and our Advice to you is, that you ſend for the *Senecas* and them; treat them kindly, and rather give them ſome Part of their Fields back again than differ with them.—It is in your Power to ſettle all the Differences with them if you pleaſe.

Gave two Belts, one for Sir William Johnſon, *and one for the Governor.*

Little Abraham *ſpoke again as follows.*

Brothers,

As to what paſſed between you and *Teedyuſcung* laſt Fall, reſpecting the Purchaſe of Lands, we know nothing of;—they are not here, and if we enquire, we can only hear what you ſay on that Head.—We ſhould have been glad our Nephews the *Delawares*, and Brothers the *Shawaneſe*, had been here at this Time, that we might have heard the Complaints on both Sides; then we ſhould have been able to judge who was in the Fault, and we are determined to ſee Juſtice done to the Party aggrieved.—As they are not here, we can ſay nothing about it; but you yourſelves, between whom the Buſineſs was tranſacted, muſt be the beſt Judges.

Gave a String.

Brothers,

You acquaint us there are certain Perſons empowered by the King to purchaſe Lands here from the *Indians*:—We are unacquainted with that; neither do we know how our Father, the King of *England*, has divided his Provinces.—You ſay, if you have done the *Indians* any Injuſtice, you are willing to make them Satisfaction. We are glad to hear it; and as you have Writings to refreſh your Memories about every Tranſaction that has happened between you and our Nephews and Brothers, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, we recommend it heartily to you to do Juſtice.—We are much concerned to ſee how you are uſed by them and the *French*, every Day having your People killed, and you ſitting with your Heads between your Legs, and receiving the Blow, without reſenting it, as if you could not, or would not, fight to defend yourſelves.

Brother Onas,

We deſire that you may not think of great Expeditions far off.—Uſe your beſt Endeavours to defend your Frontiers, and protect the Lives of your People.—It is better for you to give up ſome Points to them, than to contend, provided they ſhould be in the Wrong, and ſettle all Differences ſubſiſting between you as ſoon as poſſible.

Gave a Belt,

He added, Brother *Onas*, take Pattern by Sir *William Johnſon*; he always keeps large Parties patrolling acroſs the Frontiers where he lives, and you do not hear of any Murders being committed there.—That is the Way to defend yourſelves.—The Enemy is afraid to enter the Settlements there; and if you purſue the ſame Meaſures, they will be afraid to come into your Settlements.

Thomas King *then ſpoke as follows.*

Brethren,

We have conſidered what you ſaid to us, about our requeſting the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* to bring down and deliver up all the *Engliſh* Priſoners they have, agreeable to their Promiſes to Sir *William Johnſon*.—We will do every Thing in our Power that may induce them to do it; but perhaps it will not be in our Power to prevail on them to give them up.—Once more we deſire that you would ſend for the *Senecas* and them, and endeavour to ſettle all thoſe Differences.—It is in your Power to do it. When it is done, you will certainly ſee ſome of your own Fleſh and Blood again.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

Brethren,

1757

It is true, we were preſent when the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* brightened the Chain of Friendſhip with Sir *William Johnſon*, and promiſed to turn the Edge of their Hatchet againſt the *French*.—But you muſt know that laſt Fall, tho' they went out to War with us, they always turned back, and did not perform what they had promiſed; ſo that we cannot account for what they will do now.—But for our Parts, the *Six Nations*, we have been engaged in the War with you, and are always ready, when we ſee an *Engliſh* Flag, to join our Brothers, and to go with them, and ſhare the ſame Fate.

Gave a Belt.

At a MEETING *in the Court-Houſe, at* Lancaſter, Friday, May 20, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *WILLIAM DENNY*, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Honourable Colonel JOHN STANWIX.

The Council. The Committee of the Aſſembly.

The Magiſtrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen,

The ſame *Indians*.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiſer, Eſq; Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham, a *Mohawk* Sachem, } Speakers for the *Indians*.
Thomas King, an *Oneido* Sachem, }

After reading over the Speeches made the Day before, and the Interpreter acquainting the Indians *with what had been doing, the Governor ſpoke as follows.*

Brethren of the Six United Nations,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for the kind and open Manner in which you have informed us of the Cauſes from whence the Diſſatisfaction of our Brethren the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe* firſt aroſe; but, as you have obſerved, they are not preſent, it muſt be deferred until we have the Pleaſure of ſeeing them.——I ſhall only aſſure you that I think your Advice good, and ſhall, with great Satisfaction, conform to it, by ſending for the People you have ſo earneſtly recommended to be ſent for.—I think with you, that our Frontiers ſhould be carefully and ſtrongly guarded; and it ſhall be my particular Care to endeavour to have this done, in which I ſhall take kind any Aſſiſtance you will give me.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

Soon after the preſent Troubles firſt broke out between us and the *French*, ſome of the *Six Nation Indians* requeſted of this Government to build a ſtrong Houſe at *Shamokin*, and a Store-houſe, with *Indian* Goods, and to give an Invitation to *Indians*, as well of the *United Nations* as *Delawares*, to come and live there; I muſt now inform you, that in Compliance with their Requeſt this Government has built a ſtrong Houſe, where Goods will ſoon be ſent, and ſold as cheap as any where on this Continent.—To this Place I have appointed Mr. *Thomas M'Kee* to conduct as many of you as ſhall chuſe to return that Way, and ſhall leave it to you to ſettle as many Families as ſhall incline to live there; promiſing you, that Care ſhall be taken by this Government, that as many as ſtay ſhall be furniſhed with ſuch Neceſſaries as they may want till they can ſupport themſelves.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

I ſhall immediately report the whole that has paſſed at theſe Conferences to Sir *William Johnſon*, who is glad of all Occaſions to ſhew his Attachment to our Friends the *Indians*, and promote His Majeſty's Service.—It is that Gentleman's peculiar Province to treat and finiſh all Treaties with the *Indians*.——Let me add, my Brethren of the *United Nations*, that you ſhall find no Deceit in me, and I ſhall be happy if my Conduct deſerves your Eſteem and Approbation.

Gave a Belt.

1757. *Brethren*,

I have ordered the Preſents provided by the good People of this Province to be carried to the *Indian* Camp early in the Morning; and inform you, that a Part of theſe Preſents is given by thoſe who are the Deſcendents of the Inhabitants that firſt came over to this Country with your old Friend *William Penn*, as a particular Teſtimony of their Regard and Affection for the *Indians*.

I then ſpoke in Behalf of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Sachems and Warriors of the United Nations,

You ſee how the *French*, the Enemies of Mankind, ſet on their Children to murder, in a barbarous Manner, your Brethren that are ſettled on the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Provinces.—Brethren, I muſt now deſire you, in the Name of the Great King of *England*, your Father, and my Maſter, that on your Return to your own Country, you will be active, and not ſuffer any of the *French*, or their Children, to paſs over your Lands to murder your Brethren; and that you will let *Teedyuſcung* and his People know, I expect he will do the ſame.—Tell them it is not, nor will not be, their Intereſt to carry on the War againſt their Brethren the *Engliſh*.—Their Father, the *French* King, makes Fools of them, and will, in the End, make Slaves of them: But you, Brethren, are convinced, that the *Engliſh* have always treated you as their Brethren, and I expect a due Regard and Performance to this Requeſt on your Side.

Gave a Belt.

Little Abraham *made the following Anſwer to the Governor.*

Brother Onas,

We return you our hearty Thanks for accepting of our Advice in ſending for the *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe* and *Senecas*, and we hope, when you meet them, you will be able to ſettle all Differences to your Satisfaction.

Brother Onas,

We likewiſe return you our hearty Thanks for your kind Invitation to us to ſettle at *Genoſſa*, and your Promiſe to ſupply thoſe that will ſtay, or come and ſettle there, with Proviſions and Goods.—We accept of the Invitation, and will take it into Conſideration as we go Home, how many of us will ſtay there, or come back from our Towns to ſettle there; and we return you Thanks for appointing our Brother *Thomas M'Kee* to take Care of us, as he is a Perſon very agreeable to us.

He ſpoke again as follows.

Brother Warraighiyagey,

We have all given Attention to what you have ſaid to us by *Anaquarunda*; and you may depend upon our being on the Active, and doing every Thing in our Power to prevent the *French* or their Children coming to murder our Brethren; and we will recommend it ſtrongly to *Teedyuſcung*, and his People, to do the ſame.—Brother, we muſt deſire you will aſſiſt our Brother *Onas* in ſettling the Differences between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, which will be the only Method to prevent theſe cruel Murders daily committed on our Brethren.

May the 21ſt. The Preſents were delivered to the *Indians* in their own Camp; after which I condoled with them on account of ſome of their People who died of the Small-pox ſince they came here, and gave them a Piece of Stroud to cover the Graves of the Deceaſed, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom of the *Six Nations*.

The ſeveral Chiefs returned their hearty Thanks for our condoling with them, and covering the Graves of their deceaſed Friends, agreeable to the antient Cuſtom uſed by their Forefathers, and expreſſed great Satisfaction with the Treatment they met with in this Government, and returned Thanks for the Preſents they had received.

May 22. I called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the ſeveral Tribes, and I repeated over to them the Meſſages going to be ſent to *Teedyuſcung* by this Government, agreeable to their Requeſt; and at the ſame time I acquainted them, that there was a ſmall Preſent provided by this Government for their Brethren the *Cherokees*, who had come into this Government, and was now waiting in Expectation of its being ſent them, agreeable to their Requeſt.—I then deſired them to give their Opinion about the Meſſage to be ſent to *Teedyuſcung*, and whether it was agreeable to them.

To which they made me the following Anſwer.

Brother,

We have conſidered every Part of your Meſſage to *Teedyuſcung*, and we approve much of it, and think it will be acceptable to our Nephews and Brothers; and we likewiſe approve of

our

our Brother *Onas*'s ſending a Preſent to our Brothers the *Cherokees*.—You, our Brothers the *Engliſh*, took ſome Pains to bring about a Peace between them and us, and we embrace this Opportunity of brightening the Chain of Friendſhip between us in your Preſence.——We have appointed three Men to go with you to ſee them, and hope you will provide for them on the Road. 1757.

Gave a String.

The Speech ſent by the Governor to Teedyuſcung.

Brother Teedyuſcung,

AT the Treaty held at *Eaſton* laſt Fall, you complained unto me that the *Indians* had been defrauded of their Lands.——This you told me was one of the Cauſes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren, the *Delawares* and *Shawaneſe*, from us your Brethren; upon which I told you, if you could make it appear that you had received any Injuſtice or Injuries from this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promiſed to make you Satisfaction.

Brother,

You then informed me, that the People who claimed thoſe Lands, as they did not expect that Affair would come under Conſideration at that Treaty, were not preſent, and had not impowered you to tranſact that Buſineſs for them, and therefore you could not finiſh it at that Time, but that you would come down again in the Spring, and would bring with you as many of thoſe *Indians* as could be got together, in order to a full Settlement of all Differences between us, that a firm and laſting Peace might be eſtabliſhed for ever.

Brother,

As you had thus promiſed to be down in the Spring, we were pleaſed to find a conſiderable Number of your Uncles, the *Six Nations*, were come amongſt us, to be preſent and hear all your Complaints.——They ſtaid a conſiderable Time for that Purpoſe, in Expectation of ſeeing you here; but as ſome Accident may have prevented your coming, your Uncles grew very uneaſy at being detained here ſo long, and deſired me to meet them at *Lancaſter*, whither I went, and opened my Heart to them, giving them a full Account of all that paſſed between us at *Eaſton*, promiſing your Uncles, that I would take Care to ſee you redreſſed, either on account of your Lands, or any other Injuries you may have received from your Brethren of this Province.

Brother,

Your Uncles, the *Six Nations*, at this Treaty, ſhewed a great deal of Kindneſs for you, and would have been extremely pleaſed to have ſeen you here, being reſolved to ſee Juſtice done to you; but as you were not come in, they adviſed us to treat you very tenderly, and to adviſe you to bring with you ſome of your Uncles, the *Senecas*, that we might open our Hearts to one another freely, by which Means all Cauſes of Jealouſies, or Miſunderſtandings between us, might be ſettled and taken away for ever, and that they would join their beſt Endeavours to bring about a firm and laſting Peace between you and your Brethren.

Brother,

I gave your Uncles my hearty Thanks for their good Advice; and told them, that as I highly approved it, as good and ſound Advice, I would act as they had ſo earneſtly deſired me to do, being ſincerely diſpoſed to hear all your Complaints, and to do you Juſtice, as I had formerly promiſed you at *Eaſton*.

Brother,

As I have now informed you of the earneſt Requeſt of your Uncles, the *Six Nations*, and of my own Opinion, which is the ſame with theirs, I do by this Belt of Wampum invite you to come down as ſoon as it will ſuit your Convenience, and leave it to you to bring with you your Uncles, the *Senecas*, or ſuch of them as will be moſt agreeable to you, to open your Hearts to us your Brethren; and if it ſhall appear that you have been defrauded of your Lands, or received any other Injuries from this Province, I do promiſe you ſhall receive Satisfaction.

Brother,

By ſome late Letters received from your Brother *Onas*, in *England*, in Anſwer to my Repreſentation of the late Conferences, and your Complaints at *Eaſton*, he acquaints me he is willing to have the Injuries complained of fully heard and ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.—If you rather chuſe Sir *William Johnſon* ſhould determine theſe unhappy Differences, I moſt warmly recommend it to you to apply to that Gentleman, as he has the Honour to be appointed ſole Agent and Superintendent of *Indian* Affairs in the Northern Diſtrict.

Gave a Belt.

After

1757. After this Speech was delivered to the Meſſengers, the Sachems of the ſeveral Tribes made the following Speech.

Brother,

As we have finiſhed the Buſineſs for this Time, and we deſign to part To-morrow, you muſt be ſenſible that we have a long Journey, and a hilly Country to paſs over, and ſeveral of our old Men very weak, we hope that you will not ſend us from your Frontiers without a Walking-ſtick *.——In anſwer, I acquainted them, that the good People of this Province had provided ſome Cags for them on the Frontiers, which would be given them by the Perſons employed to conduct them through the Settlements.

A true Copy, taken by

CHARLES MOORE, Clerk of Aſſembly.

* Meaning a Cag of Rum.

The REPORT *of* CONRAD WEISER, *the* Indian *Interpreter, of his Journey to* Shamokin *on the Affairs of* Virginia *and* Maryland; *his Mediation for accommodating the Differences between the* Indians *of the* Six Nations *and the ſaid Provinces, delivered to the Governor in Council the* 21ſt *Day of* April, 1743.

THE Ninth of *April*, 1743, I arrived at *Shamokin*, by Order of the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, to acquaint the neighbouring *Indians*, and thoſe on *Wyoming*, that the Governor of *Virginia* was well pleaſed with his Mediation, and was willing to come to an Agreement with the *Six Nations* about the Land his People were ſettled upon, if it was that they contended for, and to make up the Matter of the late unhappy Skirmiſh in an amicable Way. The ſame Day *Shickallemo*, his Son, and *Suchſedowa*, who were ſent to the *Six Nations*, returned from *Onondago*; and the next Day they, in open Council, delivered the following Meſſage, directing their Speech, in Behalf of the *Six Nations*, to the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, according to what was agreed upon by the Council of the ſaid *Indians* in *Onondago*.

Brother Onas,

At this critical Time we received a kind Meſſage from you, the Reſult of the good Friendſhip ſubſiſting between you and us. For ſuch Purpoſes a Road was cleared from our Country to yours, in which, at any Time, *Conrad Weiſer* and *Shickallemo* may travel; we open our Doors with Chearfulneſs to your Meſſengers, and are glad to hear from you.

He laid down two Strings of Wampum.

Brother Onas,

We thank you for the Concern you ſhew for the Misfortune that befel our Warriors in *Virginia*. We take it as a particular Mark of Friendſhip. We aſſure you, that notwithſtanding the unjuſt Treatment our Warriors met with in *Virginia*, we did not allow our Heads to be giddy, nor to reſent it as it deſerved, which might have occaſioned a Violation of Treaties, and the Deſtruction of many.

He laid down four Strings of Wampum.

Brother Onas,

We thank you very kindly for the early Steps you made in calling your old and wiſe Men together to conſult with them. It was a very prudent and good Advice they gave you to become Mediator betwixt us your Brethren, and the *Virginians* your Neighbours. We thank them for ſuch good Advice: And we aſſure you, we will accordingly come to an amicable Accommodation with the Governor of *Virginia*, if he will come to reaſonable Terms. And if a War ſhould break out betwixt us and him, you will be convinced of his being the Author of it: For when in former Times we received a deadly Blow, we never returned it, if it was ever ſo dangerous; we always judged it to be given by diſorderly People, and we uſed always peaceable Means to make it up; but when we received the ſecond Blow, we judged that War was intended againſt us, and then we roſe and knocked down our Enemies with one Blow, and we are ſtill able to do the ſame, but we leave now our Caſe to you. We have ordered our Warriors, with the ſtrongeſt Words, to ſit down, and not revenge themſelves: Therefore, Brother *Onas*, go on with Courage in your Mediation; we aſſure you we will not violate or do any Thing contrary to your Mediation. We deſire you, and the old

and

and wiſe Men of *Pennſylvania*, not to believe any Thing to the contrary, let it come from whom it will, till you receive Meſſages from us: We will do the ſame on our Side. In Confirmation of what we ſay, we lay down this Belt of Wampum before you. 1757.

Then the Speech was directed to the Governor of Maryland.

Brother, the Governor of Maryland,

You have invited us to come to your Town; and you offered to treat with us concerning the Meſſages we ſent to you by our Brother the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, and to eſtabliſh good Friendſhip with us: We are very glad you did ſo; and we thank you for your kind Invitation.

Brother,

We have a great deal of Buſineſs and Things of Moment under our Deliberation, and it will take us the beſt of the Day §, before we can finiſh them: We therefore deſire you will ſet your Heart at Eaſe, and think on nothing but what is good. We will come and treat with you at *Canataquanny*, on *Saſquehannah*, To-morrow Morning †, ſince you live ſo near the Sea, and at ſuch a great Diſtance from us. We accept kindly of your Invitation; our Brother, the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, recommended your Meſſage to us, which he would not have done, if he had not been ſatisfied your Intention was good: We therefore promiſe you, by theſe Strings of Wampum, to come and treat with you at the aforeſaid Place.

§ *That is, this Summer.*

† *That is, next Spring.*

The Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum.

Then the Speaker directed his Speech to the Governor of Pennſylvania *again, and ſaid*;

Brother Onas,

The *Dutchman* on *Scohooniady (Juniata)* claims a Right to the Land, merely becauſe he gave a Little Victuals to our Warriors, who ſtand very often in Need of it. This String of Wampum ſerves (the Speaker then took two Strings of Wampum in his Hands) to take the *Dutchman* by the Arm, and throw him over the big Mountains within your Borders. WE HAVE GIVEN THE RIVER SCOHOONIADY (JUNIATA) FOR A HUNTING-PLACE TO OUR COUSINS THE DELAWARE INDIANS, AND OUR BRETHREN THE SHAWANESE; and we ourſelves hunt there ſometimes. We therefore deſire you will immediately, by Force, remove all thoſe that live on the ſaid River of *Scohooniady*.

Here he laid down two Strings of Wampum.

Brother, the Governor of Pennſylvania,

I live upon this River of *Ohio* harmleſs like a little Child: I can do nothing; I am but weak; and I do not ſo much as intend Miſchief. I have nothing to ſay, and do therefore ſend theſe Strings of Wampum to *Catchcawatſiky*, the Chief Man, again; he will anſwer your Meſſage, as he is the older, and greater, Man.

Then Sachſidora *took up the four Strings of Wampum, and ſpoke in Behalf of* Catchcawatſiky, *as follows.*

Brother, the Governor of Pennſylvania,

The Place where I live, and the neighbouring Country, has been overſhadowed of late by a very dark Cloud. I looked with a pitiful Eye upon the poor Women and Children, and then looked upon the Ground all along for Sorrow, in a miſerable Condition, becauſe of the poor Women and Children. In all that dark Time, a Meſſage from you found the Way to *Shamokin*; and when it was delivered to us, the dark Cloud was diſperſed, and the Sun immediately began to ſhine; and I could ſee at a great Diſtance, and ſaw your Good-will and kind Love to the *Indians* and the white People: I thank you, therefore, Brother *Onas*, for your kind Meſſage; I am now able to comfort the poor Women and Children.

Here the Speaker laid down four Strings of Wampum.

Then the Speaker took up two Strings of Wampum, and directed his Diſcourſe to the Delaware Indians, *the* Shawaneſe, *and to* Onas.

Couſins the Delawares,

We are informed that you can talk a little *Engliſh*, by which you have heard many Things amongſt the white People; and you frequently bring Lies amongſt the *Indians*; and you have very little Knowledge and Regard for Treaties of Friendſhip; you give your Tongue too much Liberty. This String of Wampum ſerves to tie your Tongue, and to forewarn you from Lies.

Brethren, the Shawaneſe,

You believe too many Lies, and are too forward in Action. You ſhall not pretend to revenge our People that have been killed in *Virginia*: We are the Chief of all the *Indians*; let

1757. your Ears and Eyes be open towards us; and order your Warriors to ſtay at Home as we did ours.

Brother Onas,

Your Back Inhabitants are People given to Lies, and raiſing of falſe Stories; ſtop up their Mouths; you can do it with one Word; let no falſe Stories be told; it is dangerours to the Chain of Friendſhip.

The Strings of Wampum were delivered to the Delawares.

After the Speaker had finiſhed, an handſome *Indian* Dinner was given to all that were preſent by *Shickallemo*'s People.

After Dinner I delivered my Meſſage to them, and preſented the Company with two Rolls of Tobacco, about three Pound each Roll, to ſmoak whilſt they were in Company together, to talk about the good News they had heard that Day, according to the Cuſtom of the *Indians*.

Shickallemo told me, by Way of Diſcourſe, that they (the Council of *Onondago*) had ſent Strings of Wampum by him to all the *Indians* upon the River *Saſquehannah*, to tell them to uſe their Endeavours to ſtop all their Warriors, and not permit them to go to fight with the People of *Virginia*; and to acquaint them of what was agreed upon in *Onondago*, which was accepted of in every Town.——I enquired what Buſineſs of Moment the *Six Nations* had under Deliberation that prevented their coming down to treat with the Governor of *Maryland*. *Shickallemo* aſked whether I could not gueſs at it. I told him no. Then he ſaid, How ſhould they come down with a Hatchet ſtruck in their Head? The Governor of *Virginia* muſt waſh off the Blood firſt, and take the Hatchet out of their Head, and dreſs the Wound (according to Cuſtom, he that ſtruck firſt muſt do it) and the Council of the *Six Nations* will ſpeak to him, and be reconciled to him, and bury that Affair in the Ground, that it never may be ſeen nor heard of any more ſo long as the World ſtands.——But if the *Virginians* would not come to do that, he *(Shickallemo)* believed there would be a War; but I might aſſure the Governor of *Pennſylvania*, the Warriors would not come then within the inhabited Part of *Pennſylvania*, but direct their Courſe directly to *Virginia*, over the *Big Iſland*, in the North-Weſt Branch of *Saſquehannah*.

have been taken some notice of them they, at the next meeting, which makes them displeased. Gave them of two Hogs.

Sir William answered

Brethren Virginia

I have heard all your Sachems have said, & when we have my Interpreter come up here we may be in five or 6 days.

Fort Johnson 1. March 1755

In the afternoon Old Aquiolla chief Sachem of Onida arrived on Sir Wm's Invitation & came to spend the remainder of his Days here.

About the same time Brant Steven [illegible]

2d Do

Sir William dispatched William Pickup with [illegible] & Interpreter to the Onondagas at their Desire, as Sir William could hardly be understood, it was what they desire & the Messengers then return'd with them in order to inform them thoroughly of every thing said. How we are to understand each other clearly.

Sir William Johnson Bart. &c. &c. &c. Superintendant &c. &c. &c. &c. Affairs of the Indians. Their Way of Expressing in the Northern

Dialect.

Dabriel Godfroy Esqr.

Appoint William Printup of the Mohawks Country in the County of Albany to act as an assistant Collector at the ensuing Meeting to be held at Harris's Ferry between Oswego & Onondaga and the Commissioners Instructions relative thereunto

Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson this 1st day of March 1757

Wm Johnson

You are hereby directed to pay unto William Printup the Sum of Ten pounds

Fort Johnson 1 March 1757

Wm Johnson

Sir

I have been this long time plagued to get the Indians away as soon as possible after the Council & Treaty held here, however I have at last sent them away for an hundred & fifty Leagues & hope they may come time enough to the meeting as I think their presence will be of great service there. They are to bring their Cousins the Delawares along with them.

I must let you know they are resolved to fight all in their Power to have that unhappy difference made up in as impartial a manner as they can. They expect what Presents you may think reasonable & Genl Abercrombie will be given them, this no doubt will be properly considered by him & when once the Management of that affair according to their Desire is settled they may return & with pleasure remember their visit to

Genl Abercrombie

146

[illegible] I am sorry to see by the
[illegible] that Signals [illegible] are
[illegible] they intended made on my sending an
[illegible] Expedition with them last May, should not have
[illegible] and [illegible] I cannot [illegible] my
[illegible] Instructions to [illegible] great Surprise
[illegible] when [illegible] I am [illegible] with them
[illegible] and when [illegible] will [illegible]
[illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be
[illegible] than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

and bring him early in the Morning should they see them marching this way.

2 March. The Mohocks came hereon Sir Williams Call & Captain and told him they would send of their Young men on the Scout for seven or nine days, but that they would set off early Morning this Week. Then for their reading & came him Back thanks for this, & Gave them Provisions & Liquor

3d. Die

These Chief Warriors & Women arrived here from Canada & Brought Names — they came into the Council Room where Sir Wm bid them welcome gave them Cyder & Rum & Liquor, then told them that as he had received Business & Could not get ready for them as soon as he judged they might be Exhausted after their Journey & would Hear them at this Day in the Morning & would be ready to hear what they had to say. They returned thanks & said it would be very agreeable to them to rest this Day & would be ready to deliver what they had to say in the Morning.

The 4th Day in the Morning Cayenquiragoe & Canadagon the Tribe of the Bear very early in the Morning & Desired to Speak with Sir Wm at which time the Two of the Tribe of the Wolf were appointed to attend the Meeting to be held at Nicholas Cherry and that they would have all ready Sooner only for the Business

in the

... ing to their Castle to perform the ceremony of Con-
... clusion with the Governor Abraham.

He said he would willingly have offered by way of
... ing Servitude he might be supplied with Cloth
... & Goods & Provisions & Ammunition & Arms - He
... further added that he would keep away
... his Neighbours & Friends & Tributaries
... the Spaniards & the Militia & all parts in Obedience
... to carry the Treaty into Execution.

Sir William told him he was glad that he were
... pleased & assured him of Protection & Friendship
... by Land & Sea & to have Supplies & Provisions &
... Trade & Commerce as before.

... he then offered to Ransom Fort
... Nassau & the Town enough to Contain the Inhabi-
... tants & the Troops now there in Garrison & remain-
... ing Part of the Island for 10,000 Pieces of Eight
... in Silver Money of the Last Spanish Coin & Mar-
... tin would find for that Sum, when there was Occasion
... & if that they might be Ransomed from
... any other Pyrates & Sea Rovers & Indians & shall
... & shall never Command them to do Mischief & make
... Examples of them & be more faithful than ever

... Sir Wm gave him Assurance of Protection
... & Favour & his Request & Desire & Offer with Some
... Money & Ammunition & Arms

... Then Captain Martin & John Thornton & Stephen
... Chambers & their Men from Florida where
... they were received by the Governor & then came
... the Captains & Men from the East

... e

upon any of the Sachems, then proceeding you will not read what he said we give him a Passport gave a String.

Brother We have not much to say at present, as we have soon lately sent you agreeable Brother Capt. Butler what they was, Morning, we have enquired he can hardly acquainted you with. Brother I we are sensible of our Women & who are very particular to you for Peace, where: with to buy them Cow, they are not to be that any where Geese, we must all agree to give it what them we realy want, for Christenings, Weddings, Drams, Burials &c. I hope you will take pity of us & grant our requests & with you send the Women have to Wabash. a: cient planting time of the season Summer Provisions &c. ——

Then which Sir William made them the following Answer.

Brethren & Friends & Cousins!

I am glad to find it was not disagreeable to your council that the Cayuga Young Man should go to the Southward without my Express: Leave. I must now tell you again, that you are to go to the Southward on business far different from my knowledge with, your Cousins Cayugas the first, and will not receive pleasure or

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I am surprised at your receiving Tender at this time from our common Enemy. When you can have what Quantity you want from me, only for applying for it. The French boast of their having equal Unity of Tender, but what they have is obtained chiefly what they stole from us at Quebec. I am sure you will not accept any more from them any thing else & will give me leave your Brethren and Friends of you while you can stand as much as you want from any who have had any for being the Occasion of America in another Things that they have.

I understand he have had many Ins & Outs from the Enemy at this Season attacking the part of the Country as soon as the Weather would admit. Begin you my Belt Friend, raise a good corps of your young Men ready & organize & discipline in order to bring into the Field Intelligence of the Enemy Motions & Strength when come out & in any part of the Country. I also desire you will not go far from Home to hunt, & if you meet with Enemy there may be a Call for your Corps often to protect your own Country as well as to join us. I would not advise you to put so much on the fair Promises & Speeches of the French to your Delegates, for we know by woeful Experience there is no trusting to their Professions. I therefore caution you to be alert, & keep a good look out. Please to remember me

(Out)

Bill thro the Indian Nations

Read

Ordered that Mr Blanchard do bring in the Bill for the Relief of Soldiers in the Illinois Regiment for the several Services by them performed in the late War.

Sad. die

The Onondaga Indian Interpreter with a Onondaga Indian & Women arrived here - they and their Company always their Purpose came to this Town, but they come now as that was the only thing they could think of to get Cloathing for themselves & Children. William Johnson they would be married, before they made application and could not be married they could not be married

Mr Blanchard brought in the Bill for the Onondaga Indians by the Name of Indians which was read the Interpreter Report to Congress that they were what Sort of Cloathing they Desired.

Ordered that the Secretary do pay the Interpreter Eighty Dollars for his Services

Ordered that the Secretary do pay the Onondaga Indians Eighty Dollars for their

might not have time. In returning this Message the Onondagas acquainted four of their People to carry the Belt they were on their way from Canada having at a Place called Canadunk four days Journey from Onondaga. He says the Senecas were expelled with the Cayouges in Two or three days, and that he thought Capt. Thomas Butler of Montour whom he met by the way would be there as soon as they.

He says he often heard the Young Men of this Nation blame the Sachems for their Backwardness & say it was their fault that Sir W.m was now angry with them and they acknowledged very justly & that they were ashamed of their Behaviour, adding that had the Sachems apply'd to them or even acquainted them to what pass their Affairs were come they would have gone long ago, and then would mark their Love. He says there are 20 Cheaskey coming with the Belt to the Onondaga Nation, in order to know what part the six Nations intend to act as they are resolved to follow their Example. He likewise says that the Delawares & Shawanese told the Onondagas that the Senecas had sent 7 Cayouga's with Belts to the Officers of all their Garrisons to acquaint them that the Indians in their Interest, that the English had taken a dayly great advantage of their keeping the Forts & commanded all the Indians to leave their Guard for the English were determined to destroy

him

them. He said he had one thing more to tell
Williamson & Tagnaneon by this time had begged
he would not disclose him. He says that the
Germans & Burnaby paid money to the French
Gov.r Capt Hall Ryan & Williamson & an Indian named
Tawiskara by which they set him free. The
Prisoners they labour under the ill treatment
they receive from the English, meaning the
Troops who past & repassed that way as well as
from those posted there, that as they looked
upon themselves to be in a manner as well as the
Six Nations they were determined to revenge
them & therefore begged the Protection of the
French. The French Gov.r Niverville said
to tell the Six Nations Deputys that if
the Germans were sincere he would be a friend
& them as the Six Nations but that he could
not depend upon them until he had given them
a Summons their good Intentions by another
Letter whereby he also desired they would let
him know their Number & the names of
their Chiefs. The Shawanese Indians spoke
to the Delaways about it who declared they
knew nothing of any such thing. They then
desired the Delaways to go to Burnaby & talk
with the Germans about it & desire they
would send a Letter to that Subject, and
let them know it would be a good Opportunity
to write now as there is the French Governor
& Chiefs present accordingly to the Germans Chiefs

and

and first spoke to Tawistharie a Mohawk who said he knew nothing of it, but desired them to go to Harbemar which they did & also said he knew nothing of any such thing then the Onondaga returned & told the rest what they had done, upon which they all were in a rage & he desired until Sawichie the Cayuga who had said the letter to Canada returned, then they would find out who had sent said letter by their other Instructions.

After this Sir William spoke to an Indian about this letter how the Governor said he knew nothing of it but had heard that Quigon Mohawk had wrote a letter by Sawichie to Canada.

Fort Johnson 5 March 1757. —

(illegible) Indian named Konondagon Mohawk Sir William gave him a Belt to present to (illegible) the Mohawk Regiment acquainting him of the Engagement made by the five Nations Indians against Crown Point & desired he would engage them to it accordingly. That he would encourage the Indians & the Indians to engage in his Regiment.

Sir William promised him to read the letter concerning John the Oneida Indian who was in Albany Jail & Sir Charles Hardy Gov.r of New York before & send it to Albany that Affair or grant their Request. As Capt. Brooks was complained to him to be Ill Usage he did before, that there could be nothing done in that Affair by the Gov.r until he settled upon that matter to Albany after that then he would

spread among the Oneidas by an Indian who came from the German Flatts, that all Trade between the English & the Six Nations was prohibited & that there was no Powder to be had, this they had from a German at Burnets field, wch. gave them great Uneasiness; And an Indian named Jemmy & Tachanihunti both Oneidas said, That it seemed now what the Govr. of Philadelphia had told them was true, to wit, that if Sir William Johnson got the whole Mannagment of Indian Affairs, he might for a Year or two take care of them but afterwards would not regard them — but this Report was soon contradicted by several Indians who had been at Sir Williams House about that time & since, who found & saw there was no prohibition of selling Goods at Albany & Schenectady nor scarcity of Powder as reported.

JOHN BUTLER
STEPHEN SCHUYLER.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

[*Fort Johnson, March 4–9, 1757*]

Fort Johnson 4 March 1757.

At a Meeting of several Oneidas & Tuscarores

Arent Stephens Interpr.

Conochquiesa a Chief Onieda Sachem spoke as follows holding a String of Wampum in his hand.

Brother Warraghyjagey.

We have been condoling the Death of our great Brother Abraham of Connojohery according to our Custom & as we were so near our Fire place here, we would not return without seeing you. We have understood that one of the Tuscarores

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 4.

who had been here with you this Winter, in the presence of several Oniedas &c. told you that he was to go to the Tuscarore Nation his Friends to the Southward. We assure you it was never agreed upon by any of the Sachems, therefore desire you will not mind what he said nor give him a Pasport.

gave a String.

Brother

We have not much to say at Present as we have constantly sent you & gave our Brother Capt. Butler what News was Stirring, wch. we suppose he constantly accquainted you with. Brother here are several of our Women &c. who are very poor & come to you for Rum, wherewith to buy them Corn, Shoes &c. as it is not to be had any where else now, we must all apply to you for what Rum we realy want, for Christenings, Weddings, Dreams, Burials &c. & hope you will take Pity of us & grant our Requests. A Smith is much wanted at our Castel to mend the Womens Hoes & Hatchets, against planting time & the Warriors Arms for Hunting or War. —

Upon which Sir William made them the following Answer.

Bretheren of Oneida & Tuscarora.

I am glad to find it was not a Resolution of your Council that the Tuscarore Young Man should go to the Southward without my Approbation. I must now tell you again, that none of you go to the Southward or elsewhere far distant without my knowledge & Passport, for two Reasons; The first is, it will not be safe for you at this time. The other is, I may have some Errand to send by you or Buisness to transmit there, therefore by this String of Wampum I repeat my Desire that I be always advised & accquainted on those Occasions

gave a String Wampum.

Bretheren of Oneida & Tuscarore.

I have received from Capt. Butler, who has been among your Nations for some time past, what news you gave him, for which & your kind Treatment of him & his Party, I am obliged to You

I hope you will continue the same to him or any others I may send among you.

Your poor Women I shall take Care of & give them some Rum as they say it is the only ready way they have of getting Corn & Provisions from those who have plenty, but I expect they will not make any other use of it.

As to sending a Smith to Your Nation, I would readily do it were it not for the usage some of our People received from the French Indians lately in the Senecas Country without any Notice taken of it by them. When I am assured that I may with safety send up a Smith to the several Nations, I shall not be wanting as My Master hath enabled me to supply you not only with Smiths but with every thing necessary for you to carry on the War with us against the French, wch. when I find you are thoroughly inclined to, you shall not want.

Bretheren of Oneida

I am surprized at your receiving Powder at this time from our Common Enemy. When you can have what Quantity you want from me, only for Applying for it. The French boast of their having a great plenty of Powder, but what they have is I beleive cheifly what they stole from us at Oswego. I now desire you will not accept of any more from them, or any thing else as it will give me & all your Bretheren a bad Opinion of you, while you are offered as much as you want from us who have I dare say ten times the Quantity of Amunition & other things that they have.

Bretheren

As I have had many acc^{ts}. this Winter of the Designs of the French attacking this part of the Country as soon as the Weather would admit. I desire you by this Belt of Wampum, to send some of your Young Men towards Swegachie & Cadaraqui in order to bring me early Intelligence of the Enemys Motions should they come this way or to any other part of the Country. I also desire you will not go far from Home to hunt, as it is uncertain how soon there may be a call for your Young

Men to protect your own Castles as well as to join us. I would not advise you to rest so secure on the fair Promises & Speeches of the French to your Delegates, for you know by woeful Experience, there is no trusting to their Professions. I therefore conjure you to be alert & keep a good look out—you are to forward this Belt thro the Six Nations.

a Belt.

Gave them 6 Blanketts for the Women, Paint for the Warriors, Eight Kegs of Rum for the several Families & to the Sachems in Cash 30 Dollars.—

Eod. Die

An Onondaga Indian & his Wife with a Cayouge Man & 5 Women arrived here — They said their Corn was almost eat, therefore came to their Brother for Rum to purchase some Corn as that was the only thing they could buy it for, also begged some Cloathing for themselves & Children. Sir William promised they should have it provided they made good use of it, and Cloaths also if they would promise to act as Friends wch they declared they always would — Ordered them 6 Kegs of Rum & 8 Blanketts —

At night Sir William took the Onondaga (called by the English Corn Milk) into his room with the Interpreter & desired he would let him know what News he heard among the Nations. On which he said, that before he left his Castle there was a Message come from the Senecas & Cayouge, desiring the Onondagas would prepare for the Meeting proposed last Fall when at Sir Williams House, and that they, the Senecas & Cayouges were to consider & come to a Resolution now, that the Affair might be thoroughly settled at this Meeting, while they had leisure — that in the Spring they might not have time. On receiving this Message the Onondagas dispatched four of their People to hurry the Sachems who were on their way from Canada, hunting at a Place called Canadunte four days Journey from Onondaga. He says the Senecas were expected with the Cayouges in two or three days, and that he thought Capt.

Thomas Butler & Montour whom he met by the Way would be there as soon as they.

He says he often heard the Young Men of his Nation blame the Sachems for their backwardness & say it was their faults that Sir W^m^. was now angry with them, and they acknowledged very justly & that they were ashamed of their Behaviour, adding that had the Sachems left it to them or even desired them to exert themselves, they would have done it long ago, & let them smoak their Pipes. He says there are 20 Cherokees coming with the Senecas to the Onondaga Meeting, in order to know what part the Six Nations intend to act as they are resolved to follow their Example. He further says that the Sweegachie Indians told the Onondagas that the French had sent 7 Cagnawagas with Letters to the officers of all their Garrisons to accquaint them & all the Indians in their Interest, that the English had taken & destroyed a great Settlement of theirs beyond the great Lake & warned all the Indians to be on their Guard for the English were detirmined to destroy them.[1]

Fort Johnson 5 March 1757 —

Captain Jacob of Stockbridge returned from Connojohary — Sir William gave him a Letter he had wrote to Colonel Fitch[2] of the New York Regiment, accquainting him of the Complaints made by the New England Indians against Capt. Smith & desired he would enquire into it and if injured that he would see Justice done to the Indians as they belonged to his Regiment.

Sir William promised him to send the Letter concerning John the River Indian who was in Albany Jail to Sir Charles Hardy Govr. of New York whose Province it is to settle that matter or grant their Request. As to Capt. Jacobs' own Complaint Sir W^m^. told him as he did before, that there could be nothing

[1] The remainder of Corn-Milk's information is printed in *The Papers of Sir William Johnson*, 2:679–80.

[2] Colonel Thomas Fitch.

done in it before Mr. Appy[1] the Secry. who settled his Acct. came to Albany & that then he would look into it & speak to Lord Loudoun about it. upon wch. he said he would rest contented — so parted giving him a Keg of Rum on his Journey.—

Fort Johnson 8 March 1757.—

This Evening Six Mohocks who had been out four Days Scouting to the Northward, returned without discovering any thing. The next Morning they went to their Castle, Sir Wm. sent a Message by them desiring there would another party go out immediately on the same Service.

The 9 March 1757.

A Conoy Chief from Otsiningo arrived here, whom Sir William used very kind & gave him a handsome Present, as it was the first time he had been this way — He said that the Delawares of Tyaogo were now easy, but that those of Ohio he thought would still be troublesome — The Nanticokes & his Nation were in a State of Ease & Peace having no thoughts of entering into the War as yet niether have they been asked to engage by the Six Nations.

11 March

Sir William sent a String of Wampum by the above Indian to his Nation & to the Nanticokes, advising them to beware of the Artifices of the French & not be deluded by them as the Delawares their Neighbours were but stand by their Bretheren the English whom they would find their best Friends & most able to protect & support them which they might already see by the miserable Condition, those of the Delawares & Shawanese are in who joined the French being in a naked & starving Condition — Sir William concluded that he should be glad to see as many of their People here in the Spring as could conveniently come.

Gave a String

[1] John Appy, secretary of General Abercromby and General Amherst.

He returned many thanks for the Present made him & the Cloathing sent to his Wife & Family & assured Sr. Wm. he would faithfully deliver his words to the Nanticokes & his Nation on his Return & doubted not it would be very pleasing to them to hear him. he further added that he beleived the Canoys, would as well as the Nanticooks accept Sr. Wm's. Invitation & see him in the Spring. As for himself he was detirmined to come as soon as the Weather & Roads were good.

Ordered him Provisions &c.

Mr. Montours Wife was Interpreter.

FROM THOMAS BUTLER

Copy[1]

Extract from Captain Thomas Butler's Letter to Sir William Johnson bearing date from *Onondage 10 March 1757.*

"The 8 Inst we came to this Place but the Indians wuld not meet till the 9th. when they informed us, Two of their People who had been in Canada were come home & the rest expected in a few days — I can learn no news these Two have brought — but they wait till they all come before they will say anything. We were told at Oneida & Tuscarora, that they believed the French would Attack the Mohock River, but your place in particular this Spring — that the Swegachie Indians who past there the other day said it would be so but desired you might not know it. We were likewise informed that some French were assembled about 30 Miles to the Eastward of Oswego but the Indians here say it was nothing more than one Frenchman who came that length with the Swegachie Indians but was not able to go further for want of Provisions & kept an Indian with him to get him eatables till the rest came back. As all the Nations will be sent for to this great Meeting hope some of the cleverest of the Mohocks will be at it, as yet there is no guessing what the result of this Council will be.

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

Pennsylvania. 1757.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday the 5th. March 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell	Benjamin Shoemaker	Esquires
William Logan	Richard Peters	
Benjamin Chew	John Mifflin	
Thomas Cadwalader		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter of the Second Instant, received last Night by Express, from Lord Loudoun was read in these Words.

New York March 2d. 1757.

Sir

As I have received his Majesty's Orders, to make Preparations, for vigorous and offensive Operations, in the ensuing critical and important Campaign;

This obliges me to recommend it to you, to lay an Embargo, on the Port or Ports of your Government, least I should not be able, to carry that Plan to the Extent, that the Importance of it requires.

As you must be sensible, of the Necessity of Secrecy, in Operations of this Nature, I cannot doubt, that you will excuse, my not laying the Plan before you.

This Measure, I see necessary to recommend to Virginia, and all the Governments Northward of it, that His Majesty's Service may not be disappointed of a Supply, of such Ships or Vessels, as may be necessary for carrying this important Service into Execution, so essential to the well being of His Majesty's Colonies.

From the present Situation of Affairs, and the advanced Season, there has not been Time, to concert this Measure with the different Governments: but I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that in Consequence of this Recommendation, an Embargo has this Day taken Place, in the Port and Ports of this Province; and I can have no Doubt, from your Zeal, that in Support of the common Cause, your Province will follow so good an Example.

I must therefore desire, you will send me, by the Return of the Express, an Account of the Ships and Vessels in your Ports, and their Tonnage, fit for transporting Troops; that I may give you the earliest Notice, of what Part of them, will be necessary to take into His Majesty's Service.

And I must further desire, that this may not be made publick, till the Embargo is actually laid on. I am with great Regard

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Loudoun

The Honble. William Denny Esqr.

The Governor informed the Council, that, on Receit of this Letter, he sent for the Collector, and detained him, till he issued an Order, under the Great Seal, on him, and the Collectors of Newcastle and Lewes, not to suffer any Ships or Vessels, to be cleared out of their Offices, to any Port whatever; and now proposed it to the Council, to communicate the said Letter to the Assembly, and to send a Message to them, to prepare such a Bill for a general Embargo, as might enable his Lordship to carry into Execution, the important Measures he has in view for His Majesty's Service, and the Defence of his American Colonies. The Council thinking this necessary, the Letter together with a Message was sent to the Assembly; and the House was desired to return the Letter to the Governor early in the Afternoon.

The

Pennsylvania. 1757.

The Message from the Assembly of the 18th: February together with the Report of the Committee of Assembly, delivered to the Governor, in Answer to his of the 11th: of February, were read. It was the unanimous Opinion of the Council, that this Supplemental Bill, for granting to His Majesty the additional Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, should be detained till Lord Loudoun's Arrival, as something might be expected to be said by him on the Subject, which might extricate the Governor and Assembly, out of the Difficulties attending the passing such a Bill.

The Bill, Entituled, An Act to regulate the Quartering Soldiers more equal on the Publick Houses in this Province, was again considered with the Assembly's last Message thereupon; and the Council being divided in their Opinion, whether the principal Amendment, made to the Bill by the Governor, should be adhered to, or given up, it was postponed to a further Time.

The Bill to prevent the Exportation of Provisions, naval or warlike Stores, to the French &c., with the Assembly's Reasons for confining the Embargo to America, was considered and referred to a further Time; and recommended to the Governor to confer with Lord Loudoun thereupon.

A Letter from Mr. Weiser of the 10th: February was read, communicating a Conversation which he had with Tittamy and Pumpshire, on what was said at the last Treaty by Teedyuscung, on the Causes of the present Indian War, which was likewise read and ordered to be entered.

Memorandum taken at Fort Allen, November the 20th: 1756.

As I came along this morning from Nicholas Oblinger's, Joseph Tittamy kept me Company, for the most Part, and sometimes John Pumpshire; we began to discourse about this present Indian War; I asked them several Questions, and so did they me; among other Things, I told them, that, for my Part, I did not understand Deedjashon clearly, in his Speech about the Cause of the War; now and then he blamed the English in general; then the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and then the Indians for being too credulous and foolish to believe the French. Sometimes said the French's Success, Wealth and Power prevailed upon you all, and so on.

Joseph Tittamy told me, that every thing was agreed upon in the Indian Counsel what should have been said; that their King Deedjashon had every Thing in his Heart what to say before he came to Easton, and there his Memory was refreshed, but being too often overcome with strong Liquor, he spoke confused; the nothing that was wrong or false in itself, only not in such Order as he ought to have done; and one Passage he never mentioned at all, which drawned the Delaware Indians Heart from the English and their Indian Allies.

Query. What is that? Answer. Deedjashon should have given an Account of the Differences that have arose sometime ago between the Delaware: Minisink Indians and the Mingos, and should have told the Governor of Pennsylvania how the latter have cheated the former out of a great deal of Land on the River Delaware, and sold it to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania; That the Mingos had abused the Delawares some Years before greatly in Philadelphia, as if the Delaware and Minisink Indians were their Dogs; and that Canasatego, then Speaker among the Mingos, ordered them away from their own Land, and said he would give them Lands on Sasquehannah River, and instantly ordered them to settle there, which the Delaware and some of the Minisink Indians did, in order to prevent Mischief: That then Canasatego sold that Land to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania; They, the Delaware and Minisink Indians made no Reply against it

it, thinking themselves safe enough on Sasquehannah; but about three Years ago, a Company of New England Men, came down Sasquehannah, and took openly Draughts of all the good Spots of Land, and perhaps of all. When the Indians asked why they did so? They boldly answered, that so many hundred Families from New England would come and settle there. This is our Land says the Indians settled on it. No, answers the Others, the Land is none of yours; it belongs to the Mingos, you are only their Tenants, Slaves, Dogs (as it sounds in an Indian Ear) That thereupon the Delawares sent a large Body of their People, as their Deputation, to the Mohawks Country, to protest against the New England People, or any other while, to settle there, and to complain of the Mohawks Proceeding, and to tell them plainly, if they, the Mohawks, would not prevent the New England People from settling on Sasquehannah, they, the Delawares, would go over to Ohio to the French, in hopes to receive better Usage from them. That the Mohawks then denied every thing, and said the New England People stole there, and had no Leave of them for any Lands on Sasquehannah, and never would sell them any; and that neither the New England People, nor any white should ever settle there: That the Deputation went home again, and they, the Delaware and Minisink Indians, being so far satisfied, but that they soon were informed by some of the Mingos themselves, that that Land had actually been sold to the New England People, and that the Mohawks had received large Considerations for them, and that the Mohawks had deceived the Deputies of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, who were about buying it, and the Mingos all had promised the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, that they should have the Preference, if ever it should be sold; Query, what did your People say then? Answer, they were terrible angry, and suspected that they would be cut off: and by that Alarm, arisen perhaps by ill designing People, our Indians gathered at Diahoga, to see what would be the Consequence; either they would join the French, or maintain their Lands; but that a great many went over to the French from Time to Time, and came back with Messages till the War broke out.

I said, I wished, that this Story had been told at the Treaty. Answer, Deedjoshon was afraid of the Mingo Indians that were there, least they might misrepresent the Story when they came home. The Mingo Indians, (said Tittamy again) have from the Beginning cheated our Nation, and got our Forefathers to call them Uncles, by Deceit and Art, and at last said they conquered our Forefathers. Query, Why, is it not so? Answer, No, the Mingos stood in Need of our Forefathers Assistance, and got some of their cunning Men, to come down to our Forefathers, with the News, that a certain Nation from the West, was preparing to come and cut our Forefathers off, and some others came, of the same sort, as Deputies, with Howling and Lamentation Songs over our Death (who were to be killed) and so our Forefathers entered into a League with them, and rather fought their Battles, than the Mohawks should have fought ours.

Both these Indians were desirous, or rather insisted upon, that I should use my Endeavour with the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, to lay out a large Tract of Land on Sasquehannah, and secure it so to their Posterity, that none of them could sell, and nobody buy, it; That the Delawares would, for the most part, if not all, come and live on it, and be reconciled to the People and Government of Pennsylvania forever. I promised to do it. Deedjoshon told me much the same Story as before mentioned, before we parted, with very little Difference, and desired the same of me, as to obtaining Lands for them.

The Council called for the List of the present Justices of the County of Philadelphia, which was read; and sundry Persons mentioned as proper to be added to the present Justices; but the Time not permitting them to consider this Matter fully, it was agreed, that the new Commission should not issue, till after the Court, which sits next Week.

It

Pennsylvania. 1757.

It was agreed to take into Consideration at the next Council, proper Persons to be added to the present Commission for the County of Bucks.

Instructions were given to Mr. Chew, to draw up a Reply to the Assembly's Answer to the Governor's Message refusing his Assent to the Bill for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to His Majesty's Use, and particularly to the Report of the Committee of the Assembly referred to therein.

Memorandum. On Tuesday the 8th Instant Two Members of Assembly ..... waited on the Governor with a Bill, Intituled, An Act for regulating the Hire of ..... Carriages to be employed in His Majesty's Service within the inhabited Parts of this ..... Province, for his Assent; his Honour said, he would take the same into immediate Consideration.

On Saturday the 12th, a Bill, Entituled, An Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade &c. was presented to the Governor by Two Members for his Concurrence.

At a Council held at Philadelphia. Monday the 14th. March 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Esquire
Lynford Lardner, Esquire
John Mifflin, Esquire
Richard Peters, Esquire
Benjamin Chew, Esquire

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson of the Sixteenth of February, with a Copy of his Instructions to George Croghan, respecting the ensuing Treaty with the Indians, which were yesterday delivered by Mr. Croghan to the Governor, were read, and ordered to be entered.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to Governor Denny.

Sir

I have the Honour of your Favour of the 6th of December last, with a Copy of the Two Conferences held at Easton, and am well pleased with the strong Profession of Friendship made by Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief. I sincerely wish we may be able to remove the Cause of those Indians Discontent, and effectually bring them back to his Majesty's Interest.

Sensible of the Importance of this Affair, I charged Mr. Croghan, upon his going into your Province, to sound the Disposition of those Indians who still live in the Province, and by all means to spirit them up to continue their Friendship, and join his Majesty's Arms here, or any where else they may be wanted next Spring; and above all, to enquire into the Cause of the cruel Behaviour of the Shawonese and Delawares to their Brethren the English. — I am extremely glad to find, that Mr. Croghan's Opinion given to you was unanimously approved of; and that there is a general Disposition in the different Branches of the Legislature, to bring this unhappy Affair to a peaceable Issue. The Meeting now proposed will be a favourable Opportunity for that Purpose, and therefore, by this Conveyance, I send proper Instructions to Mr. Croghan how to act upon this Occasion, and have given him particular Directions to apply to Lord Loudoun for his Advice, and Approbation, who, I presume, will be in your Province by that Time; or if not there, then to the Commander in Chief for the Time being. I observe what you say relative to the Complaints of the Delaware Chief, concerning their Lands, and I am

ing Letter to Major Parsons, who laid the same before the Governor, it was ordered to be entered:

"FORT ALLEN, February, 18th, 1757.

"Honour'd Sir:

"This Morning, arrived an Indian here from Diahogo, and Seven Women and Three Children, are to come in to-morrow, next Day; his Name is Zaccheus; he informs me that King Teedyuscung hath sent him with the following Orders, that the same might be shewn to his Honour the Governor. King Teedyuscung intends to come in with a great Number of Indians the next Month to Easton, to hold a Treaty there, and desires that the Governor may be ready at that Time, to meet him at Easton. The Indian informs me, that the Three Messengers, Joseph Peppy, Lewis Montour, and Nathaniel, arrived well at Diahogo, and went from thence to the Mohock's Country with several others; and as soon as they shall come back to Diahogo, King Teedyuscung will be ready to march from thence to come down.

"Honour'd Sir, I am your very humble Servant,

"JACOB ORNDT.

"Major PARSONS."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Saturday the 5th March, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Benjamin Shoemaker,	Esquires.
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	
Thomas Cadwalader,		

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter of the Second Instant, received last Night by Express from Lord Loudoun, was read in these words:

"NEW YORK, March 2d, 1757.

"Sir:

"As I have received his Majesty's Orders to make Preparations for vigorous and offensive Operations in the ensuing critical and important Campaign, This obliges me to recommend it to you, to lay an Embargo on the Port or Ports of your Government, least I should not be able to carry that Plan to the Extent that the Importance of it requires.

"As you must be sensible of the Necessity of Secrecy in Operations of this Nature, I cannot doubt, that you will excuse my not laying the Plan before you.

"This Measure I see necessary to recommend to Virginia, and all the Governments Northward of it, that His Majesty's Service may not be disappointed of a Supply of such Ships or Vessels, as may be necessary for carrying this important Service into Execution, so essential to the well being of His Majesty's Colonies.

"From the present Situation of Affairs and the advanced Season, there has not been Time to concert this Measure with the different Governments; but I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you that in Consequence of this Recommendation an Embargo has this Day taken Place in the Port and Ports of this Province, and I can have no Doubt from your Zeal that in Support of the Common Cause your Province will follow so good an Example.

"I must, therefore, desire you will send me by the Return of the Express an Account of the Ships and Vessels in your Ports, and their Tonnage, fit for transporting Troops, that I may give you the earliest notice of what part of them will be necessary to take into His Majesty's Service.

"And I must further desire that this may not be made publick till the Embargo is actually laid on. I am, with great regard,

"Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

"LOUDOUN.

"The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esq."

The Governor informed the Council that on Receipt of this Letter he sent for the Collector and detained him till he issued an Order under the Great Seal on him and the Collectors of Newcastle and Lewes not to suffer any Ships or Vessels to be cleared out of their Offices to any Port whatever; and now proposed it to the Council to communicate the said Letter to the Assembly, and to send a Message to them to prepare such a Bill for a general Embargo, as might enable his Lordship to carry into Execution the important Measures he has in view for His Majesty's Service and the Defence of his American Colonies. The Council thinking this necessary the Letter together with a Message was sent to the Assembly, and the House was desired to return the Letter to the Governor early in the afternoon.

The Message from the Assembly of the 18th February together with the Report of the Committee of Assembly delivered to the Governor in Answer to his of the 11th of February were read. It was the unanimous Opinion of the Council that this Supplemental Bill for granting to His Majesty the additional Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds should be detained till Lord Loudoun's arrival, as something might be expected to be said by him on the

Subject which might extricate the Governor and Assembly out of the Difficulties attending the passing Such a Bill.

The Bill, Entituled "An Act to render the Quartering Soldiers more equal on the Publick Houses in this Province," was again considered with the Assembly's last Message thereupon; and the Council being divided in their Opinion, whether the principal Amendment made to the Bill by the Governor should be adhered to or given up, it was postponed to a further Time.

The Bill to prevent the Exportation of Provisions, naval or warlike Stores, to the French, &c^a^ with the Assembly's Reasons for confining the Embargo to America, was considered and referred to a further Time; and recommended to the Governor to confer with Lord Loudoun thereupon.

A Letter from Mr. Weiser, of the 10th February, was read, communicating a Conversation which he had with Tittamy and Pumpshire on what was said at the last Treaty by Teedyuscung, on the Causes of the present Indian War, which was likewise read and Ordered to be entered.

"*Memorandum taken at Fort Allen, November the* 20*th*, 1756.

"As I came along this morning from Nicholas Oblinger's, Joseph Tittamy kept me company for the most Part, and sometimes John Pumpshire. We began to discourse about this present Indian War. I asked them several Questions, and so did they me. Among other Things, I told them that, for my Part, I did not understand Deedjoskon clearly in his Speech about the Cause of the War; now and then he blamed the English in general; then the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and then the Indians for being too credulous and foolish to believe the French. Sometimes said the French's Success, Wealth and Power prevailed upon you all, and so on.

"Joseph Tittamy told me that every thing was agreed upon in the Indian Counsel what should have been said; that their King Deedjoskon had every Thing in his Heart what to say before he came to Easton, and there his Memory was refreshed; but being too often overcome with strong Liquor, he spoke confused, tho' nothing that was wrong or false in itself, only not in such Order as he ought to have done; and one Passage he never mentioned at all, which drawed the Delaware Indians' Heart from the English and their Indian Allies.

"Query, 'What is that?' Answer, 'Deedjoskon should have given an account of the Differences that have arose some time ago between the Delaware Minissing Indians and the Mingos, and should have told the Governor of Pennsylvania how the latter have cheated the former out of a Great deal of Land on the River Delaware, and Sold it to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. That the Mingos had abused the Delawares, some year's before,

greatly in Philadelphia, as if the Delaware and Minisink Indians were their Dogs; and that Canasatego, then Speaker among the Mingos, ordered them away from their own Land, and said he would give them Lands on Sasquehannah River, and instantly ordered them to Settle there, which the Delaware and Some of the Minisink Indians did, in order to prevent Mischief. That then Canasatego sold that Land to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. They, the Delaware and Minisink Indians, made no Reply against it, thinking themselves safe enough on Sasquehannah; but about three years ago, a Company of New England Men came down Sasquehannah and took openly Draughts of all the good Spots of Land, and perhaps of all. When the Indians asked Why they did so? They boldly answered that so many hundred Families from New England would come and Settle there. 'This is our Land' says the Indians Settled on it. 'No,' answers the Others, 'the Land is none of yours, it belongs to the Mingos, you are only their Tenants, Slaves, Dogs,' (as it sounds in an Indian Ear). That thereupon the Delawares sent a large Body of their People, as their Deputation to the Mohawk's country, to protest against the New England People, or any other white, to settle there, and to complain of the Mohawks' Proceeding, and to tell them plain, if they, the Mohawks, would not prevent the New England People from Settling on Sasquehannah, they, the Delawares, would go over to Ohio to the French, in hopes to receive better usage from them. That the Mohawks then denied everything, and Said the New England People Stole there, and had no Leave of them for any Lands on Sasquehannah, and never would sell them any; and that neither the New England People nor any white should ever settle there. That the Deputation went home again, and they, the Delaware and Minisink Indians, being so far Satisfied, but that they Soon were informed by some of the Mingos themselves, that that Land had actually been sold to the New England People, and that the Mohawks had received large Considerations for them, and that the Mohawks had deceived the Deputies of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania who were about buying it, and the Mingos all had promised the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania that they should have the Preference, if ever it should be sold.' Query, 'What did your People Say then?' Answer, 'they were terrible angry, and Suspected that they would be cut off; and by that alarm, arisen perhaps by ill designing People, our Indians gathered at Diahogo, to see what would be the Consequence; either they would join the French, or maintain their Lands; but that a great many went over to the French from Time to Time, and came back with Messages till the War broke out.'

"I said I wished that this Story had been told at the Treaty. Answer, 'Deedjoskon was afraid of the Mingo Indians that were there, least they might misrepresent the Story when they came home. The Mingo Indians (said Tittamy again) have from the Beginning cheated our Nation and got our Forefathers to call them

Uncles by Deceit and art, and at last said they conquered our Forefathers.' Query, 'Why, is it not so?' Answer, 'no; the Mingos stood in need of our Forefathers' Assistance, and got some of their cunning Men to come down to our Forefathers with the news that a certain nation from the West was preparing to come and cut our Forefathers off, and some others came of the same sort as Deputies, with Howling and Lamentation Songs over our Death (who were to be killed), and so our Forefathers entered into a League with them, and rather fought their Battles than the Mohawks should have fought ours.'

"Both these Indians were desirous, or rather insisted upon, that I should use my Endeavours with the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, to lay out a large Tract of Land on Sasquehannah, and secure it so to their Posterity that none of them could sell and nobody buy it; That the Delawares would, for the most part, if not all, come and live on it, and be reconciled to the People and Government of Pennsylvania for ever. I promised to do it: Deedjoskon told me much the same Story as before mentioned before we parted, with very little Difference, and desired the same of me, as to obtaining Lands for them."

The Council called for the List of the present Justices of the County of Philadelphia, which was read, and sundry Persons mentioned as proper to be added to the present Justices; but the Time not permitting them to consider this Matter fully, it was agreed that the new Commission should not issue till after the Court, which sits next week.

It was agreed to take into Consideration at the next Council, proper Persons to be added to the present Commission for the County of Bucks.

Instructions were given to Mr. Chew to draw up a Reply to the Assembly's Answer to the Governor's Message, refusing his Assent to the Bill for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to His Majesty's Use, and particularly to the Report of the Committee of the Assembly referred therein.

MEMORANDUM.

On Tuesday, the 8th Instant, Two Members of Assembly waited on the Governor with a Bill, entituled "An Act for regulating the Hire of Carriages to be employed in His Majesty's Service within the inhabited Parts of this Province," for his Assent; his Honour said he would take the same into immediate Consideration.

On Saturday the 12th a Bill Entituled "An Act for preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade," &c. was presented to the Governor by Two Members for his Concurrence.

8 Mar. 1757.

Matters prepared by Mr. Pares, to be wrote by the Penns's Proprietaries, to Mr. Peters, relating to the Treaty with Sir Wm. Johnson & the Indians.

1. To acquaint him with the Directions given by the Publick Instructions sent herewith for his Government with regard to the Dispatch, with which, in his Way, says the Indians have agreed, & agreeable to the Walk; tho' it was not thought proper to acquaint them or even to mention, that Walk, in express Terms, in that Publick Instruction; And as Mr. Peters seems to be fully apprized of all Circumstances relating to that Walk, the fair Procedure thereon, & to observe him to keep himself, & his Fellow Commissioners very fully aware before they set out to the Treaty, & to carry down, with them, all the Papers, & all necessary Proofs, to clear up the fairness of that Transaction.

2. As this Enquiry to be carried on, in consequence of the Com^rs private Application to Sir Wm. Johnson; so, to let the Applications for this Enquiry, be made, from time to time, by the Com^rs, to Sir Wm. Johnson; And if the Indians of themselves, or other Tribes, shall not publish of an Indian Enquiry, then, send the Applications to Sir Wm. Johnson, at such time & in such manner as he shall think may be convenient; And transmit Signed Copies of all the Applications to him, or his Deputy, & of all his Answers; & also all the Proceedings, & Result of the Enquiry, when made; And, if he also will sign such Proceedings & Result, he shall as well like it.

3. As the Com^rs are instructed & authorized to act in this Affair, & may have a Commission from the Governor, but have, in themselves, the Power of transacting, so it may be convenient, to keep the Indian Enquiry, & also Publick, what is to be, & the whole Transaction of Applications, & Orders thereto, quite & together, that no Indian Applications may not have an opportunity of furnishing the Indians with Matters of their own Suggestions; And, you will be very careful by them on the Subject of the Enquiry, that the Indians may not be perverted by false Suggestions, to be instilled into them

8 Mar. 1757.

Draft of Proposals what the Proprietary should write to Mr. Peters about the Indians Complaints.

4. In a manner that is to God's dread not to like, the Quakers finding here a large, distinct body, of their own, to hir Treaty with them at Easton, seemed. Indeed we are surprised that it was omitted; all Treatys with neighbouring Nations, ere, & ought to be, carried on, solely, by the Governour & States in Treaty with each other; & the people of their Governments have by right no share, or power, whatever, to intermeddle therein, or called at, to Same, & tho' usually being merely a Part of the Act of Government; And the Treaty then had, as much omitted the Governour of the province, in particular, & all his Predecessors in their parts, in general, that we could have wish'd the Dept at their assuming Power, or at least them back again to their Honour, & not suffered such a precipitation, & unwarrantable behaviour, the illiteracy, or Circumstances, of the Indians, may have made it equal, convenient, for the Governour of the Province, to take a proper direction, & preside at the Treaty, (such only as the Governour thought proper & fitting) but that his sho. be so carried so far, that persons, of their own body, sho. presume to go up to Treaty, & not only so, but to go up as seperate Body of Power, distinct from the Governour & the Indians, & in what was never known before, assuming to themselves a Sovereign, Independent Authority, void of all Dependance, & Subjection of, & opposite to, all rule of Government. If any thing could be said, in aggravation hereof, it is their doing this, at a time when his Majt. his Dominions, by reason of this Dependance, are brought proper to be invaded & Confederacy, (this Province having treating with Indians, & to confirm that we, & single for interests) And we greatly hope, that on any future occasion, Power will look thereon of itself, & discharge their assuming Power, & take out the Hands, as they are, of his Majt. loyal Subjects.

O. E. 1757. March 8. 1757

Mr Pairs Observations on the draft of the Pensilvania Proprietarys Instructions to Mess.rs Peters & Wright to treat with Sr Wm Johnson & the Indians.

page 5. a little above the middle. We, who are chronicly desirous that the Rectitude of all our Proceedings with the Indians should appear, in the most public light, & that no Surprise of any contrary measures, or ourpart, should ever exist; did, instantly, acquaint the Lords Comm.rs for Trade & Plantations with this new proteice, & made it our earnest request to them (who, at that time, had not had any Aud.t thereof, save what we communicated to them) desiring that they would &c.

page 6. Add; or rather, some Addition to it, more officially, in case you shall receive any particular Information of the person or persons, who first began with the Indians, upon making this most groundless Complaint.

page 8.va Instead of 2.d paragraph, wch begins, Moreover you &c. Add, It has been said as a bad Cause, that is founded in falsehood, & as Untruths are endless, & the persons, who make use of them, cannot be expected to take shame to themselves, & leave off such proceedings, but rather, to prevaricate, & plead like pregnant Lyers, by other new Inventions, so, in case, at this Enquiry into the Behaviour of the Indians, should be stirred up & suggested to them, any other Complaint or Grievance, whatsoever, that may have induced them to take part in the present War, You are, instantly & officially, to enter into the strict Enquiry & examine into it, & clear it up, that we may not lye under any Umbrage of having aided in any thing, unjustly, or even unkindly, towards the Indians, To wch end you will be careful to carry up all Indian Treaties, Conferences, Messages & Ans.rs that have passed between us & the Indians: You will, by this means, not avoid the trouble & delay of any subsequent Enquiry, & at once free us from the various imputations with wch we have endeavoured to lay us open & liable to it.

8. Mar. 1757

Dr.

Mr. Parry's Observations on Some Instrs to M.r Peter Baker.

Extract from Captain Thomas Butler's
Letter to Sir William Johnson dated
Date from Onondaga 10th March 1756.—

"The 8th we came to this Place but
the Indians could not meet till the 9th when
they intended as Two of their People who had been
in Canada were come home who left expected in
a few days — Indians do not know that Two have
brought but they will not till they all come
before they will say any thing. We were
told at Oneida & Tuscarora that they believed
the French would attack the Mohawk River,
but were Ignorant in particular their Design — that
the Five Nations Indians who keeps Letters the other
day said it would be so but desired you might
not know it. We were likewise informed that
some Frenchmen were assembled about 30 Miles
to the Eastward of Oswego — but the Indians here
as yet was doubting more than one Frenchman
who came that Day with the Five nations
Indians but was not able to go further for want
of Provisions — kept an Indian with him to get
him catable till the rest came back. As
to the Nations will do next for to this great Matter
I hope some of the Leaders of the Mohocks will
be with us next Week & no question what the
result of this Council will be.

A Young Indian for this Castle named
Farageago with five others are gone to the Southward

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practising, & rebel against the Laws of Nature
& Mankind."—

Extract from Mr Butler's Letter
from Onondaga dated 11. Decem.

"The old Sachem or Monagawgoga
told me he has been some considerable time
from home that time the Messengers
the Onondagas sent to the English fort
at Detroit did their errand to them,
& Invited all the Head & Sachems that composed
Body of French & Indians were defeated soon in
the Spring to pay a Visit to the Onondagas
River in order to make a Agreement or Covenant
our part, the Messengers come told them their Errand
and they knew nothing of it. In the Lake side
to the Eastward of Niagara he met the Delaware
Indians who had been at Detroit & Miami
from whence they came & on their way
meeting against the English. He told me there
were but few French at Detroit & Niagara
again — & seven out near what the Body
Purchased to live upon. Some they neighbours
have taken the advantage (Both to take
& Sell) already. Niagara reasonably are & the
Indians that time, that were the Governor
Indians will not be easy with for that they
do not like the white People to Settle
immediately, but that every Season a new
Warrior Opinion ought to be heard.—

Endorsed
Extract
Letter

From Vincent Mathews

March the 12th 1757

The Evening after I Left Your House Mr Dubois's [torn] brought to my House a Letter from my Brother Abeel Dated the 8th Instant [torn] writ much to me the Youngman being one of the pauls [Paltz] people & in a Hurry [torn] letter from his Son Garret Abeel from Albany & after Reeding Desires me [torn]: the use of the paragraph to these parts are as followeth [torn] Thursday Evening Last Cozen John Abeel Came home again he went [torn] and from there he Sent his Negro with Som Indians to the Senecas country [torn] got Halfway he would Goe no further but Came back again. Cozen then [torn] Negro and went him Self when he Came there the Indians wear all Glad to See him. he Stayed [torn] Days Left his Negro there and Came away again: Stayed five or Six Days In Onundago and then Came Down here again. he Intends to Goe up to fetch his Goods as Soon as the Rivers and Lakes are open: While he was in Onundago There Came Nine french Indians with a present of Gunpowder to the Onida Indians These Indians have Renewed a Treaty with the five 5 Nations and have promised that the Mohaucks River shall Remain Unmollested and that the Traders shall have Libertie to Trade as far as Onida Lake—These Indians Say that the French had an Armie of 5000 French and Indians Last fall at Crown point and that they Intended to have attacked fort Wm Henry and wear Realy on there March with a Body of Men when they fell in with a Company of our Raingers who fought them Some Time Killed Six Indians and wear then Oblidge to Surrender (This was the Cumpany of 45 Men whereof one a Fishkill or Pochkeepp man was Capt) they wear out on a Scout in the fall & where Surprized and all taken prisoners or Killed Except four. the Indians Say that when the French found that Some had Escaped & that they wear

Like to be Disscovered they Return back again. Cozen John Says that the Indians wear all preparing to Goe out a Hunting of Human flesh and that he Imagins that they Intend to Make the Back parts of New York New Jersey and penselvania the place of their Intended Hunts. it would be Verry Good if the people wear warnd to be upon their Gaurd. You Can Writ to Onkill Mathews; The Indians have Incoragement to fetch prisoners now they are paid for Doing of itt by us. Cozen John has Seen a Young woman and a Boy amongst Our Indians and he Says there is Severall More amongst them). The above is a Trew Coppy which I have taken out of Cozen Garret Abeels Letter to his father. by this You See how we are Disstroyed by those Indians who are Called our friend Indians for they Cum Down on our frontiers and Murder us and what Ever they pleas to Spare from sacrifiseing in the Flaims we must b[u]y from them, to this pass is our poor province Brought and these Frontiers have no assistance from the province. You See the french have now Set Bounds in the five Nations how far our Traders Shall Goe & no further: I Cannot but Think that if proper applycation wear made to Govern^{r} Hardy we Should have Some Assistance In these parts on our Frontiers, which if you think will be proper I Humbly Request You will be So Verry Good as to put it forward & Direct us how to behave. I shall Indeavour that the Minnisink people have Notice to be on there Gard

Mr Abeel has a Letter from Mr Markham by a Sarvant of Mr Randolph who is Cum to New York. he writs they are all well but that the Wen Groes out again on My Daughters face. the Sarvant Says Mr Randolph is Gon for England and has put his affears under Mr Markhams Care and allows him 60 pounds Sterling a Year. my Spouse Joynes me in a Harty Respects to Mrs Colden & the Young Ladys, from Kind S^{r}

Your Most Oblidged Hum^{le} Se^{t}

Vin^{t} Mathews

Pennsylvania. 1757.

It was agreed to take into Consideration at the next Council, proper Persons to be added to the present Commission for the County of Bucks.

Instructions were given to Mr. Chew, to draw up a Reply to the Assembly's Answer to the Governor's Message refusing his Assent to the Bill for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds to His Majesty's Use, and particularly to the Report of the Committee of the Assembly referred to therein.

Memorandum. On Tuesday the 8th Instant Two Members of Assembly ..... waited on the Governor with a Bill, Intituled, An Act for regulating the Hire of .... Carriages to be employed in His Majesty's Service within the inhabited Parts of this .... Province, for his Assent; his Honour said he would take the same into immediate Consideration.

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At a Council held at Philadelphia. Monday the 14th. March 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson of the Sixteenth of February, with a Copy of his Instructions to George Croghan, respecting the ensuing Treaty with the Indians, which were yesterday delivered by Mr. Croghan to the Governor, were read, and ordered to be entered.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to Governor Denny.

Sir

I have the Honour of your Favour of the 6th of December last, with a Copy of the Two Conferences held at Easton, and am well pleased with the strong Profession of Friendship made by Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief. I sincerely wish we may be able to remove the Cause of those Indians Discontent, and effectually bring them back to his Majesty's Interest.

Sensible of the Importance of this Affair, I charged Mr. Croghan, upon his going into your Province, to sound the Disposition of those Indians who still live in the Province; and by all means to spirit them up to continue their Friendship, and join his Majesty's Arms here, or any where else they may be wanted next Spring; and above all, to enquire into the Cause of the cruel Behaviour of the Shawonese and Delawares to their Brethren the English. I am extremely glad to find, that Mr. Croghan's Opinion given to you was unanimously approved of; and that there is a general Disposition in the different Branches of the Legislature, to bring this unhappy Affair to a peaceable Issue. The Meeting now proposed will be a favourable Opportunity for that Purpose, and therefore, by this Conveyance, I send proper Instructions to Mr. Croghan how to act upon this Occasion, and have given him particular Directions to apply to Lord Loudoun for his Advice, and Approbation, who, I presume, will be in your Province by that Time; or if not there, then to the Commander in Chief for the Time being. I observe what you say relative to the Complaints of the Delaware Chief, concerning their Lands, and I am quite clear, that a particular Attention should be paid to them, and, if made good, that

an

an immediate Satisfaction should be made, as the only likely Means to effect an intire Reconciliation.

I shall sollicit the Six Nations, in the strongest Terms, to use their Influence with the Delawares and Shawonese, for the immediate Restoration of the Prisoners (still in their Power) to their Families.

That nothing may be wanting to make the intended Meeting as useful as may be to the Purposes proposed, I have sent Notice thereof to the Six Nations, and desired some of their Chiefs would be present; but fear their remote Situation, and the Severity of the Season will not permit their Attendance so soon. I have sent the Half King, some Senecas, and Mohawks of both Castles, to be present, and give all the Assistance they can possibly, which they promise to do.

As I have nothing more at Heart than the bringing this unhappy Affair, to a favourable Issue, I shall very readily join with you, Sir, in any Measures which may be conducive to that End. I am

Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
W.m Johnson

Fort Johnson
February 16.th 1757.

Instructions to George Croghan Esquire.

You are (at the intended Meeting to be held at Harris's Ferry, or elsewhere near Month) in the strongest Terms to remind the Shawonese and Delawares of the ... solemn Promises they made to the Delegates of the Six Nations, whom I sent to meet them at Oswiningo last Spring, and confirmed by the Delawares and Shawonese King, in behalf of their People, in the most solemn Manner, last July at my House, in the Presence of their Uncles, the Six Nations, which was, that they would lay down their Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English, and deliver up, all the English Prisoners, which were in their Power. This they again repeated and ratified at a subsequent Meeting with ... Governor Denny at Easton in November last. All which I have sent proper Officers to acquaint their Uncles the Six Nations ... with, who will, as well as we, expect a due Performance of all they so publickly, repeatedly, and solemnly promised and engaged.

In the next Place, you are, in the best manner you possibly can, to shew them, that it will be their Interest, to live in Friendship with the English, who are best inclined, and not only most able to supply them with the Necessaries of Life, but also to protect them against the Insults or Attempts of any Enemy, as they are the most powerful and wealthy People on the Continent.

You are carefully and attentively to hear what they have to say with respect to the Grievances, mentioned by them at Easton last November, or any others they may have suffered, and, if justly grounded, you are to take the most prudent, speedy and effectual Methods to have them amply redressed, as I am convinced, without that, all we can do, will be to no Purpose.

In case you can accomplish this, you will then, by all means in your Power, and with the Assistance of the Sachems of the Six Nations and Mohawks, whom I send to attend the said Meeting, endeavour to prevail on them to turn the Edge of their Hatchet against the French, the Enemies of Mankind, in Conjunction with their Uncles the Six Nations and us. This and their delivering up all the Prisoners in their Hands, or Power, will be the only convincing Proof they can give us of their Sincerity, and is what we expect from them.

You are to make a Report to his Excellency, the Earl of Loudoun, of every Thing

Pennsylvania. 1757.

Thing done at said Meeting, and in consequence of it; who I suppose will be at Philadelphia at that Time, if not, you will make it to Colonel Stanwix, or the Commander in Chief there agreeable to his Lordship's Directions.

In the Management of this Affair, you are to do all in your Power to promote the Good of His Majesty's Indian Interest in general, without the least Reserve or Partiality.

As many things may occur in the Course of said Meeting, which I cannot ..... possibly foresee, you are to act to the best of your Judgment, and, if practicable, ... obtain Lord Loudoun's Advice and Directions, agreeable to his Lordship's Letter to you.

Lastly, let every thing be carried on in the most candid, equitable and friendly Manner possible, so as to remove and prevent all Jealousy; keep an exact and authentick Copy of all your Proceedings, and either bring or send them to me, as soon as you conveniently can. Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson this 16th Day of February 1757.

W. Johnson.

The Governor communicated a Letter, from Major Burd at Fort Augusta, of the 10th. Instant to Mr. Croghan with Advice of the Arrival of 5 friendly Indians, & of Joseph Peepy and Louis Montours conducting the other Indians who were expected at that Fort in a few days, which was read and sent to the House.

Some Friendly Indians arriving in Town, the Assembly were made acquainted with it and desired to make the proper Provision for them.

The Bills for rendering Quarters more equal and for the Hire of Carriages .... were agreed to and sent to the House, with a Message, that the Governor would pass them when presented to him for that Purpose.

Mr. George Croghan laid before the Governor a Letter from Major Burd of the 18th. Instant, informing him, that Five Indians were come to Shamokin from Diahoga, and that Ninety more would be there the next Day on the Busings of the Government. The Letter was sent to the House, with a verbal Message, desiring them that Direction might be given for their Support.

The Commission of the Peace for the County of Bucks was settled, agreed to, and passed the Seals; and the following Persons were appointed, viz. all the Members of Council, Alexander Graydon, Simon Butler, Ennion Williams, Richard Mitchell, John Abraham De Normandie, Thomas Janney, Richard Walker, John Jamison, William Buckley, John Chapman, John Wilson, Gilbert Hicks, Joseph Hart, and Thomas Yardley Esquires.

The Remarks drawn by Mr. Chew on the Report of a Committee of Assembly on the Governor's Reasons for refusing his Assent to the Hundred Thousand Pounds Bill were read, and, after some few Alterations, approved and ordered to be entered, viz.

It would be endless to take particular Notice of the many Incivilities with which the Assembly hath treated the Governor almost on every Occasion since his Arrival in the Government, only for differing in Opinion with them, and presuming to exercise his own Judgment in Matters of Legislation. The Governor, having refused his Assent to the Money Bill in the most respectful Manner and civil Terms, gave the House his Reasons for rejecting it; in Answer to which, in the Report of their Committee, which they, by approving of, make their own Act, are pleased modestly to tell the Governor "That they "are not the <u>true</u> Reasons, that they are not Reasons but Excuses, and are made only to "save the Proprietary Instruction's the <u>Shame</u> of standing alone; that they regret "the Situation of a Governor, who finds himself under the Necessity of making them, "and pity the Counsellors who must approve them, and in their Message further add, "that if he will not pass the Bill without any Alteration, he may pay the Forces ..... "himself, or disband them"; or, in other Words, suffer this his Majesty's Colony to fall into the Hands of his Enemies; for they will not defend it.

How

How warmly and sincerely the Assembly are disposed to make an effectual Grant to His Majesty at this critical Juncture, and how great a Regard they have for Truth will appear by the following Observations on the Report of their Committee.

1st: They say, the Governor having before refused Two Bills, One for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds, the other for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds, they hoped to avoid all Objections from the Governor, by forming this Bill on the Plan of the Sixty Thousand Pound Act, which, after a solemn Hearing before the Board of Trade, received the Royal Assent.

Obs: The Governor, as soon as he came to the Government, laid before the Assembly, at their own Request, the Proprietary Instruction, enjoining him not to pass..... another Bill on the same Plan with the Sixty Thousand Pounds Act, and then informed them, as he has done repeatedly since, that he could not break thro' that Instruction, and requested the Assembly, in the most pressing Terms, to frame such a Supply Bill as he was at Liberty to give his Assent to. Near Six Months have been suffered to elapse, and the Assembly now, Matters are brought to the last Extremity, have presented a Bill, which, being in many Parts inconsistent with his Instructions, they must know it is not in his Power to pass, which it cannot be supposed they would have done, had they (as they profess) been sincerely disposed to make an effectual Grant to His Majesty.

The Sixty Thousand Pounds Act, it is true, received the Royal Sanction, but the Assembly shew a great Want of Regard to Truth, in asserting, that it had a solemn Hearing before the Board of Trade, where it passed without any Opposition being made to it; of this the Assembly could not be ignorant, being possessed of the Proprietary Instruction, in which they assign Reasons for not opposing it at that Time.

2: In Answer to the Governor's Objection, that the adding large Sums to the Bills of Credit already struck may depreciate the Value of the Currency, the Assembly answer, That by the Bill it is proposed to strike only Forty Five Thousand Pounds, Part of the Hundred Thousand Pounds;

That within the Year the Sum of £41,333-6-8 is provided by Law to be sunk by Funds established for that Purpose.

That the £80,000 emitted on Loans, the 55,000, the 30,000 and the above £45,000 are all to be sunk in the Terms of Four, and at furthest Six Years.

Obs: The Facts here advanced by the Assembly, are most of them false, and calculated only to amuse the ignorant.

By the Bill, but £45,000 is proposed to be struck immediately, but it is agreed that the whole Sum of £100,000 is necessary, and must be expended in the Defence of the Province within the Year. The Province is already in Arrear to the Forces near half of the Sum proposed to be struck by the Bill, so that the whole will be soon expended. By what means then is the Residue of the £100,000 to be obtained? No doubt the Assembly will apply to have that struck also; so that the Bill is in Fact to be considered as a Bill for striking the whole Sum of £100,000, and so great an Addition to the large Quantities of Bills of Credit already emitted must depreciate the Currency, in Proportion to the Time given for sinking it. Tho' Laws are provided to sink £41,333-6-8 within the present Year, it is known by Experience, that several of the Funds established by those Laws are greatly insufficient for that Purpose. This is a Fact the Assembly are well acquainted with; how disingenuous then is it in them to assert Facts contrary to their own Knowledge, and argue from them as

Pennsylvania. 1757.

a true? But this may serve to shew their Temper and Disposition, and the real Principles on which they act. The Advantages arising to the People from the £80,000 let out to them at a low Interest are so many, that it cannot be presumed they will be so blind to their own Interest, as to be willing to part with them, or that they will not desire a new ..... Emission of that Sum, when the Term of its Limitation expires, especially since they know that the Proprietaries in their Instruction to the Governor have directed him to reemit that Sum whenever the Assembly shall request it of him, and yet the Assembly go on a Supposition, that the said Sum of £80,000 will be sunk, and not reemitted by which the Quantity of the Bills of Credit will be greatly reduced. But this is a meer Fallacy, and what they know will not happen.

3d: In Answer to the Objection made by the Governor against that Part of the Bill relating to the Mode of laying the Tax as ambiguous and uncertain; the Assembly ..... answer, that it is the same that has ever been used in the Province; what the Officers are accustomed to and understand, and that the Assessors are on Oath and are honest Men.

Obs.n: The Assembly could not deny, that great Injustice must be done the People in raising a Tax imposed by Officers who were left at large, and had no certain Rule prescribed to them for their Conduct, whether such Tax should be laid on the Yearly Income of Estates only, or on their Capital Value, and from this Uncertainty in the Act, tho' the Assessors are ever so upright and well disposed, it is impossible for them to lay an equal Tax. That many Persons have been injured, and complained loudly too of those Injuries in the Execution of the £60,000 Act is a known Truth, but it seems the People must not be eased of this Oppression, because they have long groaned under it, and the Officers have been accustomed to it, and well understand it. A weighty .... Reason indeed. This is one of the first Instances in a civilized Government, where Use and Custom has been thought a sufficient Sanction to support and authorise Iniquity. The Assembly meanly charge the Governor with passing an Excise Act, which lays an unequal Tax upon the People, and still recommending other Excises; the Truth is, that the Governor, when the Excise Bill was presented to him, and often since represented to the Assembly the Injustice of charging the Excise or Duty on the Retail of Liquors which fell principally on the poorer Sort of People, and recommended it to them to lay the Excise on the whole Consumption, as most equal and equitable; but was ..... answered, that the Bill was on the same Plan with others that had been passed before in the Province, and what they had been used to, and not being able to prevail with them to alter it, he gave his Assent to the Bill as it was; and now the Assembly charge him with passing one unequal Law, and use that as a Reason to induce him to pass one yet more unequal and unjust. The Assembly express their Dislike too, that the real Value of Estates should be enquired into and brought to Light, because it may be ruinous to some who live now in good Credit; but how a Tax can be equally and .... proportionably laid in any Country without knowing the real Value of Estates, it will be difficult to find out.

The Assembly next undertake to prove, that, according to the Mode laid down in the Proprietary Instruction, no more than the Sum of £30,000 could be raised within the Province in one Year. As all their Reasoning on this Head is founded on Conjecture only, and the supposed Value of Estates, it is not to be depended on; The Way to know what is the real Value of Estates, is, to make proper Provision by a Law to enable the Officers to enquire into it; this would soon reduce the Thing to a Certainty; but reasonable as it must appear to be to every impartial Judge, the Assembly will not hearken to it, nor depart a Tittle from any Part of the Bill they have framed, which must pass as it is without Alteration or Amendment; or the Country sink. They will not think of any Ways or Means

such

such as the Governor hath recommended to them, or many others that are used in our Mother Country, and many of the Colonies, to raise Money to supply the present Exigencies, or to make good any Deficiency that may happen under the Bill, as proposed to be amended by the Governor.

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Answers to the Governor's Reasons are too trifling to require any Remarks upon them, and shew in general, the Aversion the Assembly have to any Amendments to their Bills from the Governor, however just and well founded.

5. In their Answer to the Governor's Seventh Reason, they seem to be much concerned, least the yielding to that Objection should involve the Governor in too much Trouble, and engage too much of his Time; But this everyone must see is a meer Pretence, and a feigned Shew of Regard, which they have never discovered for the Governor on any other Occasion. Had not the Governor, for the publick Good and Security, been willing to submit to the Fatigue, he would not have made the Objection.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Wednesday the 16th. March 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, James Hamilton, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires

The Minutes of the preceding Council were read and approved.

The Governor expressed his Satisfaction at seeing a full Council, and informed them, that he had taken an Opportunity of conferring with Lord Loudoun on the Subject of the Money Bill, and, after stating to him the Objections arising to it on Account of the Proprietary Instructions, and the Danger there was of the Provincial Forces mutinying for want of Pay, there being Four or Five Months Pay due to them, and no Money in the Treasury, his Lordship recommended to him to consider, if any, or which, of the Instructions could be given up, and promised, on receiving the Governor's Answer, he would ask the same of the Assembly, and endeavour to reconcile Matters, that there might be no longer Delay in raising the Sums necessary for the Defence of the Country and His Majesty's Service.

The Governor then desired the Council to consider his Lordship's Request, and enable him to draw up a proper Paper, to be presented to my Lord, of what could be given up by him in the present Controversy. The Instructions, Papers and Messages that any way related to the Subject were read, and long Discourse had thereon; and then Heads of the several Matters were agreed upon, and given to Mr. Chew and Mr. Peters to be digested and put into Form against to morrow.

[illegible] to come in may be able speedily and effectually to destroy
[illegible] understand by the Indians that the Governor
[illegible] are ready and willing to meet at the great Council
[illegible] for their Interest as the Six Nations do, but in
[illegible] present Troubles [illegible] and Lay it at Onondaga
[illegible] that some of the Head Men may come to the Gov.
[illegible] Council fire, offering with their Services.

Extract from a Letter of Mr. George Croghan
to Sir William Johnson, from Philadelphia
dated 14 March 1757.

"Inclosed I have Sent you a Copy of some
Extracts from my old Journals relating to Indian
Affairs from the time of Mr. Hamilton's and
a Gov. of this Province till the Defeat of Gen. Braddock.
Such Advice as you may Demand upon any Occasion
will appear upon the Records of Indian Affairs
in the Secretary's Office. I have also sent you
likewise a Copy of the Treaty Gov. Denny held
at this time, that Sir William may be acquainted
with the Imprudent Steps taken by those Gent.

The following is a Copy of the above
mentioned Extracts.

"In November 1748 Mr. Hamilton
arrived in Philadelphia Gov. of Pensilvania.
During the late War with the Indians living on
the Lake & the Branches of Ohio, on this side of the Lake,
were in strict Friendship with the English in the
several Provinces, & took the greatest Care to preserve
the Friendship Subsisting between them & us.
At that time we carried on a considerable Branch
of Trade with those Indians for Skins & Furrs on as
advantageous Terms to them as to us. We sold them
Goods at much better Terms than the French, which

Terms

[illegible] Indians [illegible] to be able to trade with us.

"The Loyalty of those Nations from the Province at that time will obtain the increase of our Trade in those Articles."

In January 1749. Governor Hamilton sent me to Ohio with a Message to the Indians, to publish to them the Division of Lands &c. enquire of the Indians the reason of the March of Mons.r Celeron with 200 French Soldiers through their Country. The Detachment under Mons.r Celeron had past by the Logs Town before I reached it.

After I had delivered my Message to the Indians I enquired what the French Commander said to them — they told me he said he was only come to visit them & see how they were cloathed, for their Father the K. of Canada was determined to take great care of all his Children at & down the Ohio, and desired they would turn away all the English Traders from amongst them, for their Father would not suffer them to have them any more, but would send Traders of his own who would trade with them on reasonable Terms, than the English. —

[illegible] I then asked them if they thought that [illegible] the Intention of the French Commander in [illegible] they answered that [illegible] by the Indians under [illegible] that [illegible] they would see the Traders of Canada with their Packs on their Backs coming [illegible] Villages, with Strouds & Blankets & all other Goods necessary for Indians, much cheaper & better than they had ever been sold by the English. But we will go to the Governor & council & know how we may purchase them from Canada, for our Land.

At

Shawanese Indians visited the Governor and passed
between the Indians and me.

This year the Gov.r purchased a tract of land on
the East of Virginia known by the Proprietors, adjoining
to the Cherokee Indians who complained that the white
People were encroaching on their Lands on the West
side of Virginia known, and desired that the Gov.r might
run them off, as those Lands were the Hunting Ground
of the Virginia Indians. At that time the
Cherokees desired a String of the Governor from the
Governor, desiring their Brother Onas to make the
Governor some Satisfaction for their Settlement of the
Country above mentioned which was accordingly done
and settled amongst the Virginia Indians which
Town had been reserved for Onas and at that time their
Brother Onas had made a Purchase of the Land adjoin-
ing to that Town

In November Court the County of
the Twightwees informed the Governor with a small
Present to renew the Chain of Friendship in Company
with Mr. Montour & Chickasaw — Their Journey was
not Effected by the Hunger from the Gov.r of Virginia
who endeavoured to invite the Twightwee Indians to meet the
Commissioners of Virginia at the Lead Town in
the Spring following, to receive a Present of Goods as
their Brother the King of Great Britain had sent them.

About Eight days at the Twightwee Town dur-
ing the Governor's Absence there came several of
the Chiefs of the Miamis Town & Pinguisha Na-
tion living on the Wabash & requested to have a Meet-
ing at the Chain of Friendship between the English &
the Indians & their Allies, which request Governor Hamilton
readily Complied with & Chain with a Chain of Friendship
the Twightwee Indians Interpreter made them a Present

Agreeably

Sir Wm. Johnson spoke upon [illegible]
ance read to the Governor. That [illegible] Indians
[illegible] assembly [illegible] very much condemned
for their conduct in drawing Provincial Troops on
the Government of the Indians required.

At the time that the Secretary the Provincial
with, spoke with the Deputy of Cumberland County
were ordered to discharge the People settled on the un-
purchased Lands on the East side of Susquehanna
and on their Return to my House, they met a Depu-
tation of the Ohio Indians, who told the Secretary
that they had made a purchase the Govt had
made on the East side of Susquehanna, and they
were entitled to part of the goods paid for that
purchase, but had received money, that they were
sure never to desire the Governor to purchase no
more Lands without first acquainting them, for
that the Lands belonged to them as well as the
Indians agt Canada, and which they believed that
of Hampton, and desired that the Govr might not
that Belt to Onondaga to let them know that the
Six Indians had made such a Compliment.

In April 1751. the Governor sent me
to Ohio with a Present of Goods. The Presents
were made by the Provincial Interpreter William
Some of the Speeches were mostly expressed, that
the King of Pensilvania would build a Fort on the
Ohio, provided the Indians would pay the Wages &c they
[illegible] the Equity of the Demands.

On the Governor perusing the Speech he
thought it too strongly expressed, on which he
ordered me not to make it, but ordered me to
[illegible]

sound the Chiefs of the Indians on that head to know whether it would be agreeable to them or not, which Instruction I joined to the Journal of Mr Hamilton. Since the Half King, Captain Pipe & Capt Thompson, who all told me that the building the Trading House, had been agreed on between them & the Governor, since the time the Detachment of French under the Command of Mons. Villiers had gone down the River Ohio & that they would send a Message by one to their Brother Onas on that Head.

After I had delivered the Present to the Chiefs of the Delawares, the Indians in Council by a Belt of Wampum requested that the Governor of Pensilvania would immediately build a Strong House at the Forks of Ohio: Monongehela, where Fort Duquesne now stands for the Protection of Traders. Soon my return this Government rejected the Proposal I had made & condemned me for making such a Present to the Government alledging it was not the Custom of the Indians. The Provincial Secretary being examined by the House of Representatives said that as I was by my Instructions to treat with the Indians for building a Trading House, tho he could not speak positively, yet further said he was sure, the Six Nations would never agree to have a Trading House built there, and Gov.r Hamilton who had his Instructions precedent to mine to treat the Indians on that head, not the least knowledge of mine or any Instructions, as which Capt.n Pipe will appear on the Records of Indian Affairs.

&c

In June 1752 the Virginia commissioners met the Indians at the town of Logstown on the Ohio, about 18 miles below Fort Pitt, & renewed their request of having a fort built at the forks of the Ohio. This had been the subject of their former request to them, and they replied shortly that the government of Virginia was doing one thing & the government of Pensylvania another, that both governments had required the Indians to unite with them — but to no effect.

In the year 1753. a body of French came to the heads of the Ohio & Monongahela & built a fort on the latter at the head of the navigation called by the French La Boeuf & by us Venango. Early in the spring the same year orders were received from the Governor of Canada to drive off the English who were settled on the Ohio. Accordingly a number of Indians & French came down in canoes & landed at the mouth of Chartiers creek about 15 miles below Fort Pitt, whence they sent a message by a party of Indians to the Commissioners of Virginia which they had done on Virginia land notwithstanding the earnest desire of the Indians, the Governor resolved to send a fort & garrison them with 100 men, believing & seeming to believe that there were no troops

there

there — till the Gov.r of Virginia sent Col. Washington to the Ohio & Wyanoke Camp, where he met the French General who desired he had sent by Virginia.

In Feb.y 1754. Capt. Trent was at the mouth of Redstone Creek, building a Store house for the Ohio Company in order to lodge Stores to be carried from thence to the Mouth of Monongahela by Water, where he received Orders in conjunction with Ensign Gist to build a Fort for that Company. This Creek is about 37 Miles from where Fort Du Quesne now stands. About the 17.th of said Month he received a Commission from the Governor of Virginia with Order to raise a Company of Militia and that he would soon be joined by Col. Washington — At this time the Indians were appointed to meet Mr. Trent at the Mouth of Monongahela in order to receive a Present which he had brought them from Virginia — between this time & that appointed to meet the Indians, he received Advice of three Men & found them with Cloaths, Ammunition & Provisions at his own Expence. At this Place the Indians inspited he should set his Men at work, w.ch he did & finished a Store House, and a large Quantity of Timber, Hewed Boards, made Shingles made. After this being big Business with the Indians, he staid some time in Expectation of Col. Washington's joining him as usual but came that he would be there in a few Days.

As there were no more Men in the Country at this time, there being no Inhabitants in this Country but Indian Traders who were scattered over the Country for many hundred Miles, & no Provisions to be had but Indian Corn to be had, he applied to the Indians who had

had given him hopes to believe they would join him
against the French upon the Ohio, whereupon he pro-
ceeded to the Lick being the place where that
the Virginians been in case they would have
met their men there before that time & joined
him & get the rest of his men & carry out their design.

Agreable to his instructions he went accordingly
his Company, but before he could get back in
being 113 Miles from home to the neighbourhood
of the French came down by Capt. Mc
Cullough with a detachment of the
Virginia troops & attacked the great Meadows
the Fort being with Colonel Washington about 50 Men
joined him notwithstanding the French were
in possession of the Country with six or seven
hundred Men, so great was their regard for the
English at that time.

After the defeat of Col. Washington
the French came to Virginia where they
staid some time when came to my House in
Pennsylvania & immediately received Letters
by this Government. By one of which they
sent Messengers to call down the Head of the
Allegheny & Monongahela to a Meeting at my
House & at the same time they desired they would
send some Persons privately from him to them
when there to consult what was best to be done

The Gov.r sent Mr Weiser the Provincial Interpr.r
& two of the Chief Indians came down & met
him & after their private Conference they sent Couriers
into all Parts. In answer to which there came in
little more than a Week several Nations

Viz.t

himself would come, & I then knew what was to be done. They made their way late in the Fall, but received no answer to set off for their own country. The Government continued to maintain the Indians who came at every stage till the Spring 1755. when General Braddock arrived. They then desired Gov.r Morris to let me know they would not maintain them any longer, at which time Gov.r Morris desired me to take them to Fort Cumberland to meet General Braddock which I did. On my arrival at Fort Cumberland Gen.l Braddock asked me what the views of the Indians were, I told him I did not know, that I brought but 50 men with me of all that were at that time under my command which I had brought there by the direction of Gov.r Morris. He replied, Gov.r Dinwiddie had informed me at Alexandria that he had sent for 400. men would be here before me. I answered I knew nothing of that but that Capt. Thomson the Virginia Ranger-Company in Pay was sent forward by Governor Dinwiddie as an Express, for, who informed the Gen.l that Mr. Gist then in Pay was some time ago for some Skirmishes Indians had with the Ohio Indians, but whether Friendly or Hostile he could not tell. In which the General replied me & Better Could not send for some of the Delaware Messengers to Ohio. I told him I would & which sent a Messenger to Ohio, who returned in Eight days & brought with him the Chiefs of the Delawares. The General held a Conference with the Chiefs in Company with those 50 I had brought with me, & made them a handsome Present, and behaved to them

them as kindly as he possibly could during their stay exclaiming me to let them want for nothing

The Delawares promised in Council to meet Mr. General on the Road as he marched out, with a number of their Warriors. But whether the former Breaches of Faith on the side of the English prevented them or that they choose to see the Event of the Action between Gen.l Braddock & the French I cannot tell but they disappointed the General and did not meet him.

Two days after the Delawares Chief Scarouady & the Mingo at Fort Cumberland, with Gist dos returned from the Shawanese where he had been sent by Gov.r Dinwiddie, but brought no Answer with him.

Upon which the General sent, inquiring for the Wagons with no more Delay than 3 had with me. Upon which Mr. Gist told the General that the Owners of the Waggons that were remain at Fort Cumberland would be very troublesome & that the General intended to take some Horses with him, for it he could not procure Waggons there would be no Stop made on the Waggons neither would the General proceed no further with the Men. Upon which Mr. Gist undertook to try if he could procure Waggons & Horses & return in Time, which he accordingly did.

Extract from Mr. Thomas Gist's Letter dated Town Hunters April 1755.

We have no further Account of the Action

Thirdly that you do not directly or indirectly give our enemies or their Indians any intelligence to our prejudice or which may enable them to do us mischief.

And Lastly. As you have now assured me you are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, we shall expect that you give us without delay, all such intelligence as may be in your power, which any way relates to our welfare.

Bretheren. I give you this Belt of Wampum as a testimony that if you do not keep up to these rules of behaviour, we shall look on the Covenant Chain as absolutely broke between us, and you among the number of those enemies whom His Majesty is now at war with.

Gave a large Belt with the Seal of Office on a piece of parchment tied to it.

They made answer that they would be carefull to comply with the conditions Sir William had now insisted on.

A true copy from the original Records;

examined by me.

(signed) PETER WRAXALL

Secy.

Captain Croghan to Sir William Johnson.

[Plantations General, (B. T.,) XVI., No. 1.]

Philadelphia March 14th 1757.

I received yours of the 17th February by my man and shall take care to follow your directions. Some of the Susquehannah Indians are come into the inhabitants, who say the rest were gethering but could not be down so soon as I expected, from the severity of the winter in those parts, but these Indians inform that my messengers got all safe out, and that the Indians would set of, for the inhabitants, as soon as the weather would permit.

Monecatootha is not yet come. As my Lord Loudon is expected in town to day, I shall wait upon him agreeable to your instructions and then set out for Susquehannah to meet Monecatootha and the other Indians coming with him.

There is a good understanding between the Governour and me, as well as most of the gentlemen of the place, and every one seems fond of an inquiry being made into the Complaints of the Indians; except some of the Proprietary Agents, who dont seem to like it. As to their dislike I take no notice of it, being determined to enter into no dispute with them on that head.

Inclosed you have a copy of some extracts from my old journals relating to Indian Affairs, from the time of Mr Hamilton's arrival as Governour of this Province till the defeat of General Braddock; all which you may depend upon are facts, and will appear upon the Records of Indian Affairs in ye several Governments. I shall give his Lordship likewise a Copy, as the

several Governors are met here at this time, that His Lordship may be acquainted with the imprudent steps taken by those Governments. I am, with the greatest esteem & regard

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To the Honble Sir William Johnson, Bar^t^

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In November 1748 Mr Hamilton arrived in Philadelphia, Governor of Pensylvania. During the late war all the Indian tribes living on the Ohio and the branches thereof, on this side Lake Erie, were in strict friendship with the English in the several Provinces, and took the greatest care to preserve the friendship then subsisting between them and us. At that time we carried on a considerable branch of trade with those Indians for skins and furrs, no less advantagious to them than to us. We sold them goods on much better terms then the French, which drew many Indians over the Lakes to trade with us. The exports of skins and furs from this Province at that time will shew the increase of our trade in them articles.

In August 1749. Governor Hamilton sent me to the Ohio with a message to the Indians, to notifie to them the Cessation of Arms, and to enquire of the Indians the reason of the march of Monsieur Celaroon with two hundred French soldiers through their country (This detachment under Monsieur Celaroon had passed by the Logs Town before I reached it.)

After I had delivered my message to the Indians, I inquired what the French Commander said to them. They told me he said he was only come to visit them, and see how they were cloathed, for their Father the Governor of Canada was determined to take great care of all his children settled on the Ohio, and desired they wou'd turn away all the English traders from amongst them, for their Father would not suffer them to trade there any more, but would send traders of his own, who would trade with them on reasonabler terms than the English.

I then asked them if they really thought that was the intention of the French coming at that time: They answered, yes, they believed the French not only wanted to drive the English traders off, that they might have the trade to themselves; but that they had also a further intention by their burrying iron plates with inscriptions on them in the mouth of every remarkable Creek, which we know is to steal our country from us. But we will go to the Onondago Council and consult them how we may prevent them from defrauding us of our land.

At my return I acquainted the Governor what passed between the Indians and me.

This year the Governor purchased a tract of land on the East of Susquehannah for the Proprietaries, at which time the Indians complained that the White People was encroaching on their lands on the West side of Susquehannah, and desired that the Governor might turn them off, as those lands were the hunting-grounds of the Susquehannah Indians.

At that time the Six Nations delivered a string of Wampum from the Connays, desiring their Brother Onas to make the Connays some satisfaction for their settlement at the Connay Town in Donegal,[1] which they had lately left and settled amongst the Susquehannah Indians which town had been reserved for their use at that time their Brother Onas had made a purchase of the land adjoining to that town.

In November I went to the country of the Twightwees by order of the Governor with a small present to renew the chain of friendship, in company with Mr Montour Interpreter; on our journey we met Mr Gist, a messenger from the Governor of Virginia, who was sent to invite the Ohio Indians to meet the Commissioners of Virginia at the Logs town in the Spring following to receive a present of goods which their father the King of Great Britain had sent them. Whilst I was at the Twigtwee town delivering the present and message, there came several of the Chiefs of the Wawioughtanes and Pianguisha Nations, living on Wabash, and requested to be admitted into the chain of friendship between the English and the Six Nations and their allies; which request I granted & exchang'd deeds of friendship with them, with a view of extending His Majestys Indian interest, and made them a small present. On my return I sent a coppy of my proceedings to the Governor. On his laying it before the House of Assembly, it was rejected and myself condemned for bad conduct in drawing an additionall expence on the Government, and the Indians were neglected.

At the time that the Secretary, the provincial Interpreter, with the Justices of Cumberland County and the Sheriff were ordered to dispossess the people settled on the unpurchased lands on the West side of Susquehannah, and on their return to my house, they met a deputation of the Ohio Indians, who told the Secretary that they had heard of a purchase that the Governor had made on the East side of Susquehannah, and said they were intitled to part of the goods paid for that purchase, but had received none, that they were come now to desire the Governor to purchase no more lands without first acquainting them, for that the lands belonged to them as well as to the Onondaga Council; on which they delivered a Belt of Wampum, and desired that the Governor might send that Belt to Onondaga to let them know that the Ohio Indians had made such a complaint.

In April 1751 the Governor sent me to Ohio with a present of goods; the speeches were all wrote by the Provincial Interpreter Mr Wiser. In one of the speeches was warmly expressed that the Govr of Pensylvania would build a fort on the Ohio, to protect the Indians, as well as the English Traders, from the insults of the French. On the Governor perusing the speech he thought it too strongly expressed, on which he ordered me not to make it, but ordered me to sound the Chief of the Indians on that head, to know whether it would be agreeable to them or not. Which orders I obeyed, and did in the presence of Mr Montour sound the Half King Scarioaday and the Belt of Wampum, who all told me that the building of a Trading House had been agreed on between them and the Onondagoe Council, since the time of the detachment of French, under the command of Monsr Celaroon, had gone down the river Ohio, and said they would send a message by me to their Brother Onas, on that head.

After I had delivered the present and done the chief of the business, the Indians in publick Council, by a Belt of Wampum, requested that the Governor of Pennsylvania would

[1] Donegal was an old town on the east side of the Susquehannah, situated between the Conewago and Chiques creeks, in the north-western angle of the county of Lancaster, (*Scull's Map of Pennsylvania,*) where these Indians have left their name to the *Conoy*, or as it is now called, *Coney* creek. *Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Historical Society*, IV., pt. ii., 210. The Conoys were originally from Piscataway, in Maryland, whence they moved to an island in the Potomac, and, on the invitation of William Penn, removed to the Susquehannah. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, IV., 657. — Ed.

immediately build a strong house (or Fort) at the Forks of Monongehela, where the Fort Du Quesne now stands, for the protection of themselves and the English Traders.

But on my return this Government rejected the proposal I had made, and condemned me for making such a report to the government, alledging it was not the intention of the Indians. The Provincial Interpreter, who being examined by the House of Assembly, denyed that he knew of any instructions I had to treat with the Indians for building a Trading House, though he wrote the speech himself, and further said he was sure the Six Nations would never agree to have a Trading House built there, and Governor Hamilton, though he by his letter of instructions ordered me to sound the Indians on that head, let the House know he had given me no such instructions: all which instructions will appear on the Records of Indian Affairs.

The 12th June 1752, the Virginia Commissioners met the Indians at the Logs Town[1] and delivered the King's present to them. The Indians then renewed their request of having a fort built as the government of Pennsylvania had taken no notice of their former request to them, and they insisted strongly on the goverment of Virginia's building one in the same place that they had requested the Pennsylvanians to build one; but to no effect.

In the year 1753 a French army came to the heads of Ohio and built fort Preskle on the Lake, and another fort at the head of Venango Creek, called by the French Le Buff Rivere. Early in the fall the same year about one hundred Indians from the Ohio came from Winchester in Virginia, expecting to meet the Governor there who did not come, but ordered Coll. Fairfax to meet them. Here again they renewed their request of having a Fort built, and said altho' the French had placed themselves on the head of Ohio, that if their Bretheren the English would exert themselves and send out a number of men, that they woud join them, & drive the French army away or die in the attempt.

From Winchester those Indians came to Cumberland County where they were met by Commissioners from Governor Hamilton, and promised the same which they had done in Virginia; but notwithstanding the earnest solicitations of those Indians, the governments neglected building them a fort, or assisting them with men; believing or seeming to believe that there was no French there; till the Governor of Virginia sent Col. Washington to the heads of Venango Creek, where he met the French General at a fort he had lately built there.

In February 1754, Captain Trent was at the mouth of Red Stone Creek, building a Store house for the Ohio Company, in order to lodge stores to be carried from there to the mouth of Monongehela, by water, where he had received orders in conjunction with Cresap and Gist to build a fort for that Company. This Creek is about 37 miles from where fort Du Quesne now stands.

About the 10th of this month he received a Commission from the Governor of Virginia with orders to raise a Company of Militia, and that he would soon be joined by Col. Washington. At this time the Indians appointed to meet him at the mouth of Monongehela in order to receive a present which he had brought them from Virginia. Between this time and that appointed to meet the Indians he raised upwards of twenty men & found them with arms ammunition & provisions at his own expence. At this meeting the Indians insisted that he should set his men at work, which he did, and finished a Store House, and a large quantity of timber hew'd, boards saw'd, and shingles made. After finishing his business with the Indians he stayed some time in expectation of Col. Washington joining him, as several accounts came of his being there in a few days. As there was no more men to be had here at this time, there being

[1] See note in VI, 531 — Ed.

no inhabitants in this country but Indian traders who were scattered over the country for several hundred miles, & no provisions but a little Indian corn to be had, he applied to the Indians, who had given him reason to believe they would join him and cut off the French on the Ohio, but when he proposed it to the Half-King, he told him that had the Virginians been in earnest they wou'd have had their men there before that time, and desired him to get the rest of his men and hurry out the provisions. Agreeable to his instructions he went and recruited his company, but before he could get back, it being 110 miles from here to the nighest inhabitants, the French came and drove his people off.

In June following when the Indians heard that Coll. Washington with a Detachment of the Virginia troops had reached the great Meadows, the Half-King and Scaruady with about 50 men joined him,—notwithstanding the French were in possession of this country with six or seven hundred men; so great was their regard for the English at that time.

After the defeat of Col. Washington, the Indians came to Virginia, where they stayed some time, & then came to my house in Pennsylvania and put themselves under the protection of this Government.

As soon as possible they sent messengers to call down the heads of the Delawares and Shawnese to a meeting at my house, and at the same time they desired the Governor of this Province, or some Deputy from him, to meet them there to consult what was best to be done.

The Governor sent Mr Wiser the Provincial Interpreter; the Chiefs of those Indians came down and met him and offered their service, but it was not accepted by Mr Wiser. He in answer told them to sit still, till Governor Morris arrived, and then he himself wou'd come and let them know what was to be done. They waited there till very late in the fall, but received no answer, so set off for their own country.

This Government continued to maintain the Indians that lived at my house, till the Spring, when General Bradock arrived; they then desired Governor Morris to let me know they would not maintain them any longer; at which time Governor Morris desired me to take them to Fort Cumberland to meet General Bradock; which I did;—On my arrival at Fort Cumberland General Braddock asked me where the rest of the Indians were. I told him I did not know, I had brought but fifty men which was all that was at that time under my care, and which I had brought there by the directions of Governor Morris. He replied that Governor Dinwiddie told me at Alexandria that he had sent for 400 which would be here before me. I answered I knew nothing of that but that Captain Montour the Virginia Interpreter was in camp & could inform His Excellency. On which Montour was sent for who informed the General that Mr Gist's son was sent off some time agoe for some Cherokee Indians, but whether they would come he could not tell. On which the General asked me whether I could not send for some of the Delawares and Shawnese to Ohio. I told him I could; on which I sent a messenger to Ohio, who returned in eight days and brought with him the Cheifs of the Delawares. The General held a conferrence the Chiefs in company with those fifty I had brought with me, and made them a handsome present, & behav'd to them as kindly as he possibly could, during their stay, ordering me to let them want for nothing.

The Delawares promised, in Council, to meet the General on the road, as he marched out with a number of their warriors. But whether the former breaches of faith on the side of the English prevented them, or that they choose to see the event of the action between General Braddock and the French, I cannot tell; but they disapointed the General and did not meet him.

Two days after the Delaware Chiefs had left the camp at Fort Cumberland, Mr Gist's son returned from the Southward, where he had been sent by Govr Dinwiddie, but brought no Indians with him.

Saon after, the General was preparing for the march, with no more Indians than I had with me; when Coll. Innis told the General that the women and children of the Indians that were to remain at Fort Cumberland, would be very troublesome, and that the General need not take above eight or nine men out with him, for if he took more he would find them very troublesome on the march and of no service; on which the General ordered me to send back all the men, women and children, to my house in Pensylvania, except eight or ten, which I should keep as scouts and to hunt; which I accordingly did.

(Indorsed) "Recd with Sr Wm Johnson's
letter of the 25 June 1757.

Sir Charles Hardy to the Lords of Trade.

[New-York Papers, Mm., No. 18.]

Halifax, 10th July 1757.

My Lords,

By Governor Pownell who arrived here the 9th Inst I had the honour of Your Lordships letter of the 10th March with His Majesty's order in Councill permitting and allowing me to resign the Government of New York.

I had also by the same hand a letter from Mr Secretary Pownell inclosing an Act of Parliament prohibiting for a limited time the Exportation of Corn, Grain, &c &c &c all which I have transmitted to Lieut. Governor DeLancey.

As I have now taken leave of the Province of New York as Governor allow me to return Your Lordships my unfeigned thanks for the kind Indulgence I have experienced from Your Board during my Administration, and to assure Your Lordships that I ever shall retain a just sense of the honor you have done me in giving me Your Approbation of my conduct while in it I trust I shall stand excused to you in Offering my thoughts upon two Subjects: in the first the mother country is greatly Interested with regard to its trade with the Colonys which I have used all my endeavours to restrain and put upon a proper footing, and thô I have not been able to do it so effectually as I could wish, yet I flatter myself some good has attended it, and I am sure greater will follow by your Lordships' Interposition with the Treasury and Custom House Boards: I mean the introducing tea, canvas, Gunpowder and arms for the Indians and many other Articles from Holland that render to His Majesty no Dutys in Europe, and almost totally discourage the Importation of these commoditys from Brittain. When I first arrived at New York I found this iniquitous trade in a very flourishing state, and upon inquiry was informed that it had been a common practice for Vessels to come from Holland, stop at Sandy Hook, and smuggle their Cargoes to New York and carry their Vessels up empty; this I was determined to put an end to, when this Trade took another course by sending their Vessells to the Ports of Connecticutt, from whence it is not very difficult to

CAPTAIN CROGHAN TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

PHILADELPHIA *March 14th 1757.*

I received yours of the 17th February by my man and shall take care to follow your directions. Some of the Susquehannah Indians are come into the inhabitants, who say the rest were gethering but could not be down so soon as I expected, from the severity of the winter in those parts, but these Indians inform that my messengers got all safe out, and that the Indians would set of, for the inhabitants, as soon as the weather would permit.

Monecatootha is not yet come. As my Lord Loudon is expected in town to day, I shall wait upon him agreeable to your instructions and then set out for Susquehannah to meet Monecatootha and the other Indians coming with him.

There is a good understanding between the Governour and me, as well as most of the gentlemen of the place, and every one seems fond of an inquiry being made into the Complaints of the Indians; except some of the Proprietary Agents, who dont seem to like it. As to their dislike I take no notice of it, being determined to enter into no dispute with them on that head.

Inclosed you have a copy of some extracts from my old journals relating to Indian Affairs, from the time of Mr Hamilton's arrival as Governour of this Province till the defeat of General Braddock; all which you may depend upon are facts, and will appear upon the Records of Indian Affairs in ye several Governments. I shall give his Lordship likewise a Copy, as the several Governors are met here at this time, that His Lordship may be acquainted with the imprudent steps taken by those Governments. I am, with the greatest esteem & regard

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Mr Croghan's Transactions with the Indians previous to Hostilities on the Ohio.

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and took the greatest care to preserve the friendship then subsisting between them and us. At that time we carried on a considerable branch of trade with those Indians for skins and furs, no less advantagious to them than to us. We sold them goods on much better terms then the French, which drew many Indians over the Lakes to trade with us. The exports of skins and furs from this Province at that time will shew the increase of our trade in them articles.

In August 1749. Governor Hamilton sent me to the Ohio with a message to the Indians, to notifie to them the Cessation of Arms, and to enquire of the Indians the reason of the march of Monsieur Celaroon with two hundred French soldiers through their country (This detachment under Monsieur Celaroon had passed by the Logs Town before I reached it.)

After I had delivered my message to the Indians, I inquired what the French Commander said to them. They told me he said he was only come to visit them, and see how they were cloathed, for their Father the Governor of Canada was determined to take great care of all his children settled on the Ohio, and desire they wou'd turn away all the English traders from amongst them, for their Father would not suffer them to trade there any more, but would send traders of his own, who would trade with them on reasonabler terms than the English.

I then asked them if they really thought that was the intention of the French coming at that time: They answered, yes, they believed the French not only wanted to drive the English traders off, that they might have the trade to themselves; but that they had also a further intention by their burrying iron plates with inscriptions on them in the mouth of every remarkable Creek, which we know is to steal our country from us. But we will go to the Onondago Council and consult them how we may prevent them from defrauding us of our land.

At my return I acquainted the Governor what passed between the Indians and me.

This year the Governor purchased a tract of land on the East of Susquehannah for the Proprietaries, at which time the Indians complained that the White People was encroaching on their lands on the West side of Susquehannah, and desired that the Governor might turn them off, as those lands were the hunting-grounds of the Susquehannah Indians.

At that time the Six Nations delivered a string of Wampum from the Connays, desiring their Brother Onas to make the Connays some satisfaction for their settlement at the Connay Town in Donegal, which they had lately left and settled amongst the Susquehannah Indians which town had been reserved for their use at that time their Brother Onas had made a purchase of the land adjoining to that town.

In November I went to the country of the Twightwees by order of the Governor with a small present to renew the chain of friendship, in company with Mr Mountour Interpreter; on our journey we met Mr Gist, a messenger from the Governor of Virginia, who was sent to invite the Ohio Indians to meet the Commissioners of Virginia at the Logs town in the Spring following to receive a present of goods which their father the King of Great Britain had sent them. Whilst I was at the Twigtwee town delivering the present and message, there came several of the Chiefs of the Wawioughtanes and Pianguisha Nations, living on Wabash, and requested to be admitted into the chain of friendship between the English and the Six Nations and their allies; which request I granted & exchang'd deeds of friendship with them, with a view of extending His Majestys Indian interest, and made them a small present. On my return I sent a coppy of my proceedings to the Governor. On his laying it before the House of Assembly, it was rejected and myself condemned for bad conduct in drawing an additionall expence on the Government, and the Indians were neglected.

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This Government continued to maintain the Indians that lived at my house, till the Spring, when General Bradock arrived; they then desired Governor Morris to let me know they would not maintain them any longer; at which time Governor Morris desired me to take them to Fort Cumberland to meet General Bradock; which I did;—On my arrival at Fort Cumberland General Braddock asked me where the rest of the Indians were. I told him I did not know, I had brought but fifty men which was all that was at that time under my care, and which I had brought there by the directions of Governor Morris. He replied that Governor Dinwiddie told me at Alexandria that he had sent for 400 which would be here before me. I answered I knew nothing of that but that Captain Montour the Virginia Interpreter was in camp & could inform His Excellency. On which Montour was sent for who informed the General that Mr Gist's son was sent off some time agoe for some Cherokee Indians. but whether they would come he could not tell. On which the General asked me whether I could not send for some of the Delawares and Shawnese to Ohio. I told him I could; on which I sent a messenger to Ohio, who returned in eight days and brought with him the Cheifs of the Delawares. The General held a conferrence the Chiefs in company with those fifty I had brought with me, and made them a handsome present, & behav'd to them as kindly as he possibly could, during their stay, ordering me to let them want for nothing.

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Two days after the Delaware Chiefs had left the camp at Fort Cumberland, Mr Gist's son returned from the Southward, where he had been sent by Govr Dinwiddie, but brought no Indians with him.

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he took more he would find them very troublesome on the march and of no service; on which the General ordered me to send back all the men, women and children, to my home in Pensylvania, except eight or ten, which I should keep as scouts and to hunt; which I accordingly did.

Indorsed

"Rec^{d} with Sr Wm Johnson's letter of the 25 June 1757.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO THE LORDS OF TRADE.

ALBANY, *28th September, 1757.*

MY LORDS: I am honoured with Your Lordships letter bearing date the 10th of March last with which I received a Copy of the proprietors of Pensilvania Observations upon a Paragraph of a letter of mine to Your Lordships of the 10th Septr 1756.

As I have received these Observations from Your Lordships and as from the stile of them the Proprietors seem to think they are entituled to some answer from me, I herewith enclose to Your Lordships a few Remarks on the said Observations, and as they are supported by authentic papers in my hands, I hope they will at least appear to Your Lordships a justification of the opinion I formerly gave upon the Subject, and which seems to have given so much offence to the Proprietors.

I have neither time nor inclination to enter into a Dispute with the Proprietors upon the merits of their Deputy and Agents conduct with regard to Indian Affairs but I think it my Duty and I shall without fear or partiality give my opinion to Your Lordships, That not with Pensilvania only but with this and the other Governments, neighboring upon the Indian Country, the Indians are disgusted and dissatisfied with the extensive purchases of land, and do think themselves injured thereby.—That this is one main cause of the Defection from the British Interest—That this Disgust and its consequential Jealousies have been some of the cheif means made use of by the French to alienate the Indians from His Majesty's Interest, and provoke them to commit hostilities upon our frontiers, and that untill some measures can be put into execution, to make the Indians easy & remove these Jealousies, thô by temporary expedients they may be kept from breaking out into open Violence, yet they will work like a slow but certain poison. By presents & management we may be able to keep some little interest yet alive and perhaps some nations to act a neutral part, yet I am apprehensive, meer expence, Speeches & Promises (so often repeated & so lit-

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 14th March, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Minutes of the Preceding Council were read and approved.

A Letter from Sir William Johnson of the Sixteenth of February, with a Copy of his Instructions to George Croghan respecting the ensuing Treaty with the Indians, which were yesterday delivered by Mr. Croghan to the Governor, were read, and order'd to be enter'd:

A Letter from Sir William Johnson to Governor Denny.

"Sir:

"I have the Honour of your Favour of the 6th of December last with a Copy of the Two Conferences held at Easton, and am well pleased with the strong Professions of Friendship made by Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief. I sincerely wish we may be able to remove the Cause of those Indians' Discontent, and effectually bring them back to his Majesty's Interest.

"Sensible of the Importance of this Affair, I charged Mr. Croghan upon his going into your Province to sound the Disposition of those Indians who still live in the Province, and by all means to spirit them up to continue their Friendship and join his Majesty's Arms here, or anywhere else they may be wanted next Spring; and above all to enquire into the Cause of the cruel Behaviour of the Shawonese and Delawares to their Brethren, the English. I am extremely glad to find that Mr. Croghan's Opinion given to you was unanimously approved of, and that there is a general Disposition in the different Branches of the Legislature to bring this unhappy Affair to a peaceable Issue. The Meeting now proposed will be a favorable Opportunity for that Purpose, and, therefore, by this Conveyance, I send proper Instructions to Mr. Croghan how to act upon this Occasion, and have given him particular Directions to apply to Lord Loudoun for his Advice and Approbation, who, I presume, will be in your Province by that Time, or if not there, then to the Commander-in-Chief for the Time being. I observe what you say relative to the Complaints of the Delaware Chiefs concerning their Lands, and I am quite clear that a particular Attention should be paid to them, and if made good that an immediate Satisfaction should be made as the only likely Means to affect an intire Reconcilliation.

"I shall sollicit the Six Nations in the strongest Terms to use their Influence with the Delawares and Shawonese for the immediate Restoration of the Prisoners (still in their Power) to their Families.

"That nothing may be wanting to make the intended Meeting as useful as may be to the Purposes proposed, I have sent Notice thereof to the Six Nations, and desired some of their Chiefs would be present, but fear their remote Situation and the Severity of the Season will not permit their Attendance so soon. I have sent the Half King, some Senecas and Mohawks of both Castles to be present and give all the Assistance they can possibly, which they promise to do.

"As I have nothing more at Heart than the bringing this unhappy Affair to a favourable Issue, I shall very readily join with you, Sir, in any Measures which may be conducive to that End.

"I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"WM. JOHNSON.

"Fort Johnson, February 16th, 1757."

—

"*Instructions to George Croghan, Esquire.*

"You are (at the intended Meeting to be held at Harris' Ferry, or elsewhere, next Month) in the strongest Terms to remind the Shawonese and Delawares of the solemn Promises they made to the Delegates of the Six Nations, whom I sent to meet them at Otsiningo last Spring, and confirmed by the Delawares and Shawonese King, in behalf of their People, in the most solemn Manner last July, at my House, in the Presence of their Uncles the Six Nations, which was that they would lay down their Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English, and deliver up all the English Prisoners which were in their Power. This they again repeated and ratified at a subsequent Meeting with Governor Denny at Easton in November last; All which I have sent proper Officers to acquaint their Uncles the Six Nations with, who will, as well as we, expect a due Performance of all they so publickly, repeatedly, and solemnly promised and engaged.

"In the next Place, you are, in the best manner you possibly can, to shew them that it will be their Interest to live in Friendship with the English, who are best inclined, and not only most able to supply them with the Necessaries of Life, but also to protect them against the Insults or Attempts of any Enemy, as they are the most powerful and wealthy People on the Continent.

"You are carefully and attentively to hear what they have to say with respect to the Grievances mentioned by them at Easton last November, or any others they may have suffered, and, if justly grounded, you are to take the most prudent, speedy, and effectual

Methods to have them amply redressed, as I am convinced without that all we can do will be to no Purpose.

"In case you can accomplish this, you will then, by all means in your Power, and with the Assistance of the Sachems of the Six Nations and Mohawks, whom I send to attend the said Meeting, endeavour to prevail on them to turn the Edge of their Hatchet against the French, the Enemies of Mankind, in Conjunction with their Uncles the Six Nations and us. This and their delivering up all the Prisoners in their Hands or Power, will be the only convincing Proof they can give us of their Sincerity, and is what we expect from them.

"You are to make a Report to his Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, of every Thing done at said Meeting, and in consequence of it, who I suppose will be at Philadelphia at that Time; if not, you will make it to Colonel Stanwix, or the Commander-in-Chief there, agreeable to his Lordship's Directions.

"In the Management of this Affair, you are to do all in your Power to promote the Good of His Majesty's Indian Interest in general, without the least Reserve or Partiality.

"As many things may occur in the Course of said Meeting which I cannot possibly foresee, you are to act to the best of your Judgment, and, if practicable, obtain Lord Loudoun's Advice and Directions, agreeable to his Lordship's Letter to you.

"Lastly, let every thing be carried on in the most candid, equitable, and friendly Manner possible, so as to remove and prevent all Jealousy; keep an exact and authentick Copy of all your Proceedings, and either bring, or send them to me as soon as you conveniently can.

"Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson, this 16th Day of February, 1757.

"WM. JOHNSON."

The Governor communicated a Letter from Major Burd at Fort Augusta, of the 10th Instant, to Mr. Croghan with Advice of the Arrival of 5 friendly Indians, & of Joseph Peepy and Lewis Montour's conducting the other Indians who were expected at that Fort in a few days, w[h] was read and sent to the House.

Some friendly Indians arriving in Town, the Assembly were made acquainted with it, and desired to make the proper Provision for them.

The Bills for rendering Quarters more equal and for the Hire of Carriages were agreed to, and sent to the House, with a Message that the Governor would pass them when presented to him for that Purpose.

Mr. George Croghan laid before the Governor a Letter from Major Burd of the 18th Instant, informing him that Five Indians

were come to Shamokin from Diahogo, and that Ninety more would be there the next day on the Business of the Government. The Letter was sent to the House, with a verbal Message desiring them that Directions might be given for their Support.

The Commission of the Peace for the County of Bucks was settled, agreed to, and passed the Seals, and the following Persons were appointed, vizt: all the Members of Council, Alexander Graydon, Simon Butler, Ennion Williams, Richard Mitchell, John Abraham Denormandie, Thomas Janney, Richard Walker, John Jamison, William Buckley, John Chapman, John Wilson, Gilbert Hicks, Joseph Hart, and Thomas Yardley, Esquires.

The Remarks drawn by Mr. Chew on the Report of a Committee of Assembly, on the Governor's Reasons for refusing his Assent to the Hundred Thousand Pounds Bill, were read, and after some few alterations approved and ordered to be enter'd, vizt:

"It would be endless to take particular Notice of the many Incivilities with which the Assembly hath treated the Governor almost on every Occasion since his Arrival in the Government, only for differing in Opinion with them, and presuming to exercise his own Judgment in Matters of Legislation. The Governor having refused his Assent to the Money Bill, in the most respectful Manner and civil Terms, gave the House his Reasons for rejecting it; in answer to which, in the Report of their Committee, which they, by approving of, make their own Act, are pleased modestly to tell the Governor 'That they are not the *true* Reasons; that they are not Reasons but Excuses, and are made only to save the Proprietary Instructions the *Shame* of standing alone; that they regret the Situation of a Governor who finds himself under the Necessity of making them, and pity the Counsellors who must approve them,' and in their Message further add, 'that if he will not pass the Bill without any Alteration he may pay the Forces himself or disband them,' or in other Words suffer this his Majesty's Colony to fall into the Hands of his Enemies, for they will not defend it.

"How warmly and Sincerely the Assembly are disposed to make an effectual Grant to His Majesty at this critical Juncture, and how great a Regard they have for Truth, will appear by the following observations on the Report of their Committee:

"1st. They say the Governor having before refused Two Bills, One for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds, the other for granting One Hundred Thousand Pounds, they hoped to avoid all Objections from the Governor by forming this Bill on the Plan of the Sixty Thousand Pound Act, which after a Solemn Hearing, before the Board of Trade, received the Royal Assent.

"Obs^{n} The Governor, as soon as he came to the Government, laid before the Assembly, at their own Request, the Proprietary Instruction, enjoining him not to pass another Bill on the same

Plan with the Sixty Thousand Pound Act, and then informed them, as he has done repeatedly since, that he could not break thro' that Instruction, and requested the Assembly, in the most pressing Terms, to frame such a Supply Bill as he was at Liberty to give his assent to. Near Six Months have been suffered to elapse, and the Assembly, now Matters are brought to the last Extremity, have presented a Bill, which, being in many Parts inconsistent with his Instructions, they must know it is not in his Power to pass, which it cannot be supposed they would have done, had they (as they profess) been sincerely disposed to make an effectual Grant to His Majesty.

"The Sixty Thousand Pound Act, it is true, received the Royal Sanction, but the Assembly shew a great Want of Regard to Truth in asserting that it had a solemn Hearing before the Board of Trade, where it passed without any Opposition being made to it; of this the Assembly could not be ignorant, being possessed of the Proprietary Instruction, in which they assign Reasons for not opposing it at that Time.

"2d. In Answer to the Governor's objection, that the adding large Sums to the Bills of Credit already struck may depreciate the Value of the currency, the Assembly answer, That by the Bill it is proposed to strike only Forty-Five Thousand Pounds, Part of the Hundred Thousand Pounds.

"That within the year the Sum of £41,333 6 8 is provided by Law to be sunk by Funds established for that Purpose.

"That the £80,000 emitted on Loan, the 55,000, the 30,000, and the above £45,000 are all to be sunk in the Terms of Four, and at farthest Six Years.

"Obs^n. The Facts here advanced by the Assembly are most false, and calculated only to amuse the ignorant.

"By the Bill but £45,000 is proposed to be struck immediately, but it is agreed that the whole sum of £100,000 is necessary, and must be expended in the Defence of the Province within the Year. The Province is already in Arrear to the Forces near half of the sum proposed to be struck by the Bill, so that the whole will be soon expended. By what means then is the Residue of the £100,000 to be obtained? No doubt the Assembly will apply to have that struck also; so that the Bill is in Fact to be considered as a Bill for striking the whole Sum of £100,000, and so great an Addition to the large Quantitys of Bills of Credit already emitted must depreciate the Currency in Proportion to the Time given for sinking it. Tho' Laws are provided to sink £41,333 6 8 within the present Year, it is known by Experience that several of the Funds established by those Laws are greatly insufficient for that Purpose. This is a Fact the Assembly are well acquainted with; how disingenuous then is it in them to assert Facts contrary to their own

Knowledge, and argue from them as true? But this may serve to shew their Temper and Disposition, and the real Principles on which they act. The Advantages arising to the People from the £80,000, let out to them at a low Interest, are so many that it cannot be presumed they will be so blind to their own Interest as to be willing to part with them, or that they will not desire a new Emission of that Sum when the Term of its Limitation expires, especially since they know that the Proprietaries, in their Instruction to the Governor, have directed him to re-emit that Sum whenever the Assembly shall request it of him, and yet the Assembly go on a supposition that the said Sum of £80,000 will be sunk, and not re-emitted, by which the Quantity of the Bills of Credit will be greatly reduced. But this is a meer Fallacy, and what they know will not happen.

"3d. In Answer to the Objection made by the Governor against that Part of the Bill relating to the Mode of laying the Tax as ambiguous and uncertain, the Assembly answer that it is the same that has ever been used in the Province, what the Officers are accustomed to and understand, and that the Assessors are on Oath and are honest men.

"Obsn. The Assembly could not deny that great Injustice must be done the People in raising a Tax imposed by Officers who were left at large, and had no certain Rule prescribed to them for their Conduct, whether such Tax should be laid on the Yearly Income of Estates only, or on their Capital Value, and from this Uncertainty in the Act, tho' the Assessors are ever so upright and well disposed, it is impossible for them to lay an equal Tax. That many Persons have been injured and complained loudly too of those Injuries in the Execution of the £60,000 Act is a known Truth, but it seems the People must not be eased of this Oppression, because they have long groaned under it, and the Officers have been accustomed to it and well understand it. A weighty Reason indeed. This is one of the first Instances in a civilised Government, where Use and Custom has been thought a sufficient Sanction to support and authorize Iniquity. The Assembly meanly charge the Governor with passing an Excise Act, which lays an unequal Tax upon the People, and still recommending other Excises. The Truth is that the Governor, when the Excise Bill was presented to him and often since, represented to the Assembly the Injustice of charging the Excise or Duty on the Retail of Liquors, which fell principally on the poorer Sort of People, and recommended it to them to lay the Excise on the whole Consumption as most equal and equitable, but was answered that the Bill was on the same Plan with others that had been passed before in the Province, and what they had been used to, and not being able to prevail with them to alter it, he gave his Assent to the Bill as it was; and now the Assembly charge him with passing one unequal Law, and use that as a Reason to induce him to pass

one yet more unequal and unjust. The Assembly express their Dislike too that the real Value of Estates should be enquired into and brought to Light, because it may be ruinous to some who live now in good Credit; but how a Tax can be equally and proportionably laid in any Country without knowing the real value of Estates it will be difficult to find out.

"The Assembly next undertake to prove that, according to the Mode laid down in the Proprietary Instruction, no more than the Sum of £30,000 could be raised within the Province in one Year. As all their Reasoning on this Head is founded on Conjecture only, and the supposed Value of Estates, it is not to be depended on. The Way to know what is the real Value of Estates is to make proper Provision by a Law to enable the Officers to enquire into it. This would soon reduce the Thing to a Certainty; but reasonable as it must appear to be to every impartial Judge, the Assembly will not hearken to it, nor depart a Tittle from any Part of the Bill they have framed, which must pass as it is without Alteration or Amendment, or the Country sink. They will not think of any Ways or Means, such as the Governor hath recommended to them, or many others that are used in our Mother Country, and many of the Colonies to raise Money to supply the present Exigencies, or to make good any Deficiency that may happen under the Bill as proposed to be amended by the Governor.

"The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Answers to the Governor's Reasons are too trifling to require any Remarks upon them, and shew in general the aversion the Assembly have to any Amendments to their Bills from the Governor, however just and well founded.

"5. In their Answer to the Governor's Seventh Reason, they seem to be much concerned least the yielding to that Objection should involve the Governor in too much Trouble, and engage too much of his Time; But this every one must see is a meer Pretence, and a feigned Shew of Regard which they have never discovered for the Governor on any other Occasion. Had not the Governor, for the publick Good and Security, been willing to submit to the Fatigue, he would not have made the Objection."

[illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Fort Schuyler 17 March 1777

Sir, Mr. Reid Barrin arrived here & brought
in William & Butler made by Capt. John Butler
& Capt Wagoneer & the German Wally. He
left Onondaga, & last saw two Indians came
from Oneida, who left Onondaga
returned home, & did not stop, but came
to the Castle & did not stay. Says the chief they left
at the Oneida Lake were in the Castle & that
some did not like [illegible] & the chief came
home, who are with me & have kept us here one
day longer than we should have staid. They said
there is no Meeting at Onondaga but would
not let us go until the went themselves. They
conjecture the old Story, that the River will be
attacked as soon as the Lake freezes. They
desire the Indians to stand aside & they stand
to defend it that they appear [illegible]

P.S. The Blanket of these two Indians is the one Recommended to you when I went down the River.

John Butler

The Oneida Sachems sent these two young Indians to let us Americans know that the Onondagas meet this part of the Country as soon

as

of the Lakes & Rivers are clear so that we may keep an open Guard.

Sayes two Indians say that some of the Young Fellows who are come from Canada told them in discourse that when they left it, there was a Body of the Enemy Indians there to go out, but the Gov.r told them there were a great Number shut up in a Large House, having declared they would fall on the Sea Nations whenever they saw them, they did not see many Troops in Town: near a thousand only.

Friday 8.th about Daybreak Onondagas arrived here who tell much the same thing as the Oneidas have told us, only we cannot be too much on our Guard as the French are an Indian enterprizing People who never sleep on those Occasions.

Saturday the 9.th March. Sir William received by Silver Heels a Letter from Capt. Thomas Butler dated at Onondaga the 4.th Inst. a Copy of which is immediately transmitted to the Commanding officer at Albany - he says (Silver Heels) an Indian told him there was an Army marched from Canada in order to attack Fort William Henry, and that an attack this way would also be attempted soon. Extract from the above Letter

"Last night a young Indian named Deondrunga, one of those lately from Canada came to see me who acquainted very narrowly with the situation & strength of Crown Point Lake George &c. and told me that a French Indian from Kanesadaga in Canada arrived at Seneca

Again

them & got to his House about 5 [illegible] Clock Sunday Morning having rode all night, as he had se[illegible]l Accounts the Enemy were coming to Attack the German [illegible]atts

Sunday Morning 5 a Clock 28 March 1757

On Sir Williams return to Fort Johnson he found Otawanie (Ottrowana's Son in Law) a Cayuga Who came down with a String of Wampum to let him know, that the French were detirmined to make a Descent this way as soon as the Ice was out of the Lakes & that another Body was to attack Fort William Henry & Fort Edward & then both meet at Albany. Several Oniedas also came down sent by Cap[t]. John Butler with much the same Account also with what News the Sachems brought from Canada, which is as follows.

"At a Meeting with the Swegachie Indians at that Place, the Six Nations Deputies told them, they wondered they took so much on themselves by sending so often to the Six Nations to come to them—remember said they, it was the other day when you left your native Country to come to this — We would have you remember that we are stil the Head & if you have any Buisness to treat of you must come to us.

The Six Nations Deputies then went to Montreal where they waited many days before the Oniedas came up — at last they agreed to speak without them. The French Gov[r]. desires the Indians to speak first, and to rehearse the Friendship w[ch]. had been long subsisting between them, that if they forgot any part they would put them in Mind as they had it all in writing. The Indians replied, We cant write but know all that has past between us having good Memories — After the Warrs & troubles we had together we met you at this Place, where every Grievance Was burried & a fire kindled heere, where we were to meet & treat peaceably.

You are daily now making Disturbances & seem to forget the old Agreement. The Tree seems to be falling, let it be now put up, the Roots [ ] & the leaves flourish as before. You formerly said take this Bowl, & this peice of Meat, with

[1] A Cayuga head sachem.

this Spoon let us eat always friendly together out of one Dish. but you now forget & have seperated the Indians very much as they cant well come together to eat out of this Dish, wch is very hard as we have Children here & there scattered thro the Country by your Means.

The English your Brothers & you are the common Disturbers of this Country I say you white People together. We term the English your Brothers as you must have some — We Indians you call Children — You both want to put us Indians a quarreling but we the Six Nations know better, if we begin we see nothing but an entire ruin of us, as we should not leave off till all was gone, so we are resolved to keep Friends on both sides as long as possible & not meddle with the Hatchet but endeavour always to pacifie the white People. Our Arms shall be between you endeavouring to keep you asunder.

This is the purport of the Onondagas, Cayougas & Seneceas Speech to the Govr. of Canada.

The Oniedas & Tuscaroras spoke by themselves.

The Governor thanked the Six Nations that they remembered how firm the Peace was concluded between them & was glad to hear they were resolved not to meddle in the present Troubles saying "We cant tell how soon these Troubles between the English may be made up, but believe it wont be long — We have desired the Cagnawagas & Skawindadies[1] not to meddle much in the War but mind their Hunting

Some of the Ottowawas & other Forreign Nations were present at this Meeting

The Govr. of Canada said, we have always been obliged to go against the English they being so slow in their Motions — but we desire now to wait their coming to attack Tionderoga & Crown Point at which places we will be ready to receive them.

Fort Johnson 29 March 1757

Sir William sent all the Oneida Indians sent down by Capt. Butler[2] & the others at this Place, home, well satisfied & desired

[1] A Canadian Indian tribe.

[2] Captain Thomas Butler.

[illegible] Sunday Morning [illegible] William marched with
[illegible] the Militia [illegible] very ready
[illegible] the Militia [illegible] unexpectedly, but [illegible]
with the [illegible] Day. [illegible] Lower Division a
[illegible]

[illegible] be not to disappoint [illegible]
[illegible] Lower Division to meet Edward with the
Militia who were then about 1200 - and
[illegible] Friday. the certain Account then came
that the French had [illegible] the Attack
[illegible] Sunday Evening at Night Edward in
seeking a further Account - about Noon
Part arrived [illegible] the Lake with a Letter, from
Major Yeo confirming the former Account. -
the French having marched away that Day
[illegible] Edward [illegible] Morning. William
marched off with the Militia [illegible] Edward
[illegible] Edward in Night after Midnight
[illegible] Sunday Morning having rode all night in
the Rain arrived [illegible] Morning [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible] General Skelly

Sunday Morning 5 a Clock 28 March 1775

[illegible] William [illegible] to [illegible]
to found [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

were determined to make a Present this year as soon
as the Ice was out of the Lakes what ever Body
was to attack Niagara Fort Henry & Fort Edward
& then all to meet at Albany. Thus Canada was
soon drove out by the Joint Endeavours of
much the same Number also with what Troops
the Indians brought from Canada, which is
as follows. "It a Meeting with the Onnegahie
"Indians at that Place the Six Nations Deputies
"told them, they wondered they took no more an
"Interest in Affairs by sending no often to the Consultations
"to come to them. Remember said they, it was the
"other day when you left your Native Country
"to come to this. We would have you remember
"that we are the Head & you the Tail & you have any
"Business to Treat of you may come to us.
"The Six Nations Deputies then went to
"Montreal where they held many days Treaty
"the Onnegahie Indians & at last they agreed
"to speak without them. The Governor Gen.l bade
"the Indians to speak first and it became the
"Friendship of Old Times to begin first
"to tell them that if they forgot any part
"he would put them in Mind as they used
"to do in old Times. The Indians replied, We want
"write Out how all that was, but where are
"your Old Memories ——— After the Wars
"& Troubles we had together we sent you at this Time
"to bear away Grievances they carried to their Head
"Town, where we were to meet them finally
"But are daily now making Peace among Ourselves

to

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

"Whereas the English have made an unjust
"& violent attack upon us have driven the
"Caghnawagas & Canadians not to meddle in our
"in the War but resind their Hunting
"Lands of the Ottawawas or the Confederate
"Nations were present at this Meeting
"The Gen.l of Canada said, we have always
"been obliged to go against the English they being
"so slow in their Motions — and we desire now
"to wait their coming to attack Tionderoga &
"Crown Point at which Places we will already
"to receive them.

"Fort Stanwix 29 March 1775

"Sir William sent for the Onondagoe Indians
sent down by Capt Butler & the others at this Place,
home, & desired they would keep a
good lookout & let him immediately know
whenever they discovered the Enemy to come
& assist us which they promised to do. He
also sent away Cayuga Black Bird & Chainmen
by the Cayouge to acquaint all the Nations
our success at Boston, & every where to the
Westward at Detroit Michilimackinac among the
Six Nations to make the same use they could
with Jesuits &c. Mr Daniel Claus went the
same way handsomely Equipt in order to en-
courage them & give out the Ohio Indians
should be already Joyned, which already well pleased against the
Provincials absence. Their fidelity & willingness
to comply with Sir Williams desire.

Capt

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Tuesday the 29th March 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor
Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, John Mifflin, William Logan, Benjamin Logan, Thomas Cadwallader } Esquires.

The Indian Trade Bill, with the Amendments entred in the preceding Council, and the several Messages relative thereto were again considered, and the Governor was advised to adhere to his Amendments, and not to return the Bill for some time.

Captain Barnes of the Sloop Fanny from Carolina presented a Petition, on the Behalfe of John Orsun Gales and Samuel Bowman Merchants of Charles-Town Agents to the Contractor for victualling his Majesty's Navy at South Carolina, setting forth, that they are in want of Twenty Hundred Pounds Weight of Ships Bread, for the use of His Majesties Ships of War, and praying a Permit for the Shipping of that Quantity on board the Fanny. In support of the Petition he produced the Oath of the said John Orsun Gales taken before Governor Lyttleton.

On considering the Petition the Council was of Opinion that as no Application is made by Governor Lyttleton, and as it is believed there is no want of Bread at Charles Town, nor is it said that the Contractors cannot have it there, but they might only want to have it at a cheaper Rate, and as this would open a Door to many Applications of the same sort it was thought proper to make enquiry into the Matter.

The Petition of the Brethren at Bethlehem, for a Watch, and for Liberty to seat the Indians on a Tract of their Land, was considered. Agreed that the Governor should give Licence for such Watch, and particular Commissions as desired, and that the Indians might be permitted to live on the Tract assigned them by the Brethren, so as no Expence accrue to the Province, either on acct. of the Watch or Indian Settlement.

The Petition of the Brethren at Bethlehem to Governor Denny.

May it please your Honour,

We, His Majesty's most loyal and most dutifull Subjects, the Brethren residing in the Forks of Delaware, humbly beg leave to lay before your Honour That

Tho we conscientiously scruple to be engaged in War, as Soldiers, to follow after Enemies to take away their Lives &c. adhering to the very same Sentiments we have professed before the British Parliament, where we obtained an Act securing us against being forced to bear Arms or to go to War

Yet in the last troublesome time, when we were in Danger of being fallen upon by the murdering Indians, we have kept strict Watch, and have

have secured several of our Settlements with Slocadoes &c.a which has been hitherto so successfull for us and our Neighbours, as to prevent a Surprize and Bloodshedding on both Sides.

And now we think it might be good, not only for ourselves but also for the Inhabitants round about us, to continue the said Watch, and to prevent thereby many evil Designs of such unmercifull Creatures, tho' they should agree to Peace as now they seem to have a mind to do.

But being sensible that this can not be done regularly, without the Governors special Leave, or rather his Orders: We hereby request your Honour to authorize the said Watch, under your Hand and Seal, and to appoint George Klein, and Johan Ollieb in Bethlehem, Godfried Showarz, in Christiansbrun Plantation, Abraham Hesler in Gnadenthal Plantation, Nicholas Shaffer in Nazareth Plantation and Philip Trenton in Friedensthal Plantation, Overseers of the said Watch, and Henry Frey, to be Chief Overseer of the Watches in the four last above mentiond Plantations.

And your Petitioners will pray &c.a

Signed in the Name and in Behalfe of the Brethren residing in the Forks of Delaware. Matthew Thopp.
John Bechtel.

Bethlehem Northampton County march 14.th 1757.

Copy. Governor Denny's Answer to the Address of Indians at Bethlehem.
Brethren "Philadelphia March 31.st 1757.

"Your Address of the 14.th Instant, which was presented to me on your Behalfe by two of the Moravian Brethren has been considered by the Council and I now give you my Answer.

"It would be very agreeable to me if the Indians of every Nation who incline to live in "this Province could be persuaded to agree upon the Places of Residence amongst themselves "and to have Lands assigned them by this Government for that purpose, the Lands about "Wyoming or other Places on the River Susquehannah are very commodious for hunting, & "on these you might have lived with much Comfort, but since it is not agreable to you to "live either here, or on any Land to be assigned you by the Six Nations, who, you say, have "several times invited you to do so: I shall with all my Heart consent to your living with the "Brethren at the Place you proposed: provided that you do not thereby disoblige the Six Nations "or the particular Tribe you belong to.

"You will take Care to live peaceably and to give no Offence to the Neighbourhood, as the Lands are cultivated, and the property of particular People, You are to "consider that they are not to be disturbed in the full and quiet Enjoyment of their Possessions.

"I thank you for the frequent Intelligence you have given the Governm.t "I expect you will continue to do so on all Occasions. I would have you keep a good "Correspondence with all the other Indians, and advise you to communicate your Intention and Desire, of residing at Bethlehem, to the Six Nations, and any other Indians you "may be connected with, that all may know and agree to it.

"I wish you abundance of Satisfaction in your present good Purposes. You may be assured of my Protection, & that I shall always be glad to do you any good Offices.

William Denny.

Pennsylvania 1757.

A Letter from Mr. Horsfield was read in these Words,

May it please your Honour,

Bethlehem March 15th 1757.

Sir,

"On the 26th Ultimo came here from Diaongo, by ways of Fort Allen and Easton, the following Indians, viz. Zachaus & Wife, Solomon with his Wife and one Child, three other Women and five Children, one Woman & Child came some days before, part of them returned to the Indian Country the first Instant and the rest the fourth, except five Women and four Children, which Zacheus desired might stay in Bethlehem till Teedyuscung came, which Women and Children sent over the Water amongst the other Indians.

"Endeavoured to get out of Zacheus and Solomon how the Indians at Diaongo &c. stood affected and what was the occasion of this visit, They said, that the Indians were for Peace with their Brethren the English White People, and that Teedyuscung had sent him Zacheus down, being thought full that the White People might be uneasy, and bid him go to Major Parsons at Easton and tell him to send word to the Governor that they were for Peace, and would come down in about a Month or six Weeks time. They wanted to be supplyed with many things, and I having no particular Orders was at a loss what to do, but found, if I put them off without giving them something, they would go away in Dilleneso, which must have had a bad Effect, so I let them have amongst them out of the Brethren's Store &c. to the amount of about £4— with two Kegs, something more than a Gallon each, and some coarse Cloth for Bags, and wrote to Captain Pendt at Fort Allen desiring him to fill the Kegs with Rum, and give them some Meal in their Bags.

I am, with all due Respect,

To The Honble William Denny Esq.

Your Honour's Most Obed.t humble & Servt

Jam.s Horsfield

The Governor enquired of Mr. Logan, what Progress was made by the Committee in their Examination of the Charges made by the Indians at Easton, against the Proprietors: and was told by him, that all the Indian Deeds were read over, the Minutes of Council extracted and the Witnesses examined whowere present, at the day and half's Walk, but it was difficult to get a Meeting of the Committee, and, wished more of the Council might be added to it.

The Governor and Council were of Opinion, that all the Council should be of the Committee it being necessary that every Member should make himself well acquainted with the Evidence necessary to be produced at the ensuing Treaty, in Consultation of what might be urged by the Indians, on this Occasion: and they were all accordingly ordered and desired to be present at the next Meeting and to attend punctually till the whole should be gone thro', and reported.

Copies of some proceedings against Christopher Wilson one Lieut. of the Militia of the lower Counties having been delivered to the Governor the same were read, and as it was intended to have a full Hearing of all these Complaints, at Newcastle, the Secretary was ordered to put these

Pennsylvania 1757.

These among the other Papers containing Complaints of the same Nature.

The Governor informed the Council that One hundred and fifty Indians were arrived at Harris's Ferry, and had agreed to go to Conestoga, and continue there till the Arrival of several others who were expected. That Mr. Croghan, who was gone to take care of them, had acquainted his Honour, that he was of Opinion the Treaty could be held before the middles of April.

The Governor being asked how, and where he proposed to treat with them, answer'd, at Philadelphia, if they would come here; if not near, Commissioners might go to Lancaster. The Governor was informed that the Assistance of Conrad Weiser would be necessary as there were most of them of the six Nations sent by Sir William Johnson to oblige the Delawares to lay down the Hatchet and to be present at the Treaty proposed to be held with them; and Conrad was one of the Council of the Six Nations, and had always interpreted for them, as well as this Government. The Governor said, Mr. Weiser had the Command as Colonel of the Forces on this Side Susquahannah and must attend that Duty. The Secretary was order'd to acquaint Mr. Weiser of these Indians being come to Lancaster, and to desire that he would not fail to send to them the Messages and Complements usual on the occasion with a Tender of his Services.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Monday the 11th of April 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Tirellell, Lynford Lardner, John Mifflin, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader } Esquires.

At the first Instant, a Message was delivered to the Governor by two Members, that the House having laid all the Business then under their Consideration before him, desired to know when He would be ready to return the Bills, the Members inclining to make a short Adjournment till Tuesday: The Governor that he hoped by that Time what was before him would be considered.

The Militia Bill was presented to the Governor for His Concurrence on the 31st Ultimo and has been since under the Consideration of the Attorney General. It was now read, together with the Repeal of the former Law: many things occurred to the Members on this important Subject, and an Essay was made towards amending it, but fresh Matter offering upon the particular Consideration of every Paragraph, there was not time to finish the Amendments, tho' the material ones were agreed to.

The Secretary was ordered to return the Indian Trade Bill

with

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Tuesday the 29th March, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettle,	William Logan,	} Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwallader,	

The Indian Trade Bill with the Amendments enter'd in the preceding Council, and the several Messages relative thereto, were again considered, and the Governor was advised to adhere to his Amendments, and not to return the Bill for some time.

Captain Barnes, of the Sloop Fanny, from Carolina, presented a Petition on the Behalfe of John Orfeur Yates and Samuel Bowman, Merchants of Charles Town, Agents to the Contractor for victualling his Majesty's Navy at South Carolina, setting forth that they are in want of Twenty Thousand Pounds Weight of Ship Bread for the Use of His Majesty's Ships of War, and praying a Permit for the Shipping of that Quantity on board the Fanny. In support of the Petition he produced the Oath of the said John Orfeur Yates, taken before Governor Lyttleton.

On considering the Petition, the Council was of Opinion that as no Application is made by Governor Lyttleton, and as it is believed there is no want of Bread at Charles Town, nor is it said that the Contractors cannot have it there, but They might only want to have it at a cheaper Rate, and "as this wou'd open a Door to many Applications of the same Sort," it was thought proper to make enquiry into the Matter.

The Petition of the Brethren at Bethlehem for a Watch, and for Liberty to seat the Indians on a Tract of their Land, was consider'd. Agreed that the Governor shou'd give Lycence for such Watch, and particular Commissions as desired, and that the Indians might be permitted to live on the Tract assign'd them by the Brethren, so as no Expence accrued to the Province, either on Acc^{t} of the Watch or Indian Settlement.

The Petition of the Brethren at Bethlehem to Governor Denny.

"May it please your Honour:

"We, His Majesty's most Loyal and most dutifull Subjects, the Brethren residing in the Forks of Delaware, humbly beg leave to lay before your Honour, That

"Tho' we conscientiously scruple to be engaged in Wars as Soldiers, to follow after Enemies, to take away their Lives, &$^{ca.}$ adhering to the very same Sentiments we have professed before the

British Parliament, where we obtained an Act securing us against being forced to bear Arms, or to go to War, &c.

"Yet in the last troublesome time, when we were in Danger of being fallen upon by the murdering Indians, we have kept strict Watch, and have secured several of our Settlements with Stocadoes, &c., which has been hitherto so successfull for us and our Neighbours, as to prevent a Surprize and Bloodshedding on both sides.

"And now we think it might be good, not only for ourselves but also for the Inhabitants round about us to continue the said Watch, and to prevent thereby many evil Designs of such unmercifull Creatures, tho' they shou'd agree to Peace, as now they seem to have a mind to do.

"But being sensible that this cannot be done regularly without the Governor's special Leave, or rather his Orders, We hereby request your Honour to authorize the said Watch under your Hand and Seal, and to appoint George Klein and Johan Ortlieb, in Bethlehem; Godfried Shwarz, in Christianbran Plantation; Abraham Hesler, in Gnadenthal Plantation; Nicholas Shaffer, in Nafarath Plantation, and Philip Trentson, in Friedensthal Plantation, Overseers of the said Watch, and Henry Frey to be Chief Overseer of the Watches in the four last above mention'd Plantations.

"And your Petitioners will pray, &c.

"Signed in the Name and in Behalf of the Brethren residing in the fforks of Delaware.

"MATTHEW SHROPP,
"JOHN BECHTEL.

"Bethlehem, Northampton County, March 14th, 1757."

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[Copy.]

Governor Denny's Answer to the Address of Indians, &c., at Bethlehem.

"PHILADELPHIA, March 31st, 1757.

"Brethren:

"Your Address of the 14th Instant, which was presented to me on your Behalfe by two of the Moravian Brethren, has been considered by the Council, and I now give you my answer.

"It wou'd be very agreable to me if the Indians of every Nation who incline to live in this Province, cou'd be persuaded to agree upon the Places of Residence amongst themselves, and to have Lands assigned them by this Government for that purpose; the Lands about Wyoming and other Places on the River Sasquehannah are very commodious for hunting, & on these you might have lived with much Comfort; but since it is not agreable to you to live either here or on any Land to be assigned you by the Six Nations,

who you say have several times invited you to do so. I shall with all my Heart consent to your living with the Brethren, at the Place proposed, provided that you do not thereby disoblige the Six Nations, nor the particular Tribes you belong to.

"You will take Care to live peaceably, and to give no offence to the Neighbourhood, as the Lands are cultivated, and the property of particular People. You are to consider that they are not to be disturbed in the full and quiet Enjoyment of their Possessions.

"I thank you for the frequent Intelligence you have given the Governm^{t}; I expect you will continue to do so on all Occasions. I wou'd have you keep a good Correspondence with all the other Indians, and advise you to communicate your Intention and desire of residing at Bethlehem to the Six Nations, and any other Indians you may be connected with, that all may know and agree to it.

"I wish you abundance of Satisfaction in your present good purposes. You may be assured of my Protection, & that I shall always be glad to do you any good Offices.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

A Letter from Mr. Horsfield was read in these Words:

"BETHLEHEM, March 14th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"Sir:—On the 26th Ultimo came here from Diaougo, by way of Fort Allen and Easton, the following Indians, vizt Zacheus & Wife, Solomon with his Wife and one Child, three other Women and five Children; one Woman & Child came some days before; part of them returned to the Indian Country the first Instant, and the rest the fourth, except Two Women and Four Children, which Zacheus desired might stay in Bethlehem till Teedyuscung came, which Women and Children I sent over the Water amongst the other Indians.

"I endeavour'd to get out of Zacheus and Solomon how the Indians at Diaougo, &^{c} stood affected, and what was the Occasion of this Visit; They said, that the Indians were for Peace with their Brethren the English, White People, and that Teedyuscung had sent him (Zacheus) downe, being thoughtfull that the White People might be uneasy, and bid him go to Major Parsons at Easton, and tell him to send word to the Governor that they were for Peace, and wou'd come down in about a Month or Six Weeks time; they wanted to be supplyed with many things, and I having no particular Orders was at a loss what to do, but found if I put them off without giving them something, they wou'd go away in Bitterness, which must have had a bad Effect, so I let them have amongst them out of the Brethren's Store, &^{c} to the amount of about £4, with two Cags, something more than a Gallon each, and some coarse Cloth for Bags, and I wrote to Captain Orndt, at Fort Allen, de-

siring him to fill the Cags with Rum, and give them some Meal in their Bags.

"I am, with all due Respect, Your Honour's,

"Most Obed^{t} humble Servant,

"TIM^{o}. HORSFIELD.

"To The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

The Governor enquired of Mr. Logan, what Progress was made by the Committee in their Examination of the Charges made by the Indians at Easton, against the Proprietors, and was told by him that all the Indian Deeds were read over, the Minutes of Council extracted and the Witnesses examined who were present at the day and half's Walk, but it was difficult to get a Meeting of the Committee, and wished more of the Council might be added to it.

The Governor and Council were of Opinion, that all the Council shou'd be of the Committee, it being necessary that every Member shou'd make himself well acquainted with the Evidence necessary to be produced at the ensuing Treaty, in Confutation of what might be urged by the Indians on this Occasion; And they were all accordingly order'd and desired to be present at the next Meeting, and to attend punctually till the whole shou'd be gone thro' and reported.

Copies of some proceedings against Christopher Wilson on Acc^{t} of the Militia of the lower Counties having been deliver'd to the Governor, the same were read, and as it was intended to have a full Hearing of all these Complaints at Newcastle, the Secretary was order'd to put These among the other Papers containing Complaints of the same Nature.

The Governor informed the Council that One Hundred and Fifty Indians were arrived at Harris' Ferry, and had agreed to go to Connestogo, and continue there till the Arrival of several others who were expected. That Mr. Croghan, who was gone to take care of them, had acquainted his Honour that he was of Opinion the Treaty cou'd be held before the middle of April.

The Governor being asked how and where he proposed to treat with them, answered, "at Philadelphia, if they wou'd come here; if not near, Commissioners might go to Lancaster." The Governor was informed that the Assistance of Conrad Weiser would be necessary, as these were most of them of the Six Nations, sent by Sir William Johnson to oblige the Delawares to lay down the Hatchet, and to be present at the Treaty proposed to be held with them, and Conrad was one of the Council of the Six Nations, and had always interpreted for them, as well as this Government. The Governor said Mr. Weiser had the Command as Colonel of the Forces on this side Sasquehannah, and must attend that Duty. The Secretary was order'd to acquaint Mr. Weiser of these Indians

being come to Lancaster, and to desire that he would not fail to send to them the Messages and Complements usual on the Occasion, with a Tender of his Services.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Monday the 4th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	Richard Peters,	Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

On the first Instant, a Message was delivered to the Governor by Two Members, "that the House having laid all the Business then under their Consideration before him, desired to know when He wou'd be ready to return the Bills, the Members inclining to make a short Adjournment till Tuesday." The Governor that he hoped by that Time what was before him wou'd be considered.

The Militia Bill was presented to the Governor for His Concurrence on the 31st Ultimo, and has been since under the Consideration of the Attorney General. It was now read, together with the Repeal of the former Law. Many things occurred to the Members on this important Subject, and an Essay was made towards amending it, but fresh matter offering upon the particular Consideration of every Paragraph, there was not time to finish the Amendments, tho' the material ones were agreed to.

The Secretary was ordered to return the Indian Trade Bill with a Message that the Governor adhered to his Amendments, but that the Militia Bill requiring more Deliberation than he at first expected, He had not then sent it to the House, but shou'd return it as soon as he had more fully considered it.

The Bill Entituled "An Act for striking the Sum of £2,840 to be sunk by Payments to be made by the Proprietaries' Receiver General," presented to the Governor on the 31st of last Month for his Concurrence, was read. Mr. Peters acquainted the Council that a Bill of the same kind had been presented to Mr. Morris, and rejected on Account of its being expressly declared in the Preamble, as well as in the Body of the Act, that the Five Thousand Pounds were given by the Proprietaries in Lieu of their Tax, which was not true, and that in this Bill there was the same Declaration. The Governor and Council thought proper to send the Bill to Mr. Hockley for his Consideration.

The Clerk of Assembly applied to the Governor, in the Name of the House, for Exemplifications of sundry Commissions on Record

desired they would consider of & act thereon as became Bretheren & Friends.

Satturday 21. May 1757. Sir William received a Letter[1] from Sir Charles Hardy about the Stockbridge Indians behaviour in the disputed Lands at or near Livingstons Mannor, whereupon Sr. William wrote the following Letter[2] to said Indians.

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE OF CROGHAN WITH INDIANS

Copy[3]

[March 29–May 21, 1757]

To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bart. His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies & Dependants

May it please your Honour

In pursuance of your Instructions, as soon as I was informed of the Indians being come to John Harris's, I set off from Philadelphia to meet them and arrived at John Harris's the 29 March 1757 where I met[4] about 160 Indians Men Women & Children part of Eight Tribes.

The 30th I examined Joseph Peepy & Lewis Montour in regard to the Messages I had sent by them to the Susquahanna Indians. They informed me, that Tedyuscung was gone to the Seneca Country to get a number of the Senecas to come down with him, and they delivered me a Belt of Wampum sent me by Tedyuscung in return of mine, sent him by them, by which Belt he informs me that he will be down as soon as possible with

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[1] Hardy to Johnson, May 16, 1757, printed *in Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:744–45; Q. 432–33.

[2] Johnson to Stockbridge Indians, May 22, 1757.

[3] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[4] The meeting mentioned in Croghan to Johnson, May 24, 1757 which lasted from March 29 to May 21, 1757 inclusive.

Two hundred Indians but could not tell whether he would come in at Easton or at John Harris's

The remaining part of this day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could of the Strength of the French on Ohio, and the Disposition of the Delawares & Shawanese and by the best Acct^s. I can get, I find the French have not had above Three hundred Men in Garrison at Ohio this Winter and that the Delawares & Shawaneese on Ohio were divided amongst themselves, One half of each Tribe going down Ohio to where the lower Shawanese are setled & the other half were detirmined to go off to the Six Nations.

I am informed that all the Susquahanna Indians are disposed for Peace except the Monseys or Minisink Indians, yet I understand a Number of them will be down with Tedyuscung.

I am informed by a Six Nation Indian one of Reputation amongst them that resided at Tiaogo that as soon as Joseph Peepy & Lewis Montour had delivered their Message there, that the Council that night dispatcht two Men to the Ohio to inform the Delawares & Shawanese living there of this Meeting desiring some of them to come to it; but if none of them should choose to come these Messengers were then to insist that none of the Delawares & Shawaneese living on the Ohio should come to War against the English till this Meeting was over & they have time after returning home to let them know how it ended.

At a Meeting of the Six Nations & their Allies, and George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bar^t. His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies & Dependants, and by his special Order at John Harris's on the Susquahanna River in the Province of Pensilvania the first day of April 1757.

Pres^t.

The Rev^d. M^r. John Elder
Capt. Thomas M^c.Kee
M^r. James Armstrong
M^r. Hugh Crawfurd
M^r. John Harris

William Prentup Interp^r.

Mohocks

Teakansorea
Connadagauhea
Sogehowana
Peter
with 31. others
Men Women & Children

Oniedas

Thomas King
Scarooyady
Tannawquaanagis
with
13 other Men Women
& Children

Tuscarores

Rut King
with 26 others Men
Women & Children

Onondagas

Ossaratonqua &
his two Brothers with
18 others Men Women &
Children

Cayouges

Ogaratawrea
Orraroquare
Jenkasarone
with 20 others Men
Women & Children

Senecas

George
Eight more Men Women
& Children

Nanticokes

Robert White
Joshua with
11. more Men
Women & Children

Delawares

Samuel
Joseph Peepy
Thos. Evans
Jonathan
with 20 more Men Women &
Children

Connestogoes

Sahays
Capt. John with
29 More Men Women & Children.

Mr. Croghans Speech

Bretheren

I am sent here by the Honourable Sir William Johnson to represent him at this Meeting, & I desire you all to give Attention to what I am going to say to You in behalf of your Brother Onas & the Wise Men of this Govt. who are truly sensible of your Afflictions occasioned by the Death of many of your Counsellors & Warriors since they had the pleasure of seeing you in this Government, and as they have ever looked upon your Misfortunes as their own, they mix their Tears with yours & have desired me to condole with you agreable to the Antient Customs of our Forefathers

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

With this Belt of Wampum I wipe the Blood off your Seats round this Council Fire that your Old Men at this Critical juncture, when conveened in Council may sit with Comfort & direct their Warriors with Wisdom

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

As I have wiped the Blood off the Seats round your Council Fire, I with these Strouds wrap up the Bodies of your deceased Friends & bury them decently, covering their Graves with those Blanketts & half thicks

Gave the Goods

Bretheren

As the Blood is wiped off the Seats of your Counsellors, the Dead decently buried & their Graves covered, I with this Belt of Wampum wipe the Tears from your Eyes & desire you may mourn no more

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

As you are now out of Mourning, I with this Belt of Wampum disperse the dark Clouds which are gathered over our heads that

you may see the Sun Clear & shake hands with your Bretheren when you meet in Council

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

As we have now gone thro the Antient Customs used by our Forefathers upon their Meeting I with this Belt of Wampum heal your Hearts & free your hands from trouble that we may meet each other in Council & brighten the Chain of Friendship

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

I now wipe the Sweat off your Body after your Long Journey & bid you a hearty Welcome to this Government In the name of your Brother Onas

Gave a String

Sachem & Warriors of the Six united Nations our Friends & Bretheren.

I embrace this Opportunity of accquainting you that last year your Brother Onas[1] held two Conferences at Easton with your Nephews the Delawares & your Brothers the Shawaneese that live on the Susquahanna, in order to settle the Differrences subsisting between them & us, but as that good Work could not be accomplished at that time, they agreed to have a Meeting this Spring to finally settle all differences subsisting between them & us their Bretheren.

And that this Meeting might be the more general, I dispatched Messengers up the Susquahanna & to Ohio, and I wrote to your Brother Sir William Johnson desiring him to request a Number of You our Bretheren the Six united Nations, to be present at this Meeting, who I am heartily glad to see here and when Your Nephews & Brothers arrive, I am in great Hopes by your Assistance to be able to accommodate Matters to the Mutual

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[1] The Indian name for William Penn and his successors, the provincial governors of Pennsylvania.

Satisfaction of both them & us their Bretheren the English in the several Governments. And by this Belt of Wampum I request you to make use of all your Interest with your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese to bring about an Accommodation between them & us, that the Sun may once more Shine upon us in Peace & that the Peace may last as long as the Sun, the Moon & the Starrs give light

Gave a Belt.

At a Meeting with the Indians at John Harris's
April the 2d. 1757.

Present

The Revd. Mr. John Elder
Capt. Thomas Mc.Kee
Mr. James Armstrong
Mr. Hugh Crawford
Mr. John Harris

The Deputies of the Six United Nations

The Delawares & Nanticokes

Scaarooyady Speaker for the Indians
William Printup Interpreter

Brother

You & our Brother Onas wisely considered the Antient Custom of our Forefathers in condoling with us & mixing your Grief with ours, and as we make no doubt but some of your Wise Counsellors are Dead since we were here we wipe the Blood off your Council Seats & put them in order with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt.

Brother

After wiping the Blood off your Council Seats we with these few Skins wrap up the Bones of our Bretheren that Died or were killed by the Evil Spirit & cover thier Graves

Gave a small Bundle of Skins

Brother

We by this Belt of Wampum wipe the Tears from your Eyes & desire you may mourn no more.

Gave a Belt

Brother

We with this Belt of Wampum disperse the dark clouds that the Sun may always shine upon us in Friendship. We heal your Hearts & free your Minds from trouble that we may meet each other in Council & brighten the Chain of Friendship made by our Forefathers & that the Council fire may burn clear we throw a few Chips on it

Gave a Belt

This Evening I had a Meeting of the Sachems & proposed their going to Philadelphia to hold the Treaty, but I could prevail on none of them except the Mohocks to go there, the rest were affraid of Sickness

When I found they were not to be prevailed on to go there, I called a Council & with a Belt of Wampum I removed the Council fire to Lancaster to which place they all agreed to go & wait the arrival of Tedyuscung with the Senecas, Delawares & Shawaneese

Gave a Belt to remove the Council Fire to Lancaster

April the 7. I arrived at Lancaster from John Harris's from whence M^r^. Shippen, M^r^. Thompson, M^r^. Boude, Capt. Cane with a number of other Gentlemen Inhabitants of that Burrough went out with me to meet the Indians (who I had left a few Miles behind) to bid them welcome to Lancaster. As soon as the Indians were settled at the place taken for them by James Wright Esqr. I then kindled a small Fire for them to sit by till they should hear from their Brother Onas of the arrival of Tedyuscung.

April 10. I received a Letter from His Honour the Governor accquainting me of the arrival of 50 Delawares & Shawaneese at Fort Allen & that they were ordered to wait there the arrival of Tedyuscung with the Rest of the Indians who were coming with him. Immediately ordered a Meeting of the Indians & accquainted them with what the Govr. had wrote me about the arrival of the Delawares & Shawaneese at Fort Allen wch. was very agreable to them.

I then accquainted them by a Belt of Wampum that their Bro^{r}. Onas had prepared a very convenient place for them within a Mile of Philadelphia, and that he Proposed to hold the Conference at Philadelphia, as Tedyuscung had at the last Treaty at Easton given his honour the Govr. a Promise to come to Philadelphia this Spring

The Indians after considering what had been said to them returned the following Answer

Brother

We have considered what you have said to us from our Brother Onas. when you proposed to us at John Harris's to go to Philadelphia, we refused for the reasons we then gave you. By the Message you sent us by Joseph Peepy & Lewis Montour we understood that the Delawares & Shawaneese were to fix the place of Meeting where they thought proper. Brother we tell you we will sit where we are till they arrive & fix the place of Meeting with our Brother Onas.

Returned the Belt of Wampum.

April 11. I delivered the Goods purchased by James Wright Esqr. for the Indians in the presence of M^{r}. James Webb which was well received by them. After the Goods were divided the Chiefs of the several Tribes came in a body & returned thanks to the Goverment for the Cloathing they had received.

The 13. The several Chiefs came to me & told me they observed that I gave no Cloathing to our Brothers the Connostoges

& desired that I would give them some else they should be obliged to give them part of what had been given them.

Gave a String

The 17. I called a Meeting of all the Indians & returned them thanks for condoling with me at John Harris's. for the Loss we their Bretheren the English had sustained by Death & the Evil Spirit

Bretheren

I return You thanks for mixing your Grief with ours & wiping the Blood off our Council Seats

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

I give you thanks for wrapping up the Bones of our Deceased Brothers & covering their Graves & wiping the Tears from our Eyes.

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

I return You thanks for dispersing the Dark Clouds from over our Heads, for healing our Hearts & freeing our Minds from trouble & for Brightening the Chain of Friendship made by our forefathers.

Gave a Belt.

April the 20. I received a Letter from His Honour Governor Denny inclosing two Messages from Tediuscung to the Governor which were delivered to Major Parsons[1] in Easton & forwarded by him.

As soon as I received his Honours Letter I called a Meeting of the Indians & repeated over to them the Messages & let them know that Tedyuscungs being so long detained on the Way was the scarcity of Provisions & then accquainted them that his Honour the Governor had ordered a Supply to be sent to meet

[1] Major William Parsons.

them for which the Indians returned his Honour the Govr. their hearty Thanks and said their Brother Onas's sending Provisions to meet their Cousins on the Road was giving them the strongest Assurances of his Regard & Esteem for them.

Gave a String of Wampum

April 23. Six Onondaga Warriors applied to me for Liberty to go to Fort Cumberland to join the Southward Indians who they understood was going to War against his Majestys Enemys at Ohio, I granted their Request & fitted them out for their Journey.

April 26. Scarooyady with a Party of Mohock Warriors came & told me that they were apprehensive the French would make some Attempt against Fort Augusta & desired I would fit them out to go there, to which I agreed giving them orders to reconnoitre the adjacent Woods for a few days then to proceed towards the Ohio & reconnoitre the Country well, as they went, and if they discovered any Body of French or partys of Indians coming towards Fort Augusta or any part of this or the neighbouring Governments, they were immediately to return & give notice to the Commanding Officer of the Fort, nighest to that part of the Country where they should come into.

The 26. April P. M. The Chiefs of the several Tribes called a Meeting & sent for me and desired to know what time they might Expect their Brother Onas up & their Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese to hold the Conference.

To which I answered I had not as yet received any certain Account of the arrival of the Delawares & until the Governor had fixed the place & time of Meeting with Tedyuscung I could not give them a full Answer.

To which little Abraham a Mohock Sachem spoke as follows in behalf of the Whole.

Brother

We have been here a great while & the Spring is coming on fast, it is time for us to think of going home to plant. We have heard what you said to us from our Brother Onas, both at John Harris's & here, that our Brother Onas proposed to hold the Treaty at Philadelphia, every time you spoke to us on that head, we gave you our Objections against going so far down, which we expected would have been considered before now, But as our Brother Onas has not yet agreed to come here, we have detirmined in our own Minds to treat with our Brother Onas here & go no further down the Country.

Brother

We have appointed three Men to go to Philadelphia to speak with our Brother Onas & request of him to come up & we desire you will find Horses for them to ride down & a Man to go with them to the Governor. And we have appointed Three more to go & meet our Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese & bring them here, and we desire you will find them Horses & a Man to go & take care of them & provide Necessaries for them on the Road

Gave a String.

May 5. P.M. Capt. Trent[1] returned from Bethlem with the Deputies that went from here to meet the Delawares & Shawaneese & brought with them Four Delaware Men & one Woman. About two hours afterwards Capt. McKee[2] returned from Philadelphia with the Deputies who were sent down with the Govr. to invite him here to hold the Conference.

May 6. I called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the several Tribes, when William Logan Esqr. a Member of His Honour the Govrs. Council, returned the Governors answer to the Message sent him by Thomas King & Rut King.

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[1] Captain William Trent.

[2] Captain Thomas McKee.

Bretheren the Deputies of the Six united Nations & your Cousins our Bretheren the Delawares

I am sent to you by your Brother Onas from Philadelphia as a Member of his Council & your very good Friend, and I desire you will attend to what I am now going to say to you & consider my Words as if they were spoken by Onas himself

Gave a String

Bretheren

A few Days since Thomas King & Rut King, accompanied by Thomas Mc.Kee as their Guide, came to me in Philadelphia & informed me by this Belt of Wampum that you held a Council fire at Lancaster & had sent for our Friend George Croghan to it, & had made a Speech to him, in which you accquainted him, that on his Invitation you came to John Harris's, understanding the Council fire was to be Kindled there; That after you had staid there some time, you were desired to accompany him to Lancaster & that I would meet you there That therefore you had appointed these two Indians to wait on me & to take me by the hand & invite me to your Council, that you had detirmined among your selves to come no further & would be glad to see me & that my coming would rejoice your Hearts.

Bretheren

You must be very sensible that in the transacting public Affairs in these troublesome times, many Difficulties & unforeseen Accidents happen which require my particular Attendance in Philadelphia, this is my present Case, and as Tedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares our Countryman & your Cousin with some other Chiefs & head Men of that nation has sent me lately a Message accquainting me that he was on his way with a great number of Indians coming to meet me in order to finish the Treaty of Peace begun last Year by our late Governor & myself with the said Chiefs, and desired me to be ready with my Councellors to assist in finishing the said Treaty, which was so happily begun & that I would be so kind as to send for Moses Titamy & John Pampshire (two Delaware Indian Interpreters) from the Jerseys to be present; And that as there was

so great a Number of Ind^{s}. who were coming with him, they would want Provisions on their way & desired I would send some to Wyoming for them, which I immediately complied with. These Bretheren have been the reasons for my delaying my Journey to meet you at Lancaster & for my desiring George Croghan would endeavour to prevail on you our Bretheren to come to the Council fire at Philadelphia, where the old wise People who are your hearty Friends would have been exceeding Glad to see you & as I have heard nothing from Tedyuscung very lately, I am uneasy lest some Accident has happened to him. I thank you very kindly for your Affectionate Invitation. I accept of it & will with great pleasure come & consult wth you at your Council fire at Lancaster.

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows.

May 9. Three of the Messengers I sent to the Ohio returned & made the following Report.

That on their arrival at Wynango[1] (an old Indian Town) on Ohio, they found several Delawares there, one named Custaloga their Chief, they immediately called a Meeting & delivered the Speeches sent by them, which was very well received by the Delawares, who told them in Answer, that they would accept of the Invitation & come down with them, but that they must first go & consult their Uncles the Senecas, who lived further up the River. The next day they set off to a little Town up the River Ohio, where they summoned a number of the Delawares & Senecas together, after repeating the Messages over, one of the Senecas named Garistagee one of the Chiefs, said to the Delawares Nephews, You must not accept of that Call, for the Belts which are sent you are not proper Belts on this Occasion. I know George Croghan very well & would be very glad to see him & if he will send a proper Belt with Men wrought in it for the several Tribes he wants to meet with, himself

[1] Venango at the junction of Venango (French) creek with the Ohio river.

taking us by the hand, made of old Council Wampum, which is the Custom of the Six Nations on these Occasions, I will go down with you & see him, to which the Delawares agreed & then returned the Belts.

They say that one of the Messengers proceeded further, to where the Delawares that lived formerly at Kittannen[1] were now settled, on Beaver Creek,[2] with a View of finding out the Dispositions of them, and they expect he will be soon down if not killed. These Messengers say there was but fifteen Frenchmen at Wynango & that the Fort there is very weak, and that the Indians in them parts are very much distressed for Provisions. They say that the Ohio Indians are much Affraid of the Southern Indians, having been struck three times by them this Spring, twice near Fort du Quesne & once at the Logs Town,[3] and that the Indians are moving fast up the Ohio towards the Senecas.

They heard from the Indians there that the French were defeated at Fort W^{m}. Henry & that there was another party defeated by Sir William Johnson at the German Flatts and that the French were detirmined yet to make another Trial against the English but that they could not tell where to strike next

They say that the Two Men killed at Fort Augusta were killed by the Delawares & French wch was the only Party of Delawares or Shawaneese come against us this Spring; that the other Partys that has been on the Frontiers of this & the Neighbouring Provinces was Indians from over the Lakes. that the Delaware Indians made great Game of the Lake Indians and told those Messengers that one Party of them who had been down had on their return killed & eat Three of the English Prisoners for want of Food

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[1] Kittaning in Armstrong county, Pa.

[2] Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Ohio. *See* Evans' map of 1755 in Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail*, 1:144.

[3] Logs Town, on the Ohio east of the union of Beaver Creek with the Ohio. *See* Evans' map of 1755 in Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail*, 1:144.

That there was an Account came there while they were at Wynango, that the French Cagnawagas had differed with the French because the French would not supply them with Provisions, the difference rose so high at last that they came to blows, that Sixty of the Cagnawagas were killed & a great Number of French.

(I Quere the Truth of this News as the French undoubtedly know their Interest too well to differ with the Cagnawagas at this time)

These Messengers on their return touched at Diaogo[1] where they met with Tedyuscung who enquired of them what they had been doing at Ohio, they repeated over to him the Messages that had been sent by them from this Government & the Answer they had received from the Ohio Indˢ. on which Tedyuscung sent the following Message by them to their Brother Onas & me.

Brothers

You have been at a great deal of trouble in sending Messages to us, your Brothers the Delawares & Shawanese, but the Persons you employed are Young Warriors, & not Counsellors, therefore unfit for such Buisness, likewise the Belts you have sent in comparison are no more than Strings, but if you will send to call us together & send proper Belts & Wise Men to take us by the hand, we will come down with them & give You a Meeting, in which Meeting I hope we shall setle all Differences subsisting between us, and I assure you by this Belt of Wampum, that our Minds are well disposed, and that our Hearts are warm and true towards you our Brothers the English and we desire that you as Messengers from our Brothers, may take this Belt to Capᵗ. Thomas Mᶜ.Kee & let him deliver it in our Name to our Brother Onas & George Croghan

Gáve a Belt.

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[1] Tioga.

Brothers

There is one thing that gives us a great deal of Concern which is that our Flesh & Blood that lives among you at Bethlem & in the Jerseys, being kept as if they were Prisoners. We formerly applied to the Minister at Bethlem to let our People come back at times & hunt, which is the chief Industry we follow to maintain our Families, but that Minister has not listened to what we have said to him, and it is very hard that our People has not the Liberty of coming back to the Woods where Game is plenty & to see their Friends, they have complained to us that they cannot hunt where they are, and if they go into the Woods & cut down a Tree, they are abused for it, not withstanding that very Land we look upon to be our own, and we hope Brother that you will consider this Matter & let our People come into the Woods & visit their Friends & pass & repass as Brothers ought to do

Gave a String.

Lancaster Monday May 9. This evening the Honble. William Denny Esqr. Governor of this Province, attended by a Number of Council & Number of the House of Representatives, the Commissioners for the Province with a great Number of other Gentlemen arrived here.

May 10. The Sachems of the several Tribes with a Number of their chief Warriors waiting on the Govr. at M^{r}. George Gibsons at Lancaster, when the Governor with the Gentlemen that attended him took them by the hands, bid them welcome & his Honour made them the following Speech.

Bretheren

I give you a very hearty Welcome agreable to my Message by M^{r}. Logan.[1] I have waited all this time at Philadelphia expecting the arrival of Tedyuscung as the principal Buisness to be transacted at this Meeting is between this Government & your

[1] William Logan, member of the Pennsylvania council.

Cousins the Delawares & Shawaneese, but receiving your kind Invitation I have hastened here & am glad to see you.

At a Meeting in the Court House in the
Town of Lancaster on Thursday 12 May 1757.
P. M.

Present

The Honble. William Denny Esqr. Lieu^{t}. Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, & Counties of Newcastle Kent & Sussex on Delaware

James Hamilton
William Logan
Rich^{d}. Peters
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin
Benj. Chew
} Esq^{rs}. Members of the Gov^{rs}. Council

Isaac Norris
William Masters
Jos. Galloway
John Banton
Geo. Ashbridge
Will. West
} Esq^{rs}. the Speaker & Committee of the House of Representatives

The Magistrates of the Burrough with a great Number of other Gentlemen

The Deputies of the Mohawks, Oniedas, Tuscarorees, Cayouges, Onondagas with some Senecas, Nanticokes with some Delawares

William Printup Interp^{r}. for the Crown
Conraad Weiser Esqr. Interp^{r}. for the Province

On opening the Meeting His Honour the Govr. asked me, as I represented the Honourable Sir Wm Johnson at this Treaty, if I was provided with a Secretary, upon answering that I was

provided with one, His Honour then gave orders that no Person else should take notes.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Bretheren of the United Nations

You are sensible of the Unhappy Differences which has subsisted for some time past, between us the People of Pensilvania the English in the several Colonies & our Bretheren & Countrymen the Delawares & Shawanese your Nephews & Brothers. By the mediation of Sir William Johnson His Majestys sole Agent & Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of American a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon, and they at a Conferrence held at Otsiningo promised to lay down the Hatchet, which Agreement they since ratified & confirmed in another Conference with that Gentleman in your Presence, at which time Sir William desired to know what was the Cause of their committing Hostilities on their Bretheren the English which Question they did not then give a full Answer to, but at a subsequent Treaty with me at Easton in November last the same Question being put to Tedyuscung, he frankly acknowledged, that their foolish Young Men being deluded by our Enemy the false hearted French King, were persuaded to take up the Hatchet against us. this he said was the first & principal Cause, but that one reason why the Blow fell the heavier on us was, that their Brother Onas had fraudulently possessed himself of some of their Lands without having first purchased or given any Consideration for them.

Gave a Belt of Nine Rows.

Being very desirous that all Causes of Discontent should be removed, I proposed that the matter should be then finally accommodated, but Tedyuscung declared that he was not sufficiently empowered to finish that Buisness declined it and desired another Meeting this Spring when he engaged to bring with him those Indians to whom the said Lands belonged, at which time this Complaint might be fully heard & amicably adjusted.

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship & Justice of our Bretheren the Six Nations, I immediately accquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings & requested that he would be pleased to send some of the Wise Men of those Nations to be present & assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Tedyuscung would have been here before this time & am greatly concerned at his Stay.

It would have afforded me great Satisfaction if it had suited your Conveniency to wait his arrival, but as you have informed me your Buisness will not admit of being longer absent from your Country. If you can now think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged, & establish a firm & lasting Friendship between us & your Nephews, you shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing everything in my power conducive to so desirable an End. In confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of Thirteen Rows.

Gave a Belt

At a Meeting in the Court House Fryday,
May 13. 1757. P. M.

Present

The Honble. William Denny Liu^{t}. Govr.
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Burrough & a great Number of other Gentlemen
The same Indians Interp^{r}. as before
Thomas King an Onieda Indian } Speakers for
Little Abraham a Mohock Sachem } the Indians

Little Abraham opened the Meeting addressing himself to the Govr. as follows

Brother

After you had done speaking to us Yesterday, you left the Appointing the time for the next Meeting to us. We are now in Council & I desire you to listen to what we are going to say.

Thomas King then got up & repeated over the two first Speeches made to them by the Governor Yesterday & returned His Honour thanks for accquainting them with the particular Circumstances that happened during the Course of the Conference at Easton last fall between His Honour & the Delawares & Shawaneese & expressed the great Satisfaction it gave them to hear that their Brother Onas was so fortunate as to find out the true Causes from whence the Differences arose between their Bretheren the English & their Nephews the Delawares & their Brothers the Shawaneese, for that they had taken a great deal of Pains to find it out without Success

Gave a Belt.

Thomas King then addressed himself to the Govr. and said, that if they should make any Blunder or have forgot any part of the Speech, they hoped he would excuse them as they could not write therefore were obliged to keep everything in their Memory

Gave a Belt.

Little Abraham then desired the Govr. to give attention as they were going to return an Answer to His Honours last Speech, and after he had repeated over the last Speech delivered them by the Governor Yesterday, he spoke as follows,

Brother

You desired our Advice in regard to the Differences which arose between you & our Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese & you desired us to give you our Opinion which would be the best Method now to pursue to bring about an Accommodation, We have considered what you required of us.

Brother

We are disappointed by the Heads of our Relations not coming to this Meeting it was on their Accounts that we met our Brothers at this time. If they had come here at this time we should have sat still & heard the Complaints on each side,

then we should have been the better able to judge who was in fault & would have given our Opinion freely, however as things now stand we must inform you our Brothers, that in the time of our great Grandfathers, and when the Six Nations first united, it was agreed that the Seneca Country should be the Door to the Six Nations, into which all Messengers should pass in time of War & there deliver their Messages, & the Senecas our Brothers were to forward the Messages to all the united Nations — But on the Differences subsisting at present between You & our Nephews & Brothers we have heard nothing from that Quarter tho we are sensible that Messengers arrived there upon this Affair, and as we the Mohocks are a Door to the Eastward of the Six Nation Country established at the same time with that to the Westward, finding they neglected their Office we took the Affair in hand & sent Messengers to Otsiningo, & there a Council was held, and the Deputies we sent charged them to get sober, as we looked upon their Actions as the Actions of Drunken Men, this was the Substance of the Speeches sent to them. They returned for Answer that they looked upon themselves as Men & would acknowledge no superiority that any other Nation had over them — "We are Men & are detirmined not to be ruld any longer by you as Women, and we are detirmined to cut off all the English except those that make their Escape from us in Ships, so say no more to us on that head, least we cut off your private parts & make Women[1] of you as you have done of us. In the mean time tho they did not any longer acknowledge the Six Nations as their Uncles, yet they would listen to what Anugh Kary Tawy, Tionenkekorowy should say to them, him they only acknowledged for their Uncle. Notwithstanding this rash Speech they afterwards at the Instance of Sir William Johnson agreed to a Cessation of Arms & to come to an Interview with him & their Brother Onas.

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[1] For explanation of the expression "make Women of you," see Hanna, *The Wilderness Trail*, 1:112.

Now Brothers our Advice is to you, that you send proper Messengers immediately to the Senecas to invite them with our Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese to a Meeting with you here, and when they come be very careful in your Proceedings with them & dont be rash & it will be in your power to settle all the Differences subsisting between you & them & we assure you Bretheren by this Belt of Wampum, that we will continue our good Offices till the Affair is brought to a happy Conclusion

Gave a Belt marked G R

At a Meeting in the Court House Monday
May 16. 1757. A. M.

Present

The Honble. W^{m}. Denny Esqr Governor &^{c}.
The Honble. Colonel Stanwix
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Burrough & a great Number of other Gent^{n}.
The same Indians
W^{m}. Printup Inter^{r}. for the Crown
Conraad Weiser Esqr. Interp^{r}. for Province
Little Abraham a Mohock Sachem } Speakers for the
Thos. King an Onieda Sachem } Indians

The Governor spoke as follows.

Bretheren of the United Nations

I have duly considered what you was so kind as to say to me the other Day in Answer to my Speech to you and I return you my hearty thanks for your Information & Advice as to what you judge proper to be done for the Restoration of Peace, between us & your Cousins the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese. We look upon your informing us of that Close

Connexion at present subsisting between your Cousins & the Seneca Nation, of which we were till now Ignorant as the greatest Mark of your regard & Esteem for us.

Brothers

Your Advice is good & wholesome & I shall in persuance of it send an Invitation to Tediuscung to come down & leave it entirely to his Choice to bring with him such & so many of his Uncles & others his Friends as he thinks proper, and will then cautiously & carefully pursue your Advice in Treating with him, in the meantime if on your return you should meet with Tedyuscung I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meeting and Advise him of the Continuance of the good Disposition of the People of this Province towards him & his People & that we are ready to fulfill the Engagements we entered into with him at Easton, and shall be glad to see him and his Friends as soon as they can conveniently come

Gave a Belt

Little Abraham then stood up with the Belt delivered them by the Govr. in his Hand & repeated over the Speech made them on it. Then Addressing himself to the Govr. spoke as follows

Brother Onas

We return you thanks for accepting our Advice & we make no doubt if you pursue the Measures we have recommended but that your Endeavours will be crowned with Success. We have come a great Journey in order to see the difference subsisting between you & our Cousins amicably settled & could wish that they had met here at this time

On our return I assure you we will recommend it to our Nephews & Bretheren in the strongest manner we can to come down & meet you in order to have all differences subsisting between you settled in an Amicable manner

Gave a Belt.

At the Court House in Lancaster
Tuesday May 17. 1757.

Present

The Honble. William Denny Esqr. Govr. &^c^.
The Honble. Colonel John Stanwix
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Burrough & a great Number of other Gentlemen
The same Indians
William Printup Interp^r^. for the Crown
Conraad Weiser Esqr. Interp^r^. for the Province
Little Abraham a Mohock Sachem } Speakers for the
Thos. King an Onieda Sachem } Indians

After the Minutes of Treaty were read & the Indians accquainted by the Interp^r^. what had been doing the Governor Spoke as follows

Bretheren of the united Nations

I desire to be informed if you have any Complaints against this Province with regard to Purchases of Lands or for any other Cause whatsoever. In expectation that you would freely open your Hearts to me on these Heads I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt

I then accquainted the Indians by the Interpreter that I was going to speak to them in behalf of the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bar^t^. His Majestys Sole Agent & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations & their Allies & Dependants & desired them to consider my words as if spoke by himself.

Sachems & Warriors of the Six united Nations our Friends & Bretheren

When Tedyuscung at the Treaty held at Easton, complained that the Indians had been defrauded of some of their Lands, this

Govt. agreed to meet him upon his own Appointment this Spring, to which Meeting you were invited, that you might see & hear everything to be then transacted with your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawneese.

You are now here on this Invitation & are Witnesses how ready this Government is to redress any Injuries done to the Indians whenever they can make that appear, and that they your Bretheren of Pensilvania are now attending for that purpose, and you must be convinced from their Conduct towards you that they are not come empty handed

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

His Majestys Subjects that have settled this & the Neighbouring Provinces, by Law are not allowed to buy any of your Lands and accordingly they have never done it & if those who only have right from the Crown to Purchase your Lands, have done you any Injustice or injured the Indians on this Account

The Governor of this Province with a Number of the Chief Men of this Govt. are here & appear hearty & willing to make Satisfaction — but if they or the People of these Provinces should refuse doing you Justice, when you make it appear that you are injured. I will then carefully represent your Case to the King of England My Master & your Father, in order to procure you ample & immediate Satisfaction.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

As Deputies from most of the Tribes of the Six Nations are now here who may not be present when Tedyuscung comes down, and as I am ordered & required by the Honble. Sir William Johnson Bart. His Majestys Chief Agent & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies & Dependants to enquire into & hear the complaints made by the Indians, & if justly grounded to use my utmost Endeavours to get them redressed. I do insist upon it that you open your hearts to me without reserve & inform me of every thing you know concerning

Frauds complained of by Tedyuscung or any other injuries or Injustice done to you or any of the Tribes of the Six Nations, or any other Indians in Alliance with His Majesty King George in this or the Neighbouring Colonies, that I may be thereby enabled to represent the true State of your Grievances to his Majesty.

Bretheren

After this Candid Conduct towards you & my thus preparing You to open your Minds to me, I do expect that you will hide nothing from me, but speak from the Bottom of your Hearts. And I expect that you will recommend it to your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese to come down & give your Brother Onas a Meeting to make your Complaints appear & have them adjusted, else I shall take it for granted, that they have no just Cause of Complaint to inforce what I have said I give you this Belt of Wampum

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren of the United Nations

You remember that your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawaneese in a Council with you at Otsiningo promised to lay down the Hatchet, and in a subsequent Meeting with Sir William Johnson at his House in July last, ratified & confirmed it in the most Solemn manner in your Presence, then promising to deliver up all the English Prisoners that were by any means brought to their Country or in their Possession, and I desire on your return to your Country, you will remind your Nephews & Bretheren of their Promises to Sir William Johnson, and recommend it strongly to them to bring down what English Prisoners they have amongst them & deliver them up as that is the only Proof they can give of their Sincerity & good Disposition towards us. Gave a Belt.

Sachems & Warriors of the United Nations

In that Meeting with your Brother Warraghyjagey, Your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawanese, renewed & brightened the Chain of Friendship between them & us &

promised to fix their Eyes on you their Uncles, & regulate their Conduct by yours, and at the same time declared in a public Manner, by Dancing & Singing the War Song that they would turn the Edge of their Hatchetts in Conjunction with you their Uncles of the Six Nations against the French, the treacherous & faithless Invaders of the Property of Mankind, and I must now desire that you will insist upon their being ready when called upon, to join His Majestys Troops in Conjunction with you our Friends & Allies against the common Enemy; that this Speech may have its full force upon your Minds I present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a War Belt.

Little Abraham then spoke as follows.

Brothers the Speeches you have just made are of great Consequence both to you & us. We shall duly consider them & as soon as possibly we can we will return you an Answer

May 18, 1757. This day four Persons that were killed on the Frontiers in the Settlement of Swetara were brought to Town. In the afternoon the chief Sachems with a Number of their Warriors called a Meeting in the Indian Camp & spoke to us as follows.

Bretheren

We have called this Meeting with Tears in our Eyes on Account of seeing so many of our Bretheren killed by the Evil Spirit & we take this Opportunity as we have a good deal of Buisness yet to do, to Wipe the Tears from your Eyes so that tomorrow when we meet in Council we may see each other with the same good Will we have hitherto done

Gave a String

Bretheren

Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes agreable to the Antient Custom of your Forefathers. We clean the Blood of your Council Seats that you may sit with Comfort & hear what we have to say to you.

No doubt but the French who takes Delight in Mischief has taken this Opportunity to send his Children down to commit these Murders with an Expectation of breeding a difference between You our Bretheren & us, but we desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between us & disappoint him in his Designs

Gave a Belt.

At a Meeting in the Court House at Lancaster
Thursday May 19. 1757. P. M.

Present

The Honble. W^{m}. Denny Esqr. Govr. &^{c}.
The Honble. Colonel John Stanwix
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Burrough with a great number of other Gentlemen
The same Indians
Will. Printup Interp^{r}. for the Crown
Conraad Weiser Esqr. Interp^{r}. for the Province
Little Abraham a Mohock Sachem
Thos. King an Onieda Sachem
} Speakers for the Indians

After reading over the Condolence Speeches made Yesterday by the Indians on Account of our People that were killed by the Enemy. Little Abraham addressing himself to the Honourable Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}. & the Governor spoke as follows

Bretheren

Each of You made us a Speech Yesterday on the same Subject, both which Speeches I now propose to Answer at once. And then spoke as follows

Brothers

Some Years ago in the Jerseys one of the head Men of the Delawares had been out a hunting, on his return he called to

see a Gentleman a great Friend of his one of your People who he found in his Feild, when the Gentleman saw him he came to meet him. It was rainy Weather & the Delaware Chief had his Gun under his Arm, they met at a Fence & as they reached out their hands to each other, the Delawares Gun went off by accident & shot him dead. He was very much grieved at the Accident & went to the House & told the Gentlemans Wife what had happened & said he was willing to die & did not chuse to live after his Friend. She immediately sent for a number of the Inhabitants, when they were gathered some said it was an Accident & could not be helped, but the greatest number were for hanging him & he was taken by the Sherrif and carried to Amboy where he was tried & hanged.

There was another Misfortune that happened, a Party of Shawaneese who was going to War against their Enemies in their way thro Carolina called at a house not suspecting any harm as they were amongst their Friends, a number of the Inhabitants rose & took them Prisoners on Account of some Mischief that was done there, about that time suspecting them to be the People that had done the Mischief and carried them to Charles Town & put them in Prison, where the Cheif Man called the Pride died. The Relations of these People were much exasperated against you our Bretheren the English on Account of the ill treatment you gave their Friends & have been continually spiriting up their Nations to take Revenge.

Brothers

You desired us to open our Hearts & inform you of every thing we know that might give rise to the Quarrel between You & our Nephews & Brothers

We must now inform you that in former times our Forefathers conquered the Delawares & put Pettycoats on them. A long time after that they lived amongst you our Brothers but upon some Differences between you & them, We thought proper to remove them giving them Lands to plant & Hunt on, at Wyoming & Juniattee on Susquahanna but you covetous of Land made

Plantations there & spoilt their Hunting Grounds, they then complained to us & we looked over those Lands & found their Complaints to be true

At this time they carried on a Correspondence with the French, by which means the French became accquainted with all the Causes of Complaint they had against you & as your People were daily encreasing their Settlements, by this means you drove them back into the Arms of the French, and they took the Advantage of Spiriting them up against you, by telling them: "Children, you see, & we have often told you, how the English your Bretheren would serve you, they plant all the Country & drive you back so that in a little time you will have no Land; it is not so with us. tho we build Trading Houses on your Land we don't plant it we have our Provisions from over the great Water"

We have opened our Hearts & told you what Complaints we have heard that they had against you, and our Advice to you is, that you send for the Senecas & them, treat them kindly & rather give them some part of their Feilds back again than differ with them. it is in your power to settle all the Differences with them if you please.

Gave two belts
One for Sr. Wm. Johnson and One for
the Governor

Little Abraham spoke again as follows

Brothers

As to what passed between you & Tedyuscung last fall respecting the purchase of Lands we know nothing of, they are not here, and if we enquire we can only hear what you say on that head, we should have been glad our Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawanese had been here at this time that we might have heard the Complaints on both sides, then we should have been able to judge who was in the Fault, and we were detirmined to see Justice done to the Party agreived. As

they are not here we can say nothing about it, but you yourselves between whom the Buisness was transacted must be the best Judge

Gave a String

Bretheren

You accquaint us that there is certain Persons empowered by the King to purchase Lands here from the Indians, We are unaccquainted with that, niether do we know how our Father the King of England has divided his Provisions. You say if you have done the Indians any Injustice you are willing to make them Satisfaction We are glad to hear it, and as you have writings to refresh your Memories about every Transaction that has happened between You & our Nephews & Brothers the Delawares & Shawaneese, we recommend it heartily to you to do Justice. We are much concerned to see how you are used by them & the French every day, having Your People killed & you sitting with your Heads between your Legs & receiving the blow without resenting it, as if you could not or would not fight to defend your selves.

Brother Onas

We desire you may not think of great Expeditions far off, use your best Endeavours to defend your Frontiers & protect the Lives of your People. It is better for you to give up some Points to them than to contend provided they should be in the Wrong & settle all differences subsisting between you as soon as possible

Gave a Belt

he added Brother Onas takes Pattern by Sir W^{m}. Johnson he always keeps large Parties patrolling across the Frontiers where he lives & you dont hear of any Murders being committed there, that is the way to defend your selves. The Enemy is affraid to enter the Settlements there, & if you pursue the same Measures they will be affraid to come into your Settlements

Thomas King then spoke as follows

Bretheren

We have considered what you said to us, about our requesting the Delawares & Shawanese to bring down & deliver all the English Prisoners they have agreable to their Promises to Sir Wm. Johnson

We will do every thing in our Power that will induce them to do it, but perhaps it will not be in our power to prevail on them to give them up.

Once more we desire that you may send for the Senecas & them & endeavour to settle all those Differences. It is in your power to do it when it is done you will certainly see some of your own Flesh & Blood again

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

It is true we were present when the Delawares & Shawaneese brightened the Chain of Friendship with Sir William Johnson & promised to turn the Edge of their Hatchet against the French. But you must know that last Fall tho they went out to War with us they always turned back & did not perform what they had promised. so that we cannot account for what they will do now But for our parts the Six Nations have been engaged in the War with you & are always ready when we see an English Flag to join our Brothers, go with them & share the same fate

Gave a Belt.

At a Meeting in the Court House in Lancaster
Fryday May 20. 1757. P. M.

Present

The Honble. William Denny Esqr. Govr. &c.
The Honble. Col. John Stanwix
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Burrough with a great Number of other Gentlemen

The same Indians

Wm. Printup Interpr. for the Crown
Conraad Weiser Esqr. Interpr. for the Province

Little Abraham a Mohock Sachem } Speakers for
Thomas King an Onieda Sachem } the Indians

After reading over the Speeches made the day before & the Interpreter accquainting the Indians with what had been doing The Governor spoke as follows

Bretheren of the Six united Nations

I return you my hearty thanks for the kind & open manner in which you have informed us of the Causes from whence the Dissatisfaction of our Bretheren the Delawares & Shawanese first arose but as you have observed they are not present it must be deferred until we have the pleasure of seeing them. I shall only assure you that I think your Advice good & shall with great Satisfaction conform to it by sending for the People you have so earnestly recommended to be sent for.

I think with you that our Frontiers Should be carefully & strongly guarded & it shall be my particular Care to endeavour to have this done in which I shall take kindly any assistance you will give me

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

Soon after the present Troubles first broke out between us & the French some of the Six Nation Indians requested of this Government to build a strong House at Shamokin[1] & a Storehouse with Indian Goods & to give an Invitation to Indians as well of the United Nations as Delaware to come & live there. I must now inform you that in Compliance with their request, this Govt. has built a Strong House where goods will soon be sent & sold as Cheap as any where on this Contt. To this place I have appointed Mr. Thomas Mc.Kee as many of you

[1] Now Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

as shall chuse to return that way, and shall leave it to you to settle as many Families as shall incline to live there promising you that Care shall be taken by this Government that as many as stay shall be furnished with such necessarys as they may want till they can support themselves.

Gave a Belt

Bretheren

I shall immediately report the whole that has past at these Conferences to Sir William Johnson who is glad of all Occasions to show his Attachment to our Friends the Indians & promote His Majestys Service. It is that Gentlemans peculiar Province to treat & finish all Treaties with the Indians.

Let me add my Bretheren of the United Nations that you shall find no De[c]eit in me & I shall be happy if my Conduct deserves your Esteem & Approbation

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

I have ordered the Presents provided by the good People of this Province to be carried to the Indian Camp early in the Morning & inform you that a part of these Presents is given by those who are the Descendants of the Inhabitants that first came over to this Country with your old Friend William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their regard & affection for the Indians.

I then spoke in behalf of Sir W^{m}. Johnson

Sachems & Warriors of the United Nations

You see how the French the Enemies of Mankind set on their Children to murder in a barbarous Manner, your Bretheren that are setled on the Frontiers of this & the Neighbouring Provinces.

Bretheren

I must now desire you in the Name of the Great King of England your Father & my Master, that on your return to your own Country you will be active & not suffer any of the French

or their Children to pass over your Lands to murder your Bretheren & that you will let Tedyuscung & his People know that I expect that he will do the same.

Tell them it is not nor will not be their Interest to carry on the War against their Bretheren the English. Their Father the French makes Fools of them & will in the End make Slaves of them. but you Bretheren are convinced that the English have always treated you as their Bretheren & I expect a due regard & performance to this request on your side.

Gave a Belt.

Little Abraham made the following Answer to the Governor

Brother Onas

We return you hearty Thanks for accepting our Advice in sending for the Delawares, Shawaneese & Senecas & we hope when you meet them you will be able to settle all Differences to your Satisfaction

Brother Onas

We likewise return you our hearty thanks for your kind Invitation to us to settle at Ginosa & your promise to supply those y^{t}. will stay or come & settle there with Provisions & Goods. We accept of the Invitation & will take it into Consideration as we go home, how many of us will stay there or come back from our Towns to settle there, and we return you thanks for appointing our Brother Thomas M^{c}.Kee to take care of us as he is a Person very agreable to us.

He spoke again as follows

Brother Warraghyjagey

We have all given Attention to what you have said to us by Anagarunda & you may depend upon our being on the Active & doing every thing in our Power to prevent the French or their Children coming to murder our Bretheren & we will

recommend it strongly to Tedyuscung & his People to do the same

Brother

We must desire that you will assist our Brother Onas in settling the difference between him & our Nephews & Brothers the Delawares & Shawanese, which will be the only Method to prevent these cruel Murders daily committed on our Bretheren.

May the 21.

The Presents were delivered to the Indians in this Camp after which I condoled with them on Account of some of their People who died of the Small Pox since they came here & gave them a Peice of Stroud to cover the Graves of the Deceased agreable to the Antient Custom of the Six Nations.

The several chiefs returned their hearty thanks for our condoling with them & covering the Graves of their Deceased Friends according to the Antient Custom used by their Forefathers & expressed great Satisfaction with the Treatment they met with in this Government & returned Thanks for the Presents they had received

May the 22 I called a Meeting of the Cheifs of the several Tribes & I repeated over to them the Messages going to be sent to Tedyuscung by this Govern^{t}. agreable to their request & at the same time I accquainted them that there was a small Present provided by this Government for their Bretheren the Cherokees who had come into this Government & was now waiting in Expectation of its being sent them agreable to their Request. I then desired them to give me their Opinion about the Message to be sent to Tedyuscung & whether it was agreable to them

Upon which they made the following Answer

Brother

We have considered every part of your Message to Tedyuscung & we approve much of it & think it will be acceptable to our Nephews & Brothers.

And we likewise approve of our Bro^{r}. Onas sending a Present to our Brothers the Cherokees. You our Brothers the English took some Pains to bring about a Peace between them & us and we embrace this Opportunity of brightening the Chain of Friendship between us in your Presence. We have appointed Three Men to go with you to see them & hope you will provide for them on the Road.

Gave a String

The Speech sent by the Governor to Tedyuscung

Brother Tedyuscung

At the Treaty held at Easton last Fall, you complained to me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands this you told me was one of the Causes that alienated the Minds of our Bretheren the Delawares & Shawanese from us your Bretheren. Upon which I told you if you could make it appear that you had received any Injustice or Injuries from this Province I was ready to hear it & promised to make you full Satisfaction.

Brother

You then informed me that the People who claimed those Lands as they did not expect that Affair would come under Consideration at that Treaty were not present & had not empowered you to transact that Buisness for them & therefore you could not finish it at that time. But that you would come down again in the Spring & would bring with you as many of those Indians as could be got together in order to a full Settlement of all Differences between us, that a firm & lasting Peace might be established for ever.

Brother

As you had thus promised to be down in the Spring we were pleased to find a considerable Number of your Uncles the Six Nations were come amongst us, to be present & hear all your Complaints, they staid a considerable time for that purpose, in expectation of seeing you here, but as some Accident may have prevented your coming, Your Uncles grew very uneasy at being detained here so long & desired me to meet them at Lancaster, whither I went & opened my Heart to them giving them a full Account of all that passed between us at Easton, promising your Uncles that I would take care to see you redressed either on Account of your Lands or any other Injuries you may have received from your Bretheren of this Province.

Brother

Your Uncles the Six Nations at this Treaty shewed a great deal of Kindness for you & would have been extreamly pleased to have seen you here, being resolved to see Justice done to you, but as you were not come in, they advised us to treat you very tenderly & to advise you to bring with you some of your Uncles the Senecas that we might open our Hearts to one another freely by which means all Causes of Jealousie or Misunderstandings between us might be setled & taken away forever, and that they would join their best Endeavours to bring about a firm & lasting Peace between you & your Bretheren.

Brother

I gave your Uncles my hearty thanks for their good Advice & told them that as I highly approved of it as good & sound Advice, I would act as they had earnestly desired me to do, being sincerely disposed to hear all your Complaints and to do you Justice as I had formerly promised you at Easton

Brother

As I have now informed you of the earnest request of your Uncles the Six Nations & of my own Opinion which is the same

with theirs, I do by this Belt of Wampum invite you to come down as soon as it will suit your Convenience & leave it with you to bring with you your Uncles the Senecas or such of them as will be most agreable to you to open your Hearts to us your Bretheren, and if it shall appear that you have been defrauded of your Lands or received any other Injuries from this Province, I do promise that you shall receive Satisfaction

Brother

By some late Letters received from your Brother Onas in England in Answer to my representation of the late Conferrences & your Complaints at Easton he accquaints me he is willing to have the Injuries complained of fully heard & settled as soon as possible.

If you rather chuse Sir William Johnson should detirmine these unhappy differences I most warmly recommend it to you to apply to that Gentleman as he has the honour to be appointed Sole Agent & Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Northern District

Gave the Belt.

After this Speech was delivered to the Messengers the Sachems of the several Tribes made the following Speech

Brother

As we have finished the Buisness for this time & we design to part tomorrow, you must be sensible that we have a long Journey & a Hilly Country to pass over, and several of our Old Men very weak, we hope you will not send us from your Frontiers without a Walking Stick (meang a Cag of Rum.)

In answer I accquainted them that the good People of this Province had provided some Cags for them on the Frontiers which would be given them by the Persons employed to conduct them through the Settlements.

7 June Abraham a Mohock Sachem David a Connojohary Chief & Wm. Printup Interpr. arrived here from Lancaster in Pensilvania wch. they left the 25 May after the Meeting was over & brought a Letter & the Minutes of said Meeting to Sir Wm. Johnson from George Croghan Esqr.

Eod. Die Sayawasse alias Joseph a Mohock & his Son were fitted out with every thing necessary for War they are to Join Zacharias & his Party at Sacondaga where they are to make Canos & proceed.

Eod. Die a Party of Six Schohery Indians of wch. an Indian called Hans Ury is the Head, and Nine Delawares of wch. Jonathan's Brother is the Head were fitted out & left Fort Johnson to go against the Enemy.

TO JACOB GLEN

D. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 18 June 1757

SIR:

In consequence of a letter I received two days ago from the Lieut. Governor, I desire you will get me an exact return of the two Battallions of the Regiment of Militia of this county as soon as possible, with the vacancys in each company and that you will also name such men to me as are fit to fill up said vacancys, having regard to nothing but the good of the province.

You will send Lieut. Colo. Ranslear[2] copy of those orders, and also of the inclosed which I received from the Lieut. Governour. You will both see that those orders be strictly complied with.

I am Sir Your Humble Servant

WM. JOHNSON

To LIEUT. COLO. JACOB GLEN at Schenectady.

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[1] In collection of John E. Wyman, Fonda, N. Y.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel John Van Renselaer of Greenbush and Albany.

"and bid you a hearty Welcome to this Government, in the Name of your Brother
"Onas.

"Gave a String.

"Sachems, and Warriors of the Six united Nations our Friends & Brethren,

"I embrace this Opportunity of acquainting you, that last year
"your Brother Onas held two Conferences at Easton with your Nephews the Delawares,
"and your Brethren the Shawanese, that live on Sasquahannah, in order to settle
"the Differences subsisting between them and us; but as that good Work could not
"be accomplished at that time, they agreed to have a Meeting this Spring, finally
"to settle all Differences subsisting between them and us their Brethren: And that
"this Meeting might be more general, I dispatched Messengers up Sasquehannah,
"and to Ohio, and I wrote to your Brother Sir William Johnson, desiring him to
"request a Number of you our Brethren the six united Nations, to be present
"at this Meeting, who I am heartily glad to see here, and when your Nephews
"and Brothers arrive, I am in great Hopes, by your Assistance, to be able to
"accommodate Matters to the mutual Satisfaction of both them and us their Brethren
"the English in the several Governments.

"And by this Belt of Wampum I request you to make use of all your Interest
"with your Nephews the Delawares, and Brothers the Shawanese, to bring about
"an Accommodation between them and us, that the Sun may once more shine upon
"us in Peace, and that the Peace may last as long as the Sun the Moon and the Stars
"give Light.

"Gave a Belt.

At a Meeting with the Indians at John Harris's, April 2nd. 1757.

Present.

The Reverend Mr. Elder,
Captain Thomas Mc. Kee,
Mr. James Armstrong,
Mr. Hugh Crawford,
Mr. John Harris.
William Prendergast, Interpreter.

The Deputies of the
Six united Nations,
The Delawares, and
Nahticokes.
Scarroyady, Speaker for
the Indians.

"Brother,

"You and our Brother Onas wisely considered the antient Custom
"of our Forefathers in condoling with us, and mixing your Grief with ours: And as
"we make no doubt but some of your wise Counsellors are dead since we were here,
"and many of our Brethren have been killed by the evil Spirit, we wipe the Blood off
"your Council Seats, and put them in Order with this Belt of Wampum.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brother,

"After wiping the Blood off your Council Seats, We, with these few Skins,
"wrap up the Bones of our Brethren that died or were killed by the evil Spirit, and
"cover their Graves. "Gave a small Bundle of Skins.

Brother,

"We, by this Belt of Wampum, wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and
"desire you may mourn no more.

"Gave a Belt. "Brother,

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Brother,

"We, with this Belt of Wampum, disperse the dark Clouds, that the Sun may "always shine upon us in Friendship; we heal your Heart and free your Mind from Trouble, that "we may meet each other in Council, and brighten the Chain of Friendship made by our Fore-"fathers; and that the Council Fire may burn clear we throw a few Chips on it."

"Gave a Belt."

"This Morning I had a Meeting of the Sachems, and proposed the going to "Philadelphia, to hold the Treaty; but I could prevail on none of them to go there, except the "Mohawks; the rest were afraid of Sickness.

"When I found they were not to be prevailed on to go there, I called a Council, "and, with a Belt of Wampum, I removed the Council Fire to Lancaster; to which Place "they all agreed to go, and wait the Arrival of Teedyuscung, with the Senecas, Delawares, "and Shawanese."

"Gave a Belt, to remove the Council Fire to Lancaster.

"April 7th., I arrived at Lancaster from John Harris's; from whence Mr. Shippen, "Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boude, and Captain Cane, with a Number of other Gentlemen Inhabitants "of that Borough, went out with me to meet the Indians (who I had left a few Miles "behind) to bid them welcome to Lancaster.

"As soon as the Indians were settled at the Place taken for them by James "Wright Esq. I then kindled a small Fire for them to sit by till they should hear from "their Brother Onas of the Arrival of Teedyuscung.

"April 10th., I received a Letter from his Honour the Governor, acquainting me of the Arri-"val of 50 Delawares and Shawanese, at Fort Allen, and that they were ordered to wait the "Arrival of Teedyuscung, with the rest of the Indians who were coming with him, there.

"I immediately ordered a Meeting of the Indians, and acquainted them with "what the Governor had wrote me about the Arrival of the Delawares and Shawanese at Fort "Allen, which was very agreeable to them.

"I then acquainted them, by a Belt of Wampum, that their Brother Onas had "assigned a very convenient Place for them within a Mile of Philadelphia, as Teedyus-"cung had, at the last Treaty at Easton, given his Honour the Governor a Promise to come "to Philadelphia this Spring.

"The Indians after considering what had been said to them, returned "the following Answer.

"Brother,

"We have considered what you said to us from our Brother Onas; "when you proposed to us, at John Harris's, to go to Philadelphia, we refused for the Rea-"sons we then gave you.

"By the Message you sent us by Joseph Pepy and Lewis Montour, we understood "that the Delawares and Shawanese were to fix the place of Meeting where they thought "proper.

"Brother,

"We tell you we will sit where we are till they arrive and fix the Place "of Meeting with our Brother Onas.

Returned the Belt of Wampum.

April 11th.

Pennsylvania 1767.

"April the 11th., I deliver'd the Goods purchased by James Wright Esquire "for the Indians, in the presence of Mr. James Webb, which was all receiv'd by him.

"After the Goods were divided, the Chiefs of the several Tribes came in "a Body, and returned Thanks to the Government for the Cloathing they had received.

"the 13th., the several Chiefs came to me, and told me, they observed that I gave "no Cloathing to our Brothers the Connesloguers, and desired that I would give them "some, else they should be obliged to give them part of what had been given them.

"Gave a String.

"the 17th. I called a Meeting of all the Indians, and returned them Thanks "for condoling with me, at John Harris's, for the Loss we their Brethren the English "had sustained by Death and the evil Spirit.

"Brethren,

"I return you thanks for mixing your Grief with ours, and wiping "the Blood off our Council Seats.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"I give you thanks for wrapping up the Bones of our deceased "Brothers, and covering the Graves, and wiping the Tears from our Eyes.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"I return you thanks for dispersing the dark Clouds from over our "Heads, for healing our Heads, and freeing our Minds from trouble, and for Brighten-"ing the Chain of Friendship made by our Forefathers.

"Gave a Belt.

April 20th., I received a Letter from his Honour Governor Denny, inclosing two "Messages from Tedyuscung to the Governor, which were deliver'd to Major General Gage in Boston, "and forwarded by him.

"As soon as I received his Honour's Letter, I called a Meeting of the Indians, "and opened over to them the Messages, and all them know, That Tedyuscung's being so "long detained on the Way, and the Scarcity of Provisions; and then acquainted them, "That his Honour the Governor had order'd a Supply to be sent to meet them, for which the "Indians returned, his Honour the Governor their Hearty Thanks, and said, their Bro-"ther's sending Provisions to meet their Forces on the Road, was giving them the "strongest Assurances of his Regard and Esteem for them.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"April the 23d., Six Onondago Warriors applied to me for Liberty to go to Fort Cum-"berland, to join the Southward Indians, who they understood were going to War against "His Majesty's Enemies at Ohio; I granted their Request, and fitted them out for their "Journey.

"April the 26th., Scarroyady with a Party of Mohawk Warriors, came and told "me that they were apprehensive the French would make some Attempt against Fort "Augusta, and desired I would fit them out to go there, to which I agreed, giving them "Orders to reconnoitre the adjacent Woods, for a few Days, then to proceed towards the "Ohio, and to reconnoitre the Country well as they went, and if they discovered any "Body of French or Parties of Indians, coming towards Fort Augusta, or any part of

"of this or the Neighbouring Governments, they were immediately to return and give Notice
"to the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta, or to the Commanding Officer of the Fort
"nighest to that part of the Country where they should come into.

"the 26th. D°. M., The Chiefs of the several Tribes called a Meeting, and sent for
"Me, and desired to know what Time they might expect their Brother Onas up, and their
"Nephews the Delawares, and Brothers the Shawanese, to hold the Conference.

"To which I answered, I had not yet received any certain Account of the
"Arrival of the Delawares and Shawanese, and until the Governor had fixed the Place
"and time of Meeting with Tedyuscung, I could not give them a full Answer.

"To which Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem, spoke as follows, in Behalf
"of the whole:

"Brother,

"We have been here a great while, and the Spring is coming on fast: It
"is high Time for us to think of going home to plant. We have heard what you have said
"to us from our Brother Onas, both at Fohn Harris's, and here, that our Brother Onas pro-
"posed to hold the Treaty at Philadelphia. Every time you spoke to us upon that Head, we
"gave you our Objections against going so far down, which we expected would have been
"considered before now; but as our Brother Onas has not yet agreed to come here, we have
"determined in our own Minds to treat with our Brother Onas here, and go no further down the
"Country.

"Brother,

"We have appointed Three Men to go to Philadelphia to speak with our
"Brother Onas, and request of him to come up; and we desire you will find Horses for them
"to ride down, and a Man to go with them to the Governor.

"And we have appointed Three more to go and meet our Nephews the Delawares
"and Brothers the Shawanese, and bring them here, and we desire you will find them Horses,
"and a Man to go and take Care of them, and provide Necessaries for them on the Road.

"Gave a String.

"May the 6th. P. M. Captain Trent returned from Bethlehem with the Deputys that
"went from hence to meet the Delawares, and Shawanese, and brought with them four
Delaware Men, and one Woman.

"About two Hours afterwards, Captain Mc. Kee returned from Philadelphia
"with the Deputies, who were sent down to the Governor to invite him here to hold the
Conference.

"May the 6th., I called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the several Tribes, when William
"Logan Esq.r a Member of his Honour the Governor's Council, returned the Governor's Answer
to the Message sent him by Thomas King, and Carl King.

"Brethren, the Deputies of the Six United Nations, and your Cousins & Brethren
"the Delawares,

"I am sent to you by your Brother Onas, from Philadelphia, as a Member
"of his Council, and your very good Friend, and I desire you will attend to what I am
"now going to say to you, and consider my words, as if they were spoken by Onas himself.

"Gave a String.

"Brethren,

"a few days since, Thomas King, and Carl King, accompanied

by

"by Thomas Mc. Kee, as their Guide, came to me in Philadelphia, and informed
me, By this Belt of Wampum, that you held a Council Fire at Lancaster, and that
"sent for our Friend George Croghan to it, and had made a Speech to him, in which
"you acquainted him, that on his Invitation you came to John Harris's, understand-
"ing the Council Fire was to be kindled there; that after you had staid there some
"time, you were desired to accompany him to Lancaster, and that I would meet you there;
"that therefore you had appointed these two Indians to wait on me, and to take me by
"the Hand, and invite me to your Council; that you had determined among yourselves
"to come no further, and would be glad to see me, and that my coming would rejoice
"your Hearts.

"Brethren,

"You must be very sensible, that in the transaction publick
"affairs, in these troublesome times, many Difficulties and unforseen Accidents hap-
"pen which require my particular attendance in Philadelphia; this is my present Case.
"And as Tedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, our Countryman and Cousin, with
"some other Chiefs and Headmen of that Nation, has sent me Calls, a Message, acquaint-
"ing me, that he was on his Way, with a great Number of Indians, coming to meet me,
"in order to finish the Treaty of Peace begun last Year by our late Governor and
"myself with the said Chiefs, and desired me to be ready with my Counsellors to assist
"in finishing the said Treaty which was so happily begun, and that I would be so
"kind as to send for Moses Tatamy, and John Pumpshire two Delaware Indian
"Interpreters from the Jerseys, to be present; and that as there was so great a
"Number of Indians who were coming with him, they would want Provisions on
"their Way, and desired I would send some to Wyoming for them, which I immediately
"complied with. These, Brethren, have been the Reasons for my delaying my
"Journey to meet you at Lancaster, and for my desiring George Croghan would
"endeavour to prevail on you, our Brethren, to come to the Council Fire at Philad.
"where the Old wise People, who are your hearty Friends, would have been exceeding-
"glad to see you; and as I have heard Nothing from Tedyuscung very lately, I am
"uneasy lest some Accident has happened to him. I thank you very kindly for
"your affectionate Invitation: I accept of it, and will, with great pleasure,
"come and consult with you, at your Council Fire at Lancaster.

"Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

"May the 4th; three of the Messengers sent to the Ohio returned, and make
"the following Report.

"That on their Arrival at Venango (an old Indian Town for-
"merly on the Ohio) they found several of the Delawares there, One named Custaloga, their Chief.
"They immediately called a Meeting and delivered the Speeches sent by them, which
"were very well received by the Delawares; who told them, in Answer, that they
"would accept of the Invitation, and come down with them; but that they must
"first go and consult their Uncles the Senecas, who lived further up the River.
The next Day they set off to a little Town further the River Ohio, where they
"summond a Number of Delawares and Senecas together. after repeating the
"Messages over; one of the Senecas, named Geriontagee, one of the Chiefs, said
"to the Delawares,

"Nephews,

You must not accept of that call, for the Belts which we
sent

sent you are not proper Belts on this Occasion. I know George Croghan may well & would be very glad to see him; and if he will send a proper Belt with Him to be brought in it, for the several Tribes he wants to meet with themselves taking us by the Hand I made of old Council Wampum, which is the Custome of the Six Nations on these Occasions, I will go down with you and see him". To which the Delawares agreed, and then returned the Belts.

"They say that one of the Delegates proceeded further, to where the Delawares that lived formerly, at Shittamachie, are now settled, On Beaver Creek, with a View of finding out the Dispositions of them; and they expect he will be soon down; if not killed. These Delegates say, that there were but 18 Frenchmen at Venango, and that the Fort there is very weak, and that the Indians in those parts are very much distressed for Provisions.

"They say that the Ohio Indians are much afraid of the Southern Indians, having been struck 3 Times by them this Spring, twice near Fort Du Quesne, and once at the Logs town; and that the Indians are moving fast up the Ohio towards the Senecas.

"They heard from the Indians there, that the French were defeated at Fort William Henry, and that there was another Party defeated by Sir William Johnson, at the German Flatts; and the French were determined yet to make another Trial against the English, but that they could not tell where they intended to strike next.

"They say the Two Men killed at Fort Augusta, were killed by the Delawares and French, which was the only Party of Delawares or Shawanese that have come against us this Spring; that the other Parties that have been on the Frontiers of this and the neighbouring Provinces, were Indians from over the Lakes; that the Delawares made great Game of the Lake Indians, and told those Delegates, that one Party of them, who had been down; had, on their Return, killed and eat 3 of the English Prisoners, for want of Food; that there was an Account come there, whilst they were at Venango, that the French Conewagos had differed with the French, because the French would not supply them with Provisions, the Difference rose so high at last, that they came to Blows, that 60 of the Conewagos were killed, and a great Number of the French.

"Query the truth of this News, as the French undoubtedly know their Interest too well to differ with the Conewagos at this Time.

"These Delegates, on their Return touched at Diahogo, where they met with Seedyuscung, who enquired of them what they had been doing at Ohio; they repeated over to him the Delegates that had been sent by them from this Government, and the Answer they had received from the Ohio Indians; on which Seedyuscung sent the following Message by them to their Brother Onas and me.

"Brothers,

"You have been at a great deal of Trouble in sending Messages to us, your Brothers the Delawares, and Shawanese; But the Persons you employed are Young Warriors, and not Counsellors, therefore unfit for such Business; likewise the Belts you have sent, in Comparison, are no more than Strings; but if you will send to call us together, and send proper Belts, and wise Men to take us by the Hand, we will come down with them, and give you a Meeting. In which Meeting I hope we shall settle all Differences subsisting between us; and I assure you, by this Belt of Wampum, that our Minds are well disposed, and that our Hearts are

warm

sent you are not proper Belts on this Occasion. I know George Croghan may well & would be very glad to see him; and if he will send a proper Belt with Him to brought in it, for the several Tribes he wants to meet with himself taking us by the Hand I made of old Council Hampers, which is the Custom of the Six Nations on these Occasions, I will go down with you and see him". To which the Delawares agreed, and then returned the Belts.

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"Query the truth of this News, as the French undoubtedly know their Interest too well to differ with the Conewagos at this Time.

"These Messengers, on their Return touched at Diahoga, where they met with Teedyuscung, who enquired of them what they had been doing at Ohio; they repeated over to him the Messages that had been sent by them from this Government, and the Answer they had received from the Ohio Indians; on which Teedyuscung sent the following Message by them to their Brother Onas and me.

"Brothers,

"You have been at a great deal of Trouble in sending Messages to us, your Brothers the Delawares, and Shawanese; But the Persons you employed you employed are Young Warriors, and not Counsellors, therefore unfit for such Business; likewise the Belts you have sent, in Companion, are no more than Strings; but if you will send to call us together, and send proper Belts, and wise Men to take us by the Hand, we will come down with them, and give you a Meeting. In which Meeting I hope we shall settle all Differences subsisting between us; and I assure you, by this Belt of Wampum, that our Minds are well disposed, and that our Hearts are

warm

Pennsylvania 1757.

"warm and true towards you our Brothers the English; and we desire that you and
"Messengers from our Brethren, may take this Belt to Captain Thomas M.c Kee, &
"let him deliver it in Our Name to our Brother Onas, and George Croghan.

Gave the Belt.

"Brothers,

"There is one thing that gives us a great deal of Concern, w.ch is,
"Our Flesh and Blood, that live among you at Bethlehem, and in the Jerseys, —
"being kept as if they were Prisoners. We formerly applied to the Governor at Bethle-
"hem, to let our People come back at Times and hunt, which is the Chief Industry we —
"follow to maintain our Families; but that Minister has not listened to what we have
"said to him, and it is very hard that our People have not the Liberty of coming —
"back to the Woods, where Game is plenty, and to see their Friends.

"They have complained to us, that they cannot hunt where they are; and
if they go into the Woods, and cut down a Tree, they are abused for it, Notwithstand-
ing that very Land we look upon to be Our own; and we hope, Brothers, that
"you will consider this Matter, and let our People come into the Woods, and visit —
"their Friends, and pass and repass, as Brothers ought to do.

"Gave a String."

The Indian Chiefs being by their Forms, to wait on the Governor this —
Morning, it was agreed that after having taken them by the Hand, the Governor should
speak to them as follows.

"Brethren,

"I give You a very hearty welcome, agreable to my Message
"by Mr. Logan. I have waited all this Time at Philadelphia, expecting the Arrival of
"Tedyuscung, as the principal Business to be transacted at this Meeting, is between this
"Government and your Cousins the Delawares and Shawanese; but receiving your kind
"Invitation, I have hasten'd here, and am glad to see You".

It was then considered by whom the Minutes were to be taken at the
ensuing Conferences. Mr. Croghan recommended it to the Governor that there should
be only one Secretary, and proposed Mr. William Trent, which was agreed to.

A Messenger was dispatched to Colonel Weiser.

The Indians returned Thanks, gave the Governor a Name and were
entertained with Wine &c.a And then by a String acquainted the Governor, that they
had been a long Time from home, were many of them ill of the small Pox, and were
afraid of its spreading, and therefore desired all possible Dispatch might be used in the
Business to be done. The Governor assured them it should, and that he would acquaint
them tomorrow Morning of the time when he would speak to them.

The Governor sent a Message to the Indians with a String of Wampum
to desire that all their future Speeches when prepared, might, before they were delivered
in publick be given to the Interpreters, that they might understand their Meaning
before they were to deliver them.

Gave a String.

that we might expect the Enemy were preparing to
come upon our Country by way of Onnega, and that
it would be as soon at the Carrying Place of the Wood
Lake — he seems to like it with some reason
but now we Live

Sir William Johnson's Letter to Capt. Thomas Butler dated from Head Quarters at Burnetfield 8 April 1757.

Sir I wrote to you by the Return of the Express of the 3 Inst wherein I desired you would get all the Intelligence in your Power with regard to the Enemy Proceedings, and in case of their certain Approach to come Down with what People & Indians you could procure, but fearing that Letter may have miscarried by reason of my not hearing from you since, thought proper to desire you would immediately send me an Acct of Affairs since your last with what Intelligence can be procured concerning the Motions of the Enemy & Militia beginning to grow very uneasy at being so long detained as they are now all in Arms every moment away here, so that we shall be ready to give them a warm Reception in case they should think proper to come.

I am Sir &c

P.S. If you find there is no Danger of the Enemy proceeding this way, this you are to proceed with all Expedition to another Affair at the Meeting at Onnedaga, there to attend until I join you, after which by your next to come down with such Indians &c as may come with the Party of said Meeting which I hope will be favourable. The Chevalier Gaire to remain at Onnedaga until you have Intelligence that I am coming down Intelligence

Then

[illegible] may grant [illegible] the liberty to attend the Meeting as they are inquiring after Truth. And wishing all in your Town well by Captain Newhall I rest

Your Friend Thomas Butler

at Ipswich —

Extract from Mr. Williams's letter to Capt. Thos. Butler at Ipswich, dated from the Oneida Castle April 1757. —

"We can hear of a Meeting the Country will upon good grounds. I must discourage you very much from coming here at present, for many hardships I am apprehensive. Besides you would find Indian Customs very different from what you are used to. I would be glad to see you here by a Friend. Could have you with us at Meals.

"There is a Certain Girl at Onondaga with whom the Governor treats many things. She is very much esteemed by the Indians. I expect they will detain her to marry their Chief's Son. Blood and Pigeon are both very ill spoken of by Brothers.

Extract from Mr. Thomas Butler's letter to his Brother Williams dated from Oneida 11 April 1757

"I was upon Day in a certain House in the Castle when all on a sudden I heard one cry aloud in the Indian Tongue, that we were in the Spring of the Year drawn round like the Days of Noah. Another Indian that was present cried out, that was false, for

From Gov. Denny to Proprietaries, 1757.

Sir, Philadelphia, 9th April, 1757.

I now sit down to give You a regular Detail of what has passed since my last, When I consider this was wrote so long ago as the 4th November, I am afraid You will think me negligent, but really I cou'd have no Satisfaction in writing till I knew the Result of the Assembly in the several Articles laid before them, my Measures depending thereon, and this was delayed, tho' every day impatiently expected till the Embargo took Place, which deprived me of Opportunities.

I shall first begin with Indian Affairs. The Conference at Easton, where I was preparing to go at the Time of writing my last Letter, were carried on with all the Care and Dispatch possible, and Copies of the Minutes put on board the Packet on the 24th November, then ready to sail, but detained by Lord Loudoun till the latter End of December. These no doubt are long ago come to your Hands, and will have afforded You Satisfaction in every Article, except that of the Indian Complaints against the Proprietaries. It being frequently surmised to me that the Delaware Indians were uneasy on account of Injuries done them, both by this and the neighbouring Provinces in their Transactions with them for Lands, and they never wou'd be brought to make a firm and lasting Peace till these Uneasinesses were removed, I conceived it my Duty to press them to open themselves to me with the utmost Freedom on this head, promising them a fair Hearing and my best Endeavours to obtain for them a full Redress, if their Complaints shou'd appear to be just, and on doing it You see they have laid an heavy Charge on the Proprietaries.

Lieutenant Colonel Weiser, the Provincial Interpreter, declared in Council, the Commissioners being present, that the Indian, Pumpshire, Teedyuscung's Interpreter, inform'd him some White People in Town were perpetually putting Things into the Heads of the Indians respecting their pretended Complaints. I had at first charged Mr. Weiser and him not to interpret anything that should be said to the Indians without my Permission, and the Centries who were posted to guard them had Orders not to suffer any white People to speak to them. Yet, as almost all the Delawares speak English, and Teedyuscung We know does, he and some of the principal Indians went frequently to People's Houses, and might converse with whom they pleased. One morning in particular, the Delaware Chief, with One of his Counsellors and the Interpreter Pumpshire, were observed by Mr. Weiser to go into the House where some of the principal Philadelphia Quakers lodged, and telling Mr. Peters of it, he immediately went there and found it to be true, of which he informed me, and likewise made it public.

Mr. Peters at my Instance has given You a particular Relation of

what passed, and is in hopes to receive your Answer Time enough for his Conduct at the ensuing Treaty, where it is expected the Indians will endeavour to prove their Charges. In the mean Time a Committee of Council is appointed to examine the Indian Deeds, Treaties, Minutes of Council and Minutes of Property, their Examination will be reported to me in Council, from whence a proper Defence will be drawn against any Complaints that shall be made by the Indians.*

Agreeable to your Request in One of your Letters to Mr. Peters, that whatever passes between this Government and the Indians may be instantly communicated to Sir William Johnson, either by me or him, I did not fail at my first coming to write to that Gentleman, informing him of my appointment to the Government of this Province, desiring his Assistance and Advice as to my Conduct in Indian Affairs, promising to give him particular Accounts of Intelligence, or any other Matters as they should occur, and requesting the same Favour on his Part. I had the honour of receiving a polite Answer from him, wherein he is pleased to assure me of his Correspondence, Assistance and Service. Since that Copies of the Indian Conferences at Easton, which were referred to him for his Approbation, were sent by me to Sir William Johnson, with a Letter on the Subject, which he was so good as to answer, approving what was then done, and recommending Mr. Croghan to me as the Person deputed by him, with the Approbation of Lord Loudoun, to negotiate Indian Affairs within this Province and elsewhere. His Commission and Instructions to Mr. Croghan were laid before the Council and Assembly, and Copies sent to You. In Pursuance of these Powers, Mr. Croghan dispatched in my name a Message to the Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, pressing him to come here with all possible Expedition, that the Business with him might be finished Time enough to admit the Indians to join his Majesty's Forces at the Beginning of the Campaign. Other Messengers were sent to the Ohio to sound the Shawonese and Delawares in those Parts, and if found to be of a good disposition, then they were instructed to hint to them that if they would lay down the Hatchet and depute some of their principal Indians to the Treaty to be held in the Spring with Teedyuscung, they would not meet with a disagreeable Reception, or something to that Effect. Sir William, informed by Mr. Croghan of these Steps, & approving them, dispatched a Deputation to the Six Nations to attend and assist at the Treaty; tho' there were few at first setting out, yet in their Journey they encreased to above one hundred and fifty, and are now at Conestogoe under the Care of Mr. Croghan waiting for Teedyuscung. A Message is come from him informing me of his good Disposition and Intentions to treat, and bring with him a large Number of Indians, and desiring a Supply of Provisions on their Journey, which was complied with. He likewise gave me Intelligence that the French sent six of their People and four

* Colon. Rec., Vol. VII., pp. 326, 354, 394, 399, 465, 681.

Indians to view the Fort at Shamokin, and that they were return'd with Two Scalps, which they said were Scalps of Two of the Out Centinels of Fort Augusta. True it is that Two were killed and scalped, but by what Indians it was never discovered, till this Account came from Teedyuscung.

Since my Arrival here I have met with various Attempts to impose upon me, One very remarkable Push was made at me by Friends at Easton, against which I was upon my Guard. Tho' none of the Council, except the Secretary and Mr. Logan, a Quaker, went with me to the Treaty, which was not right as I was a perfect stranger.

You will see in the Minutes of the Indian Conferences, that Teedyuscung was followed by a Number of Indians from Diahogo, who came within Six or Seven Miles of Fort Allen, but wou'd come no further. They had heard Stories as if the Government had bad Designs against Teedyuscung and the Indians with him, and it was thought staid behind waiting to see what Reception he should find. These, Teedyuscung after he saw how kindly the Governor behav'd to him, desir'd might be invited to proceed to Easton and join in the Treaty, and proposed the sending a Messenger to them with a String of Wampum from Each of Us. The Quakers, to shew their Importance, wanted to send a third String in their own Name, and Application was made to me that such a String might be sent along with those of mine and Teedyuscung's. I resented this in a Body of Men, who had no more Pretensions than any other religious Society to concern themselves in a Matter of Government, and positively refused it. It was then said Teedyuscung desired it, I said I had Interest enough with Teedyuscung to get him to waive it, and wou'd take it upon me to make him perfectly easy. Finding myself treated in this manner, and observing great Numbers of Friends in Town, I sent for Mr. Wilson and Hunt, the London Friends, told them of this unprecedented Step in the Quakers, and declar'd they ought not nor shou'd be considered by me in a different Light from Churchmen, Dissenters, Moravians, or any other religious Society. None of these offered to meddle in this or any other Treaty, and they had certainly as good Pretensions to do it as Friends. This being a Matter of Government in which no private Society had any Right to concern themselves. It was very observable that great Numbers were in Town of their particular Society, more than all the rest put together.

Having thrown together all that occurs on the Subject of Indians, I shall now go on to mention my Proceedings with the Assembly. It gave me no small concern to think that the public Business was interrupted by my Journey to Easton. I hoped however that upon my Return the Assembly wou'd not fail to dispatch the sundry Things laid before them, and it looked as if they were really inclin'd to do it by sending me a Message soon after my Return, requesting me to lay before 'em what Instructions I might have relating to Laws,

that they might not lose Time in preparing Bills, which by my Instructions I could not pass. Finding only the 44th Instruction to be of a public Nature, I forthwith sent them a Copy of it, with an Assurance that I had no other which cou'd affect any of their Deliberations. The first Business that came on was the Affair of Quarters. Lord Loudoun in a Letter of 22d September, which was laid before the House at their first Meeting, demanded of this Province to make Provision for Quarters and the Necessaries allowed in them; and by a subsequent Letter of the 28th October, informed me that he shou'd send One Battallion of the Royal Americans, and an Independent Company, to be quartered in this City, which coming to my Hands at Easton, cou'd not be laid before the House till the 24th November. This, however, gave Time enough to have a Bill passed and the Quarters settled before the March of the Troops, to which the House was pressed, but in vain; nor was any thing done till the Forces had actually begun their March, and an Officer was sent before to give Notice of it and to inspect the Quarters, imagining they were ready. The House, alarmed at their Approach, presented me a Bill extending the Sections relating to Quarters, in the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. This Act of Parliament You know affects only Public Houses, and is indeed calculated for Times of Peace, even in England. Before I wou'd enter upon the Consideration of the Bill, I sent to the Mayor, and ordered him to cause an exact Account to be taken of the public Houses within this City, and what Number of Quarters cou'd be furnished by them. Upon which he issued his Precepts to the Constables of each Ward to inspect every public House; and on receiving their Return, I examined it, the Mayor and Capt. Tulliken being present. Finding the Return not so exactly made as to be depened on, I desired those Gentlemen wou'd visit every public House themselves in order to be satisfied of the real State of the Quarters; and well it was I gave this Order, for they discovered that the Constables Returns were partial, false, and made at the Instance of the Tavern-keepers, who imagined they should be allowed a Shilling a day for every Soldier, as they had been for every Recruit.

On reading the twenty-fourth Section of the Act of Parliament at large, the Conduct of the Assembly was detected, for by extending the Beginning of this Section, the present Bill was seen to be the very same in Effect with the old Law repealed by the King, and therefore the Bill was return'd with a Negative, and a Message setting forth this Imposition. The House, apprehensive of the bad Consequences of any further Delay, left out the Part objected to. Notwithstanding, I was satisfied that Quarters could not be provided under this Act sufficient for the Number of Troops expected here, yet the Bill was good as far as it would go, and besides established quartering of Troops by Law throughout the Province. I therefore passed it, and recommending at the same Time a further Provision of Quarters to supply the Deficiency of the public Houses.

In the mean time, Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, being made acquainted by Capt. Tulliken with the Difficulties occurring about the Soldiers Quarters, hastened to Town, exceedingly displeased. As there was a new Provincial Hospital sufficient to hold Five Hundred Men, with the Proportion of Officers, just finished tho' not used; at his pressing Instance I applied for it, as what wou'd help Us at once out of all our Difficulties, and had good Hopes given me of succeeding, tho' in the End I was refused. I then made Application to the Mayor to desire the Corporation wou'd assist in providing Quarters by hiring empty Houses, or by any other means to prevent if possible quartering on private Houses. My Request was politely refused, the Corporation not having Funds sufficient to be at so much Expence. During these Transactions, a very deep Snow fell, succeeded by a sharp Frost. In this severe Weather the Troops marched into Town, the Small Pox raging in every Part, and were crouded into public Houses, where they suffered extreme Hardships and caught the Infection. The Surgeons declared every House would be an Hospital, unless the sick were removed into one Place, and those who were well less crouded and better accommodated. After all the Pains taken by the Mayor and Magistrates, it appeared by the Return that Quarters were wanting for one hundred and twenty-four private Men. These distressed Circumstances of the Troops I repeatedly laid before House, who nevertheless suffered the Men to lye in this miserable Condition.

Lieutenant Col. Bouquet having met with nothing but Disappointments, and more Men falling sick every day, demanded my Warrant. On the Mayor's refusing to Act, I sent for the High Sheriff, acquainting him with Colonel Bouquet's Demand, and assured him a Warrant to provide sufficient Quarters, for the King's Troops wou'd be delivered to Col. Bouquet, directed to him, to which he was to yield Obedience; charging him to take particular Care that the Inhabitants were distressed as little as possible in the manner of quartering. This Measure was intended to hasten the Resolutions of the House on this important Affair, which would admit of no further Delay. The Warrant was accordingly delivered, in the presence of the Sheriff, to the Commanding Officer, with a Blank for the Number of Men who wanted Quarters, and he was to send it to me to have them inserted in case it was necessary to be executed. Early the next day the Sheriff waited on Col. Bouquet, and desired he might be trusted with the Writ for a short Time, in order to shew it to some of his Friends, who had great Influence on the Assembly, and might by their Petition prevent the Necessity of putting it into Execution, which wou'd have been very agreeable to all Parties. Instead of a Petition, the Writ itself was laid before the House in a clandestine manner, and very improperly by the Sheriff's Consent, which threw the House into a Ferment, and for the first Time since the Charter they sat all Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning, and drew up a long abusive Message, which they chose shou'd be

delivered by Two of the Members, as the People were going to Church, desiring withal a Conference for the final Settlement of the Matter, to which I readily agreed and appointed the next morning.

On Perusal of their Message I found it contained a long Narrative filled with Abuses, which I answered briefly, telling them these Proceedings shou'd be referred to the King's Ministers, and informing them that whilst they were consuming their Time in long Messages, sixty-two Beds were actually wanted for one hundred and twenty-four Men, who lay upon Straw, and Quarters for the Recruits who arrived every Day.

At the Conference, which was held in Council the Members of the House behaved with great Rudeness and Insolence, calling me a Bashaw &c., using many other expressions, not at all becoming them, I only answered that if they found Fault with me for doing my Duty in quartering the King's Troops in that very severe Season, they did me a great deal of Honour, and that, whatever might be the consequence I was determined to do my Duty. Immediately after the Conference, finding nothing was to be expected from the Assembly, I dispatched an Express to Lord Loudoun, with an account of all these Proceedings, who was pleased by the Return of the Messenger, to thank me for my steady and proper Conduct, offering to send me more Troops to enforce the Quarters, if the Assembly should still continue obstinate. The House having without my Privity or consent, presumed to adjourn for the Christmas Hollidays, notwithstanding the distressed condition and sickness of the soldiers who were raised and paid to defend them; His Lordship's Letter came to my Hands during this Adjournment. This obstinate persisting in an open Neglect of Humanity was the highest Instance I have ever met with of the Depravity of Human Nature. I had however another Resource, which was, to acquaint the Commissioners, that I had received a Letter from his Lordship, which obliged me to know if Col. Bququet's Demand for Quarters &c., coud be complied with, and to insist on a clear and precise answer before night, telling them that the Express waited to carry it to his Lordship. On this Letter the Commissioners met, and sent an answer, subscribed by all, that they would comply with Col. Boquets Demands, and provide Quarters and an Hospital, and all other Things, to his satisfaction. Thus this troublesome affair was at last settled, which might with a great deal of Ease have been done as well at first, and with a much better Grace.

The Assembly was Pleased immediately to print a partial Report of the conference without my Leave, or even acquainting me of their Intention, nor had they so much Decency and Regard to Justice as to compare the minutes with the Clerk of the Council.

On the 13th January, after having sat three compleat Calendar Months, the House presented me three Bills one for binding out & settling, &c., the French Neutrals. The Second for regulating the Provincial Officers and Soldiers, that is, putting them on the same Footing with the King's Troops, with a power given me to appoint

a Court Martial. And the Third for continueing the City Watch. All which were passed without any Hesitation or Objection. Still I heard nothing from them on the Article of Supplies, or the Militia, at length, on the 22d January, a Bill was sent to me for raising One Hundred Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, by a Tax on all Estates, Real and Personal, which on Perusal appeared to me as a Stranger, as well as to the Gentlemen of the Council, who have been so long experienced in the affairs of this Country, to be not only contrary to your particular Instructions, but, if there had been no Instructions at all, to common Equity and Justice. Desirous to avoid Disputes about the right of amending Money Bills, which had ever been allowed till lately, as appears by their own Minutes, instead of amending the Bill, I sent a short Message to the House, wherein I declared the Necessity I was under of refusing my assent to it, and pressed them to prepare a new Bill free from the Objections which so obviously lay against this; Instead of a Compliance, they thought proper to return me the Bill with a Remonstrance, demanding it of me as their Right, "to give my assent to it (and as it was a Money "Bill without Alteration or Amendment) as I shoud answer to the "Crown for all the Consequences of my Refusal, at my peril." To this extreme Rudeness and Insolence I made no other Reply than still to refuse my assent to the Bill, and to tell the House I would have it copied in order to be laid before his Majesty with my Reasons for not passing it; and if the House desired an Exemplification under the Great Seal, they might have it upon Application.

Under this Disappointment the House proceeded to consider other Means of raising Supplies, and tho' many might have occurred to them, which I could agree to consistent with Honour and a Regard to Justice, yet it was easy to foresee that in such a Humour they woud not offer me a proper Bill; at length they fell upon making a supplemental Bill on the Sixty Thousand Pounds Act already passed by his Majesty, their Pretence for this was, that it had obtained the Royal assent, which agreeable to the Preamble of the Instruction most probably woud not have been given, if the Proprietors had not declined all Opposition on account of the Bills having issued, and the perillous Circumstances of the Province; so that what was meant by the Proprietaries, as a well timed instance of their Indulgence, was artfully turned against them, and the Law, tho' unjust, as being permitted to pass sub Silentio, was set up for a Precedent. In order to obviate this plausible Reason in Favour of the Bill, a Message was sent to set forth the grievances which woud fall on particulars, in case it was to pass into a Law. This had no other Effect than to produce an abusive Report of a Committee of Assembly, which the House adopted, and returned the Bill with a verbal Message, conceived in their usual Strain, that "if I shoud continue to refuse my "assent to the Bill as it then stood, they must refer it to me to pay "the Forces or disband them, as I should judge I could best answer "for my Conduct to his Majesty."

As soon as this troublesome Affair was ended, they presented to me a Bill to render the quartering Soldiers on the public Houses more equal, in which they laid a further Excise of two Pence ℔ Gallon on Liquors sold by public Housekeepers, subject by Law to be billeted upon, which leaving out the Retailers of small Liquors did but make bad worse. The Injustice of this Bill I set forth in a Message, to which they paid no Regard; and tho' I was by no means convinced it was a good Bill, yet as it made some further Provisison for Quarters, and was of a short Duration, I was advised to pass it, which I did unwillingly, thinking it to be a partial Bill.

Having received a Letter from the Lords of Trade in January last, ordering Restraints to be laid on all Vessels bound to any other Port than such as belonged to his Majesty, I laid it before the House with a Message desiring a Bill might be prepared agreeably to the King's Orders signified in this Letter, as if there was not already matter enough of Debate, they presented me, a Bill confining the Restraint and Prohibition to America only, leaving Vessels at Liberty to sail to any Neutral Ports in Europe, and adhered to this partial Bill, in Opposition to my just Amendments, and against the express Directions of the Lords of Trade, who were on this occasion treated with Indecency in One of their Messages, which they likewise published in the Gazette.

Another Bill was likewise offered at the same Time to continue the Act now expired, for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Legacies As to this, I was informed by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Peters You had made some just objections to it, as interfering with the Powers of Chancery, yet this being not a Time to raise new Disputes, the Council advised me to pass it, which I accordingly did.

On the Fourth of March an Express arrived in the Evening from Lord Loudoun, with Letters to me and the Southern Governors, requiring us to lay a general Embargo, and to take all imaginable care that it should be strictly observed. The Collector was instantly sent for, and served with an order in Form under the Great Seal, not to clear any Vessel, and desired forthwith to send a List of all the Vessels in Port, particularly those who had got their Clearances. The next Day I conferred with Col. Stanwix, and gave orders to the Officer who commanded at the Fort not to suffer any Vessels to pass. I sent a Message to the House, acquainting them with what had been done, and desiring such an Embargo might be laid by Law as woud answer my Lord's Purposes. To this they have not yet vouchsafed to give me any answer.

In the Minutes of the Indian Conferences, You will find an Invitation made to the Indians to come and settle at Shamokin, with a Promise of having a Store of Goods to be sold to them at reasonable Rates, under the care of a person for whom the Government would be answerable. To enable me to discharge this Promise, and to put the Indian Trade, heretofore in the hands of Persons of no Character who had abused and defrauded the Indians, Upon a good Footing, it

was necessary a good Law should be carefully framed, and such an one I might reasonably have expected; instead of this, the House sent a Bill the like to which I will venture to say was never offered in any Government. The Power of naming, commissionating and instructing the Agents to be employed in regulating the Trade, and even distributing the Presents to the Indians, and almost every thing else being lodged solely in the House or Committees of Assembly, without any Participation of the Governors and Council. Such a Bill I understood had been offered to the late Governor, whose amendments were read in Council, and being again considered and approved as necessary, reasonable and just, they were transcribed and sent with the Bill to the House, who instantly returned it with a Negative, and I as quickly sent it again, with my peremptory Refusal.

Mr. Hockley no doubt has acquainted you with the ill Temper the House was in on my Refusing a Bill for striking the sum of £2840, the Remainder unpaid of your Gift of £5000. The Money was indeed particularly wanted at that Time, and coud have been employed to very great advantage, in enabling me to send Lieutenant Col. Armstrong on a private Expedition, which could not be executed for want of such a sum.

One Bill more closes this tedious Account of the Proceedings of the Assembly except what was done with, or by advice of Lord Loudoun, which will be told more properly when I come to speak of my Transactions with his Lordship; Common Sense and fatal Experience shews that in such a country as this, with so extended a Frontier, the proper Defence must be made by a well disciplined and well regulated Militia; This tho the first in order and Consequence, was put off to the close of the Sessions, without Regard to my warm Recommendations of it in my Speech at the Opening of the Sessions, and to my repeated Applications during the Course of it. I proposed to the Council to have a good and proper Militia Bill carefully drawn, and to have sent it to the House early in their Sessions, but it was signified to me by them, that many of the new Assembly on the late change of members were well disposed, and might offer a better Bill of themselves, than they would approve, if sent by the Governor, of whom their Attachment to the People led them to entertain unreasonable Jealousies. On this Consideration I dropped the Motion and waited for the result of the Assembly's Deliberations on this important Subject, which as I said, they did not chuse to send me, till the Members were tired with their long Sessions, and impatient to go home, and notwithstanding that I was encouraged to believe they would have drawn up a good one, yet they offered me one even more anticonstitutional than their old Law repealed by the King. In short nothing could surpass this Undutifulness to his Majesty, and their indecency in offering such a Bill but my agreeing to pass it.

The several Messages that have passed between me and the Assembly in this long Session, and the exemplifications of the Laws, as well

as of the Bills that have been rejected, are sent in the General Wall Packet, which will sail soon.

The State of the Frontiers and the Forces come next to be considered. After Col. Armstrong's successful Expedition against the Kittanning, and the Conclusion of the Peace at Easton, the back Inhabitants enjoyed Rest from the Incursions of the Savages, and the poor People who were drove from their Plantations, generally returned to them. Straggling Parties of Indians may be always expected to do Mischief, but none has been done in any Part of this Province during the whole Winter that has come to my Knowledge, except that whilst Teedyuscung and his People were loitering on the Borders in his Return an House was attacked under the Blue Hills in Northampton County, one Man killed, a Girl of about eleven years carried off and a Woman missing; a little after this a Boy was killed and scalped on the Borders of Berks County, and another dangerously wounded, who made his escape, and declared he saw but Two Indians. Two of the Centries at Augusta were shot by foreign Indians in the Winter, who made off instantly, and tho pursued were not ovetaken. Of this last Party of Indians, Teedyuscung as I said above, gave an account. In my last I mentioned that the Augusta Battalion were employed in building and carrying on the works at that Fort, their Duty and Labour very severe, even under these Circumstances of the Garrison, I ordered a strong Detachment under Col. Clapham towards the Ohio, to act offensively, and if possible destroy an Indian Town; but Intelligence arriving before these orders could be carried into Execution, that a large body of French and Indians was coming to besiege the Fort, they were obliged to lay the Expedition aside. This account proving false, Col. Clapham who was employed in finishing the Fort, sent out a Captain's Command to attack an Indian Town called Shingleclamouse, situate near the Head of the West Branch of Susquehannah, where was supposed to be a great Resort of Indians. Capt. Hambright entered the Town, found the Cabins all standing, but deserted by the Indians. Agreeably to his Orders he did not touch any thing, nor destroy the Town, in hopes the Indians woud come to settle there again. This was the only Indian Town coud be attacked; and We found by a second Expedition that they had returned, set their Town on Fire and were retired to Venango, situate where the River au Bœf runs into the Ohio. Since the affair of Kittanning the Indians on this side the Ohio have mostly retired with their Wives and Children under the French Forts on that River.

The State of the Provincial Forces, a Subject the most disagreeable of all, still remains to be mentioned. The Thirty Thousand Pounds raised in September, were soon expended in discharging the Arrears due to the Forces, and for other Articles, at the Time that Bill passed; No Money remaining for the future Pay of the Soldiers and the supply Bill being kept back, another large Arrear was incurred, I suppose purposely to breed Discontent among the Forces, prevent Recruiting, and every Way encrease the public Confusion,

in order to oblige me to pass any Bill that should be presented. The Difficulties put upon me were, and still are, inconceivable on account of the Manner used here in enlisting into the service, which is in some Instances, for three Months in others for six, and in almost all only for a Year. This I wanted to alter from the very Beginning and gave the Officers Orders to recruit for no less Term than Three Years, or during the War. I declared from Time to Time to the Commissioners the Necessity of this Alteration, and their giving a large Bounty for every Recruit, but they still answered me, that they had no money for recruiting, and besides they were sure the Soldiers woud be glad to stay in the Service, and reenlist. With this answer I was forced to acquiesce.

As in the Spring Parties of the Enemy Indians from the Ohio were expected to renew their Incursions, at the latter end of March I ordered Lieutenant Col. Armstrong to encamp with a Detachment consisting of Three Hundred Men near Ray's Town, a well chosen Situation on this Side the Allegheny Hills, between Two Indian Roads, the only known Tract of the Indians to invade this Province. He had further Directions to employ Spies, and send out ranging Parties; by these Precautions the Inroads of the Indians might have been prevented, or their Retreat cut off, which woud probably have hinderd future Incursions. For this Service, a few Horses, some Forage and a small Matter of Camp Equipage are wanting. I cannot prevail on the Commissioners to advance the necessary Supplies, so that I doubt this Expedition will miscarry for want of a trifling Expence.

Colonel Clapham gave me early Notice, that most of his Battallion was only enlisted for a year, which in several Instances is already expired, and in most will expire either in this or the next Month. That Gentleman, tired with the Discouragements perpetually given to the Service by the Commissioners, and with their particular Treatment of him, has resigned his Commission; and there never having been a Lieutenant Colonel appointed to that Battallion, Major Burd has now the Command at Augusta. The Works there coud not be finished before the severe Season came on, but they will be soon compleated, if the Soldiers can be prevailed upon to continue in the Service, which I very much doubt. They have done a great deal, and ought to have Encouragement to do more, which it is not in my Power to give.

Philadelphia, 10 April, 1757.

Sir,

I chuse to put what was done with Lord Loudoun into a separate Letter. After settling the Operations of the ensuing Campaign with the Eastern Governments, my Lord came here on the 14th March, and staid a Fortnight. He found the Governors of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, who had waited a long Time, im-

patient to enter upon Business. You will see by the Copies of the Minutes of the Conferences held with the Governors, the Result of the general Deliberations. These took up little Time in comparison of what was consumed in the consideration of the affairs of this infatuated Province, at which the Governors assisted. My Lord took true Pains to make himself Master of the Points in Controversy. Besides perusing the Bill and your Instructions, together with the Messages on both sides, his Lordship desired Mr. Dinwiddie, as having a long Experience in Business of this Nature, to study the main articles, and report his Opinion of them, which he did. I was at the same Time requested to put in writing all the Remarks, which in the opinion of the Council woud lye against the Bill, or the Assembly's long Defence of it, to which as yet no Reply had been made, and likewise to set forth the utmost of what coud be conceded to the Assembly on my Part. These were read with the answers made thereto on the Part of the Assembly, which were drawn up by Mr. Franklin, and delivered to my Lord; and then the whole was considered by his Lordship and the Governors. In the End, Mr. Franklin promised, that the Parts objected against, viz'., the loose Method of taxing, and the Number and Nomination of Assessors, should be rectified in another future Bill. These being by all thought unjust and oppressive. On this Declaration, and weighing the State of the Frontiers, together with the Necessity of immediate Supplies for the Preservation of the Province, his Lordship was pleased to write a Letter upon the Subject, advising me, rather than break up the Forces, to pass the Bill, tho' against my Instructions: and this being approved by the other Governors, was delivered to me to be laid before the Council for my Justification in passing the Bill. Whilst this was under his Lordship's Consideration, an Express arrived from Shamokin with an account of the Arrival of a Number of Six Nation Indians from Sir William Johnson, our known and hearty Friends, who informed the commanding officer, that a Body of French and Indians was making Canoes at the head of the West Branch of Susquehannah, with an Intent to come and attack the Fort. This caused his Lordship to hasten his advice, as well as myself to pass the Bill without any further Delay, that the money might be forthwith sent to pay off the long arrears due to the Soldiers, who might thereby be induced to reenlist, their Times being out. The mode of enlisting in Practice here has embarrassed all our Military System beyond Conception, some of the Soldiers being enlisted only for three Months, some for six Months and others for a year. The Times of the Garrison then expiring, or near it, I told my Lord there woud not be a Soldier to defend the Place, in case the News proved true. My Lord ordered the Papers drawn up by Mr. Franklin to be copied, and gave them to me to consider, and in Confidence I send you those Copies for your own particular use.

After finishing this main point, I took his Lordship's opinion on

the Indian Trade Bill, and the Embargo Bill, in both which my Lord was clear the Assembly was extremely wrong. In the first his Lordship observed with the other Governors, that they had entirely excluded the King, and, his Majesty's Representative, the Governor, from having any Share in Indian Affairs; and in the other, they had disobeyed his Majesty's Commands signified in clear Terms by the Lords of Trade. I was in hopes they woud have presented me the Militia Bill whilst my Lord was here, that I might have had his Lordship's Assistance in making the proper Amendments; but in this I was disappointed, for, knowing what sort of a Bill they had framed, it was, I am persuaded, detained on Purpose till my Lord was gone. His Lordship however was fully made acquainted with their Conduct and Sentiments on this Occasion, and has I hope represented it to the Ministry, and furnished them with a Copy of the Bill which I sent to my Lord with a Letter on the Subject.

The Defence of the Province was then taken into Consideration by his Lordship. After being made acquainted with the Face and Extent of the Frontier Country, and the State of the Three Battallions of the Provincial Forces, the following Disposition was agreed to: Col. Clapham & Lieutenant Colonels Weiser and Armstrong present, Four Forts only were to remain over Sasquehannah, viz., Lyttleton, Loudoun, Shippensburg and Carlisle, which were to be garrisoned by the Eight Companies of Col. Armstrong's Battallion, two in each Fort; This wou'd allow large Patrolls to be kept constantly marching between Fort and Fort, who were frequently to change their Rout, patrolling sometimes within and sometimes without the Forts. My Lord was so good as to say he wou'd leave here Col. Stanwix with one half of the first Battallion of Royal Americans; and as he was to take Post in Cumberland County after the Forces were embarked for South Carolina, Col. Armstrong with a Detachment of two or three hundred Men was to encamp at Ray's Town, or Frank's Town; and from thence to order scouting and ranging Parties, or otherwise act offensively against the Enemy, as Circumstances shou'd make it proper.

The River Sasquehanah by its Branches affording the French and Indians an easy Entrance into the Province, it was agreed that Four Hundred Men were necessary for the Defence of Fort Augusta, and that the Works shou'd be forthwith compleated; That to preserve the Communication between the Inhabitants and this important Place, and for the Conveniency of Escorts and Transportation of Provisions and Ammunition, there shou'd be one hundred in Garrison at Fort Halifax, and for the present Fifty at Hunter's Mill. These last were to be otherwise disposed of when the Magazine shou'd be removed from Hunter's, which it was determined shou'd be done as soon as possible, and the Fort there demolished.

The long Frontier between Sasquehannah and Delaware was to be defended by Col. Weiser's Battallion, and all the Forts reduced to three only. Forts Henry, Allen and Hamilton, in each of which

was to be a Garrison of One Hundred Men, the Remainder was to employed in ranging or marching, where the Attacks of the Indians shou'd make it necessary.

You will observe the Manner in which the Forces are mentioned in the supplemental Act, but notwithstanding this Alteration of the disposition made by my Lord, it was not thought proper to amend the Bill agreeable thereto, these Forces being in all Times and Circumstances subject to the Orders of his Majesty's General, or Those who shou'd have the Command in this Province, and to mention it, wou'd but have brought on a Dispute about the Right of amending Money Bills.

As the two hundred Men stipulated to be sent to South Carolina were to be draughted out of the Provincial Forces, You can easily perceive by the Account given of the State of those Forces that this Stipulation was understood by my Lord to be made on a Supposition, that all due Encouragement wou'd be given by the Commissioners, as well to induce the Men whose Times were out to re-enlist, as others to enter into the Service; in short, that all Methods wou'd be taken to get the full Complement of Fourteen Hundred, or otherwise the Men cou'd not be spared. Under these Circumstances I have repeatedly made very warm Applications to the Commissioners to allow the Officers and Men the same as is given in the King's Service, or by the neighbouring Province, but have not as yet been able to prevail with them to do any thing, and very much doubt if I shall be able to perform my Engagements to send those Forces off in Time.

Act for forming and Regulating the Militia, 1757.

Be it carried to the Governor. An Act for forming and Regulating the Militia within this Province.

Whereas, in this Time of actual War with the French King and his Subjects, and his Savage Indian Allies, it is absolutely necessary for the Service of our most gracious Sovereign, the Defence and Security of this Colony, and the preservation of the Rights and Privileges of it's Inhabitants, that the Province be put into a proper Posture of Defence, and the Inhabitants thereof duly regulated, well armed and expertly Disciplined in the Military Art, whereby they may be enabled under the Favour and Assistance of Divine Providence to defend their Lives and Fortunes against the Hostile Invasion of his Majesties perfidious Enemies, to quel and *suppress* (2) any Intestine, Commotions, Rebellions, or Insurrections that may happen therein, and to preserve those invaluable Rights and Privileges which they are entituled to under the present Constitution and Form of Government.

As to the Tuscarora Sachem now elected, I very much approve your choice, as I look on him to be a sober sensible man.

Bretheren. As the weather is cold I shall to morrow give you some cloathing to keep you warm this winter and some ammunition to hunt with.

Sir William then told them that he had now no more public matters to lay before them & should cover up the Council fire for this time.

Upon which Canaghquaiesa the Speaker said:—

Brother.

You have told us that you have now done and are going to cover up the fire; before 'tis quite covered we beg leave to say a few words.

Our arms and implements when we came down here especially, generally want a good deal of mending and the Smiths who were employed seldom do their work well. Wherefore we would desire that you would have a good Blacksmith and Armourer at this place, and that we may have Smiths sent up to our Castles next Spring, as we may then have occasion to use our arms. Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Sir William replied.

Bretheren.

I have already considered the advantage it will to you and also to the Crown, to have smiths here, and I am looking out for good ones, which I shall have by next Spring and perhaps sooner, and if you have occasion for Smiths at your Castles next year you shall have them when you satisfy me that they will be in security. 2 Strings.

When the Meeting broke up.

After the Meeting was over Sr William cloathed 130 of them who came from the Upper Nations, gave them ammunition and provision to carry them home. He also gave laced Coats, laced hatts, ruffled shirts &^{c} to all the Sachems, at which they were all much pleased, and returned him their hearty thanks for it.

Ended.

A true Copy from the Original Record, examined by me

(signed) PETER WRAXALL Sec^{y}

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General, (B. T.) XVI., No. 5.]

Fort Johnson 14 April 1757.

Peter Spelman a German who has lived these 7 years past among the Indians & whose Indian name is Owiligascho, son in law to one of the chiefs of the Shawanese Indians, living on one of the West branches of the Susquehanna River, arrived here; & after taking some refreshment, spoke to Sir William Johnson as follows:—

Brother. The King of the Shawanese hath sent me forward with these two strings of Wampum to acquaint you that he is on the road and will be here to morrow with near 200 Indians, Shawanese Nantikokes, and Mohickanders. They are coming to smoak a friendly pipe with you, after the manner of our forefathers, and to offer their assistance to you in the present troublesome times. The Aughguages and Tuscarores told him that since he had risen up to come and see you, they would also rise up and accompany him. He has waited on the road expecting them, but as they are not yet come he will make no further delay but proceed hither. Gave 2 strings Wampum.

Sir William told him to acquaint the King of the Shawanese and the rest of the Indians that he would be glad to see them, and would prepare for their reception.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum.

15 April P. M. The aforesaid Indians arrived on the opposite side of the river, and after saluting the Fort with a discharge of their guns, encamped themselves on that side. Sir William sent the Secretary over to tell them that he would be glad to see and smoak a pipe with two or three of their Chief men; who accordingly came over the river. They acquainted Sir William that there were three Nations of them, to wit, Shawanese, Nanticokes and Mohickanders, settled at Otsiningo,[1] on one of the West branches of the Susquehanna River.

Sir William treated them with pipes, tobacco & rum, and after staying some time, they took their leave for that evening.

16th There being such a fresh in the River as rendered the passage over difficult and tedious, the Indians removed, came on this side & encamped behind the house.

17th P. M. The Chief Men of the aforesaid Indians with several of their people, came into the Meeting room and sent word to Sir William that they desired to speak a few words to him; but he being indisposed, sent the Secretary down to tell them that if they had any thing of moment to say now, they might speak it to him, & which he would take down in writing.

Whereupon a young Mohickander, named Jonathan, son of the King or Chief of that Nation and who spoke very good Low Dutch said as follows:—Arent Stevens the Interpreter being present.

Brother

This is the Belt (holding a Belt in his hand) which you sent to invite our people hither.*

Brother. When we received your Belt of Invitation our hearts rejoiced within us, and we immediately rose up regardless of the severity of the season, and thro' snow ice and water came to see you.

Brother. We are now come to this Council Fire and we are rejoiced to find ourselves sitting over it

Brother. When we have finished our present meeting, we propose to rise up and go to our habitations, and when we get there we shall communicate to the rest of our people we have

[1] See note, *supra*, p. 67.— Ed.

* The arrival of those Indians was wholly unsuspected by Sr William Johnson, and upon enquiry he found the case to be as follows:—Last January the beforementioned Peter Spelman or Owiligascho came to Fort Johnson and said he was sent by the Shawanese chief with a piece of intelligence which he then delivered. Sir William sent by him two large Belts of Wampum, *One* for the Delawares living at Tiaogo, reminding them of the engagements they had entered into at this house last summer; *The other* to thank the Shawanese Chief for his intelligence & hoping he and his people would be ready to come & join His Majestys Arms whenever he might send to them. The said Messenger made a mistake in delivering these Belts, & told the Shawanese & Mohickanders that Sir William desired to see them as soon as possible; upon which these Indians set off and came hither.

left at home, all that may pass between us here, and not only to the people of our towns, but also to the Shawanese on the Ohio, and to all the scattered Delawares and Mohickanders, and we shall acquaint them all that we have made a Covenant of peace friendship and alliance with you, in behalf of all our people and our Bretheren the English.

18th Sir William sent for the Heads of the aforesaid Indians, who came into his room, when he told them that he was sorry his indisposition prevented his meeting them yesterday, that he was to day something better, but as there were several of the 6 Nations who had been here some days, he proposed to finish the business with them to-day, and would tomorrow speak to them and their people.

Fort Johnson 19 April 1757 A. M.

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson Bart &c
Lieut Willington of the Royal Americans
Lieut Claus of D°
Capt Peter Wraxall Secy Mr Arent Stevens Interpr

SHAWANESE.
Paxinosa,
King or Chief with 52 of his people.

NANTICOKES
Hamightaghlawatawa,
King or chief, with 8 of his people.

MOHICKANDERS
Abraham alias Mammatsican.
King or chief with 147 of his Nation.

SIX NATIONS
Seventy in all

N B. As many of the Mohickander Indians understand both English and Low Dutch, Sir William read the following speech first in English; it was afterwards told in Low Dutch to Jonathan abovementioned, to whom it had been before repeated in the morning; then Jonathan spoke it to all present in the Mohickander language; those Indians being considered as the principals throughout this meeting.

Bretheren

I am glad to see you at this house. Here a Council fire is always burning. Here a tree of shelter is planted not only for the Six Nations but for all Indians who are or desire to be in peace and friendship with the English and will acknowledge the Great King of England, my master, for their Father. He hath ordered and empowered me to take care of all his dutyfull and good children the Indians in these parts. I do on my side keep this Council Room free from all defilement. There is nothing allowed to come here which will hurt any good and honest Indian.

When I consider the distance you are come, the severe season of the year and the extream badness of the roads, and also that there is a great meeting of the Susquehannah Indians now holding under my direction with Mr Croghan my Deputy at Harris's Ferry[1] on the Susquehanna

[1] Now Harrisburgh. Penn. JOHN HARRIS was a native of Yorkshire, England, and worked as a brewer in London previous to his emigration to this country. He is said to have assisted in opening the streets of Philadelphia, on its first foundation. He afterwards removed to the Susquehannah where he opened a trade with the Indians, kept the above Ferry, having, on the 14th of December, 1733, purchased a tract of five hundred acres of land from Edward Shippen, in the township of Paxton, on which his son, John Harris, in 1785, laid out the present capital of the State of Pennsylvania. *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*, II., pt. i., 208. He died some time previous to 1762. *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, VIII., 754. — ED.

River, so much nearer than this to your habitations; I would from brotherly tenderness have wished you had deferred your journy till that meeting had been over. You would then have had a more pleasant time and comfortable roads for travelling. Besides the result of that meeting would have afforded more matter for this. However I take your coming now as a strong proof of your brotherly love and friendly dispositions towards your bretheren the English. In this Council Room I now heartily bid you wellcome.

Gave 3 strings of Wampum.

Bretheren. Last summer I held a meeting and entered into a treaty in this Council Room with the Shawanese King now present, and with a Chief of the Delaware settled at Tiaõgo. This treaty I sent home to the Great King your Father; here it is printed that all your Bretheren the English on this Continent may know what past, and what agreements we have entered into.

The Great God above is a lover of Truth & Sincerity. He will send his vengeance down on that people or nation who deceive each other with words of peace & friendship when their hearts speak war and their tongues utter lies. You will find that the English will faithfully observe their parts of this treaty, and I hope and doubt not but your people will strictly observe the engagements they so solemnly bound themselves to.

By this Belt I expect all you who are now present will do the same on your parts.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren. Some of you Mohickanders were present at this treaty, and as I make no doubt but all of you are acquainted with the particulars of it, I shall therefore only put you in mind that it was then promised to send and invite all the Shawanese who live on the Ohio, and all the Delawares or Mohickanders who are scattered round about Fort Du Quesne and those parts, to come and put their hands into the same Covenant Chain. I desire to know what has been done in this affair. Gave 3 strings Wampum.

Bretheren. Listen, and I will tell you the difference between the English and the French. The English desire and labour to unite all Indians into one general bond of brotherly love and National Interest. The French endeavour to divide the Indians and stir up war & contention amongst them. Those who intend to destroy or enslave any people or nation, will first endeavour to divide them. This you and all the Indians upon this Continent know has allways been and continues to be, the endeavours of the French. But tho' this is a fact which I think all the Indians must certainly see, yet the French have found means some how or other so to bewitch their understandings as to make many of them believe they love the Indians & mean well towards them. 'Tis very strange, Bretheren, that any one man, much more any number of men, who are not either mad or drunk, can believe that stirring up Bretheren to spill each other's blood, dividing them from one another, and making parties amongst them are proofs of love and marks of friendly design towards them. Not less unaccountable is it, Bretheren, that the French should be able to persuade the Indians that building forts in the middle of their country & hunting grounds is for their interest and protection. I tell you Bretheren and I warn you, that whatever good words the French may give you, how much soever they may now smile on you, whatever presents they may now make you; your chains are in their pockets and when their designs are ripe for execution, they will take the Ax out of their bosom and strike it into your heads. But this they know they cannot do untill you have broken the Covenant Chain with your Bretheren the English and taken up the Ax against them. 'Tis for this reason the French are allways endeavouring

by lies, by presents, by promises, to stir up all Indians to fall upon the English settlements & destroy their best friends and faithfull bretheren, and many Indians have been so wicked and foolish, as, in spight of treaties and antient frendship, to become the dogs of the French, and come and go as they commanded them.

Bretheren. If the Indians do not return to their senses they will see and feel when it is too late that they have ruined themselves, enslaved their posterity and lost their country. They will find their country fortified by the French, not against the English but against the Indians themselves.

Bretheren. What I have said, and am going to say, I say not to you only, but to all Indians; and I desire you will with this Belt make it known amongst all the nations you have any acquaintance or connections with.

Tell them from me to look at the French forts built and building through the middle of their country and on their best hunting lands. Let them look at the French flaggs flying in their Forts at all the great Lakes, along all the great Rivers, in order to oblige them to trade with the French only, sell their skins, and take goods for them at what prizes the French please to put on them. And it is a thing well known to all Indians that the French cannot sell them goods near as cheap as the English can, nor in such assortments and plenty.

Gave a large Belt.

Bretheren. Let all nations of Indians know that the Great King of England, my master, is their Friend; that he desires all nations of Indians may unite together, be as one body and one blood. He offers them his alliance and protection, which all Princes & people over the Great Lakes are proud and glad of. He is ready to forgive all that has past, and to receive them with the open and tender arms of a forgiving Father and a sincere friend. He exhorts them by me to tear off the bandage from their eyes wherewith the French have blindfolded them that they may see the true state of their Country and avoid the Chains which the French are preparing for them and their posterity. Let them rise up as one man and assist His Majesty's arms in driving the French out of their country. The Great King of England will then take care that his people shall not invade your lands, that his traders shall supply you with goods and deal honestly by you. If the Indians will do their parts herein, they & the English will be as one flesh and one blood, & every Indian on this Continent may then sit under his own tree in peace, praise Him that ruleth above, smoke his pipe, and dread no enemy.

Bretheren. Let what I have now said to you sink into your hearts, publish it word for word to all your people at home, and thro' all the Nations. Make no delay, for now is the time for the Indians to chuse whether they and their children after them, will or will not be, a free, a great and a happy people.

By this Belt I fasten all the words I have said to you on your hearts.

Gave a great Belt of Wampum.

Bretheren. I would be glad to have the opinion of you who are present, upon what I have said with these two Belts, and the proposal I have made of it's being published thro' the Nations.

Bretheren. I must inform you of an accident which happend some days ago between Albany and Schenectady. A River or Mohickander Indian was shot by a soldier, who says the Indian first laid hold of him, abused and threatened him. The soldier is in confinement will be tried, and if found guilty will suffer. I am very sorry for this misfortune but there is

no recalling the dead. All therefore that I can do is to condole with you on this occasion according to your customs, and cover his grave with these blankets strowds and stockings, & with these handkerchiefs I dry up the tears of his friends and relations; and I hope that after this, as the soldier is confined, you will rest easy and satisfied in your minds, as nothing more could be done, if the same accident had happened to me.

Here the above goods were delivered, and after a glass of rum round, to drink the King's health, the meeting broke up.

Fort Johnson 21 April 1757 P. M.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson, Bar^{t}.
Lieu^{t} Claus Secretary and
Mr Guy Johnson Interpreter as before.

The Shawanese Nanticoke and Mohickander Indians being assembled in the Meeting Room, sent Sir William word they were come to give their answer to his speech to them the 19th Ins^{t}. Upon his taking his seat, Jonathan the Mohickander spoke in Low Dutch as follows:—

Brother, If you are prepared to hear us, please to listen to what we have to say.

Sir William said he was ready, and would be attentive

Brother, We are very much obliged to you for your kind reception of us and your concern for the bad journey we have had; we are not discouraged thereby, having our hearts cheared with the peace and friendship our people made here with you last summer.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother. You asked us what was done about sending your Belt to the Ohio and the Delaware Indians about Fort Du Quesne. We acknowledge that Belt was received as it was given to Tediescunt the Chief Man at Tiaogo, who is acquainted with all our friends and allies: what he hath done therein we do not realy know. Gave 3 Strings.

Brother. You put us in mind of the Treaty of peace and friendship entered into in this Council Room last summer, between you and our Brothers the Shawanese and the Delawares of Tiaogo.

Brother. All the Nations here present for themselves and all belonging to them lay hold of the said Covenant Chain, and are determined to keep fast the same as long as the sun shines and God gives us breath.

You have told us Brother that God knows all things and the heart of every one of us.

Brother. 'Tis true, and we call God to witness the sincerity of our resolutions to keep unbroken the Covenant Chain with our Bretheren the English. We will not tell you any lies, and we assure you that when our people at home shall hear of our entering into this agreement of peace and friendship, they will, we are sure, be exceedingly rejoiced and we will not only faithfully observe it ourselves, but teach the same [to] our children yet unborn.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. All you said to us concerning the difference of conduct between the English and French and every thing you desired us to publish amongst our people and all the nations gave us great satisfaction; and we think it to be the truth. Be assured we will not do as was done last year, refer it to another, but we will deliver your words and send your Belt with our own

mouths and hands, and when we have done this we will not fail to let you know what effects it has had, and what nations you can depend on as Bretheren, and what are your enemies.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. You told us the day before yesterday that the French had put a bandage over our eyes, which you told us to remove, that we might look about and see clearly the state of our country & our true interest. All you said to us on this subject was extreamly agreable and we thank you for it from the bottom of our hearts; it was acting like a friend and brother. But for our parts we have cast off the bandage and can see clearly round us, and which way soever we look, we can see no friends so true, no brothers so affectionate to us as the English: they have ever been so to us and to our forefathers also.

Brother. You have also told us that the Great King our Father over the sea, offered us by you, his hand of favour and protection. We lay fast hold of it and will not quit it so long as the world endures.

Brother. You have made us very joyfull by assuring us that our Father the Great King is ready to forgive and forget all past faults and misdoings. This makes our hearts happy and easy, for there have been some Indians who have done amiss, and who thought he would never forgive them. The King our Father's goodness will be great matter of joy to them and give us the most unfeigned satisfaction. Brother, we shall publish all this good news amongst all Nations of Indians with whom we have any acquaintance. Gave a Belt.

Brother. We beg leave to add a few words. We have not perhaps been so particular as we ought, but we assure you what we have said comes from the bottom of our hearts, and that we mean more and better than we are capable of expressing. In these matters we are but as Children to you white people

Brother. We have forgot something; that is, to tell you where we now live. It is at Otsiningo and if you have at any time occasion for us or messages to send us, there you will allways find us. At Otsiningo live three principal Nations, vizt the Shawanese, Nanticokes and Mohickanders, who are all Bretheren.

Brother. We have now concluded our answer to your speech to us, and must beg leave to say something to you from ourselves, and which is of great importance to us.

Brother. Please to lend us your attention a little. 'Tis now 9 years ago that a misfortune happened near Reinbeck in this Province; a white man there shot a young man an Indian. There was a meeting held thereon, and Martinus Hoffman said "Brothers there are two "methods of settling this accident, one according to the White people's customs, the other "according to the Indians: which of them will you chuse? If you will go according to the "Indian manner, the man who shot the Indian may yet live. If this man's life is spared, and "at any time hereafter an Indian should kill a white man, and you desire it, his life shall be "also spared."

Brother. You told us two days ago that when a man is dead, there is no bringing him to life again. Brother, we understand there are two Indians in jail at Albany, accused of killing a man; they are alive and may live to be of service, and we beg you in the name of the Great King our Father that they may be released. All we that here present, among whom are some of their nations, are all much dejected and uneasy upon this affair, and do entreat that these people may be let free, which will give us all the highest satisfaction.

Gave a great bunch Wampum.

We have now finished, and have no more to say.

Sir William told them as it was now late he proposed tomorrow to say something more to them, & give an answer upon things they had now said. The meeting then broke up.

Fort Johnson 22 April 1757.

Rresent,— as yesterday.

Sir William Johnson's Second Speech to the aforesaid Indians.

Bretheren.

What you said to me yesterday in answer to my former speech to you was very agreable and pleasing to me. I look upon your words as a tree in full blossom, which I hope and expect will produce fruit suitable to it's appearance.

Bretheren. Let me again put you in mind of the Belt I have given you, and which you have promised to show to all those nations of Indians with whom you have any acquaintance or friendship, and to repeat what I have told you. As I think those things are of great consequence to the welfare of all Indians, I will again mention the heads of what I said upon my second and third Belts in my former speech: (which he did) and then added Three particular instances in which their friendship and alliance with the English was greatly more for their interest than with the French. 1st That in case their crops failed and they were destitute of provisions, that they could be easily relieved by their neighbourhood to the English; whereas they were at such a distance from Canada that they might starve before they could get relief from the French. 2dly That in case they were in want of ammunition or assistance against an enemy, they might be all destroyed before they could obtain the needfull assistance from the French. 3dly The same consequence with regard to trade.

With this Belt of Wampum I fix firmer upon your hearts and memories my talk and advice to you. Gave a large Bunch Wampum.

Bretheren. Last night I wrote to the Earl of Loudoun who commands all the King's soldiers in this country and to Sir Charles Hardy Governour of this Province, concerning the request you made of having your people discharged who are now in Albany jail. It is not in my power to give them free, but I dare say those great men will comply with your desire, if the circumstances of the affair appear to be such as reason and justice will permit it to be done. Gave a Bunch of Wampum.

Bretheren. As you have now in behalf of yourselves and all your people laid hold of the Covenant Chain of peace and friendship with the Great King of England my master, and called the Great God above to witness that you do sincerely intend and firmly resolve that you will hereafter behave to all his subjects as fast friends and loving bretheren, into which Covenant Chain I have taken you all, your wives and children:—Therefore lest you may forget what was meant by the Covenant Chain in old times, I will briefly remind you of it's obligations.—

When the Indians your forefathers first made this Covenant Chain with the English, both parties engaged to keep the ends of it fast in their hands; that they would take great care to keep it from breaking or from getting any rust or filth upon it; that they would be as one flesh and blood, so that if any enemy should intend to hurt or strike one party, the other should immediately give him notice, rise up & help him; and that a good road should allways be kept open between their habitations, that when they might call for each others assistance, they could easily and speedily come.

Bretheren. As the road between us hath been opened last year by which means all logs and stones which were in the way hath been removed and made broad safe and pleasant we shall on our parts keep it so, and I expect you'll do the same on yours.

Bretheren. You have informed me that you three nations are settled at Otsiningo and that there I may allways find you. You have lived in too dispersed a manner, which must naturally weaken a people & make them of little consequence; whereas if you keep together in a body you may be strong & respectable.

Bretheren. With this Belt I girt your loins round after the manner of Warriors that whenever you are called upon you may be ready to run along this good road to assist us your Bretheren, if any enemy may be coming to hurt them, and we shall do the same by you when you have any occasion to call upon us; by this means we shall become a strong body and nothing will be able to hurt us. Gave a very large Belt.

Bretheren. I have but a few words more to say to you and then I shall conclude. If you hear of any news which concerns the safety or welfare of us your Bretheren, I expect you will give us immediate notice and we shall do the same by you. Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brethern. The time of the year, the severity of the season, and my having of late been oblidged to be so much from home, and that I did not expect you so soon, has prevented my having as great a plenty of goods as I usually have; however I shall look about, and when all business is finished I hope to find a small present for You.

So ended this Meeting.

Fort Johnson 23^{d} of April 1757 A. M.

The reply of the aforesaid Indians to Sir William Johnson's speech to them of yesterday.

PRESENT,— as before

Brother. If you are ready to hear us we shall make some reply to what you yesterday said to us. Sir William answered he was ready; when the Speaker proceeded.

Brother. You told us yesterday that you looked on what we had said and the assurances we had given you as a Tree in Blossom, and you hoped it would yield good fruits.

Brother. We like the comparison. We have spoke to you from our hearts, and we hope good fruit will come from thence. On our parts we truly mean what our tongue hath spoken and we doubt not but you will on your side be as a fruitfull Tree to us.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum.

Brother. You have repeated to us and we shall not forget it, the different behaviour of the English and French towards the Indians, and you gave us instances to prove that it was greatly more our interest to keep friends with the former than the latter. Brother, what you have said hereon we are convinced is the truth and we thank you heartily for pointing out to us our true interest and welfare. What you have said has made our hearts light within in us, and we will not forget it. Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother. You told that last year you had opened the road between our habitations and the English and that you believed we had found nothing bad in this Road. (The Speaker here repeated what Sir William had said to them yesterday, with the large Belt.)

Brother. We have now renewed the Covenant Chain with all its obligations agreed upon between our respective forefathers. We are extreamly glad that you have made the Road

open between us, and it is a very pleasant one. We are thankfull to you for tying up our blankets, and whenever you call upon us we shall be ready to stand up and come without delay; and we shall from this day forward consider the English and ourselves as one body, one head and one mind. Gave a Belt.

Brother. You have desired that whenever we hear any thing which may concern the interest or welfare of our Bretheren the English we should without delay communicate it. You may depend that we will do this and if we get any intelligence, tho' it should be in the middle of the night, we will send off an express to you. Some of our young people are generally on the hunt and are very likely to make discoveries. Brother we are very thankful for your promise to do the same by us and to be ready to come to our assistance in case of need. Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother. What you have told us concerning your writing to the Great Men about our friends in Albany jail, we have put it into our hearts and when we see our said Brothers safe in freedom it will be a convincing proof to us that we are indeed Bretheren & one People with the English.

Brother. This is all we have to say, and from this time forth we are as one body. Then the Sachems and Chiefs of the Three Nations with the Speaker, came and shook hands with Sir William and the several gentlemen present, with great appearance of joy and sincerity.

The Speaker rose up again and said:—

Brother. We have forgot something of consequence which we desire may be wrote down.

Brother. We are now become, as was said, one People; whenever therefore your people and ours may meet in the woods or elsewhere, we expect they shall shake hands, and smoke together as loving Bretheren, and as we shall on our parts publish all that hath past here, to all our absent people and friends we hope and desire you will do the same to yours, that none may be ignorant that from this day forward and for ever we are brothers friends and allies, and engaged on all occasions to love and assist each other.

A few words more we beg leave to say, and then we have done.

Brother. (Holding up a Belt) Last spring with this Belt the Nanticokes took us by the hand and bid us sit down by them. They said to us—"You Mohickanders and we Nanticokes "will be one people and take you Mohickanders by the hand as Bretheren and fix you here at "Otsininko, where the 6 Nations have lighted a Council Fire and the Senecas appointed lands "for you to cultivate. Call all your dispersed Bretheren together and sit down here with them "as their habitation, and we Nanticokes assure you that whoever shall pinch or hurt you, we "shall feel it, and the 6 Nations shall do the same."

Brother. This Belt we propose to send amongst all our dispersed people; we have acquainted you herewith, and whenever you see any of our scattered people passing up the River, you may that they are removing to Otsiningo.

Sir William said.—

Bretheren.

I am quite pleased with the conduct of the Nanticokes, and think it a very prudent measure; it will strengthen them, and you Three Nations together may be a considerable & flourishing people.

Bretheren. As I expect all that has past here between us will be printed, by that means it will be known throughout this and the neighbouring Governments.

After Sir William had done, the Kings or Chiefs of each Nation rose up and made a strong exhortation to all their respective people present to remember every thing which had past at

this meeting, and to consider it as done in the presence of Him who sitteth above and seeth all things.

Sir William recommended it to them to make such an equal and upright division of the presents intended for them, (which he proposed to deliver to them in the afternoon) as none might have just cause to murmur or be dissatisfied.

A true Copy from the Original Records;

Exam^{d} by me

(signed) PETER WRAXALL

Sec^{y}

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVI., (P.) No. 4.]

Fort Johnson 10 June 1757.

The following Indians arrived here:—

SENECAS, of the Old Castle

Tageghsādy, Tawistawis } Sachems

From Cenosio[1] Castle

Karonghyanaghqui
Canoghsa
Hayadondy, a head warrior & 40 others.

ONONDAGAS

Sequareesere, Otsinoughyātta., Keghlahhe, Canatsyagaye, Tsineakado } Sachems

Kahedōrea, Tyohaqueande } Head Warriors.

24 Young Warriors
5 Women

Their Chiefs came into the Council Room and passed the usual compliments to Sir William on their arrival, and presented to him an Indian scalp, in the room of Mr Jonathan Stevens, the Interpreters son, who was killed in the engagement at Lake George 8 Septr 1755. They acquainted Sir William that Deputies from the Cayougas were on the road and that they expected them here to-morrow, that they had called on the Oneidas in their way down and invited them to come with them which the Oneidas refused.

Sir William returned their compliments and gave them pipes, tobacco, and a glass of rum round, and then they went to their quarters.

Fort Johnson 11 June 1757. A. M.

The heads of the Senecas and Onondagas who arrived here yesterday met in the Council Room & sent word to Sir William that they desired to say a few words; upon which he attended.

[1] Now Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y. *Guy Johnson's Map.* — ED.

FORT-JOHNSON, 14th April 1757, *P. M.*

PETER SPELIMAN, *a* German, *who has lived these* Seven *Years past among the* Indians, *and whose* Indian *Name is* Owiligaſcho, *Son-in-Law to one of the Chiefs of the* Shawaneſe Indians, *living on one of the Weſt Branches of the* Suſquehanna *River, arrived here; after taking ſome Refreſhment, ſpoke to Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON, *as follows:*

" Brother,

" *The King of the* Shawaneſe *hath ſent me forward with theſe two Strings of* " *Wampum, to acquaint you, that he is on the Road, and will be here To-morrow* " *with near Two Hundred* Indians, Shawaneſe, Nanticokes, *and* Mohickan- " ders. *They are coming to ſmoke a friendly Pipe with you, after the Manner of* " *our Fore-fathers, and to offer their Aſſiſtance to you in the preſent troubleſome* " *Times. The* Aughguages *and* Tuſcaroros *told him, that ſince he had riſen* " *up to come and ſee you, they would alſo riſe and accompany him. He has wait-* " *ed on the Road expecting them, but as they are not yet come, he will make no* " *further Delay, but proceed hither.*" Gave two Strings of Wampum.

Sir William *told him to acquaint the King of the* Shawaneſe, *and the reſt of the* Indians, *that he ſhould be glad to ſee them, and would prepare for their Reception.* Gave two Strings of Wampum.

15*th* April, *P. M.*

The aforeſaid Indians *arrived on the oppoſite Side of the River, and after ſaluting the Fort with a Diſcharge of their Guns, encamped themſelves on that Side. Sir* William *ſent the Secretary over to them to tell them, that he would be glad to ſee and ſmoak a Pipe with two or three of their Chief Men; who accordingly came over the River. They acquainted Sir* William *that there were three Nations of them,* to wit, Shawaneſe, Nanticokes *and* Mohickanders, *ſettled at* Oſhinago, *on one of the Weſt Branches of the* Suſquehanna *River.*

Sir William *treated them with Pipes, Tobacco and Rum; and after ſtaying ſome Time, they took their Leave for that Evening.*

16*th* April.

There being ſuch a Froſt in the River, as rendered the Paſſage over difficult and dangerous, the Indians *removed, came on this Side, and encamped behind the Houſe.*

17*th* April, *P. M.*

The Chief Men of the aforeſaid Indians, *with ſeveral of their People, came into the Meeting-Room, and ſent Word to Sir* William, *that they deſired to ſpeak a few Words to him; but he being indiſpoſed, ſent the Secretary down to tell them, that if they had any Thing of Moment to ſay now, they might ſpeak it to him, and which he would take down in Writing.*

Whereupon a young Mohickander, *named* Jonathan, *Son of the King or Chief of that Nation, and who ſpoke very good* Low-Dutch, *ſaid as follows;*

ARENT STEVENS, the *Interpreter*, being preſent.

 Brother,

" Brother,

" *This is the Belt (holding a Belt in his Hand) which you ſent to invite our* " *People hither* §.

" Brother,

" *When we received your Belt of Invitation, our Hearts rejoiced within us,* " *and we immediately roſe up, regardleſs of the Severity of the Seaſon, and* " *through Snow, Ice, and Water, came to ſee you.*

" Brother,

" *We are now come to this Council Fire, and we are rejoiced to find Ourſelves* " *ſitting over it.*

" Brother,

" *When we have finiſhed our preſent Meeting, we propoſe to riſe up and return* " *to our Habitations; and when we get there, we ſhall communicate to the reſt of* " *our People we have left at Home, all that may paſs between Us here; and not* " *only to the People of our Towns, but alſo to the* Shawaneſe, *on the* Ohio, *and* " *to all the ſcattered* Delawares *and* Mohickanders; *and we ſhall acquaint* " *them all that we have made a Covenant of Peace, Friendſhip, and Alliance* " *with you, in Behalf of all our People, and our Brethren the* Engliſh."

15th April.

Sir William *ſent for the Heads of the aforeſaid* Indians, *who came into his Room, when he told them, that he was ſorry his Indiſpoſition prevented his meeting them Yeſterday---that he was to Day ſomething better, and as there were ſeveral of the* Six Nations, *who had been here ſome Days, he propoſed to finiſh Buſineſs with them to Day, and would To-morrow ſpeak to them and their People.*

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§ The Arrival of theſe *Indians*, was wholly unexpected by Sir *William Johnſon*, and upon Enquiry, he found the Caſe to be as follows:

Laſt *January*, the before mentioned *Peter Spilman*, or, *Onoſhaghbe*, came to *Fort-Johnſon*, and ſaid he was ſent by the *Shawaneſe* Chief with a Piece of Intelligence, which he then delivered.

Sir *William* ſent by him two large Belts of Wampum, one for the *Delawares* living at *Tioga*, reminding them of the Engagements they had entered into at this Houſe, laſt Summer: The Other, to thank the *Shawaneſe* Chief for his Intelligence, and hoping He and his People would be ready to come and join His Majeſty's Arms, whenever he might ſend to them.

The ſaid Meſſenger made a Miſtake in delivering theſe Belts, and told the *Shawaneſe* and *Mohickanders*, that Sir *William* deſired to ſee them as ſoon as poſſible; upon which theſe *Indians* ſet off and came hither.

Fort-Johnſon, April the 19th 1757. P. M.

PRESENT,

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Baronet*, &c.
Lieutenant WILLINGTONN, of the *Royal-Americans*.
Lieutenant CLAUS, of the *Royal-Americans*.
Capt. PETER WRAXALL, *Secretary*.
Mr. ARENT STEVENS, *Interpreter*.

PAXINOSA, King of the *Skeswameſe*.
HANNICHTAGH'TAWATAWA, King or Chief of the *Nanticokes*.
ABRAHAM, alias MAMMA'TNIKAN, King or Chief of the *Mohickanders*.
Above *One Hundred* and *Fifty* INDIANS of ſaid Nations.
Sundry INDIANS of the *Six-Nations*.

N. B. *As many of the Mohickander Indians underſtand both* Engliſh *and* Low-Dutch, *Sir* William *uſed the following* SPEECH *firſt in* Engliſh; *it was afterwards told in* Low-Dutch, *to* Jonathan, *above mentioned, to relate it had been before repeated in the Morning: then* Jonathan *ſpoke it to all preſent, in the* Mohickander *Language,—Then* Indians *being underſtood on the Paſſage through out that Meeting.*

BRETHREN,

I AM glad to ſee you at this Houſe,--here a Council Fire is always burning,---here a Tree of Shelter is planted, not only for the *Six-Nations*, but for all *Indians* who are, or deſire to be in Peace and Friendſhip with the *Engliſh*, and will acknowledge the Great King of *England*, my Maſter, for their Father. He hath ordered and impowered me to take care of all his dutiful and good Children the *Indians*, in theſe Parts. I do on my Side, keep this Council Room free from all Defilement. There is nothing allowed to come here which will hurt any good and honeſt *Indian*.

WHEN I conſider the Diſtance you are come, the ſevere Seaſon of the Year, and the extream Badneſs of the Roads, and alſo, that there is a great Meeting of the *Suſquehanna Indians* now holding under my Direction, with Mr. *Croghan*, my Deputy, at *Harris's-Ferry*, on the *Suſquehanna* River, ſo much nearer than this to your Habitations: I could, from Brotherly Tenderneſs, have wiſhed you had deferred your Journey here, till that Meeting had been over. You would then have had a more pleaſant Time, and comfortable Roads for travelling --Beſides, the Reſult of that Meeting would have afforded you more Matter for this: However, I take your coming now, as a ſtrong Proof of your Brotherly Love and Friendly Diſpoſitions towards your Brethren the *Engliſh*. To this Council Room, I now heartily bid you welcome. *Gave three Strings of Wampum.*

Brethren,

Laſt Summer I held a Meeting, and entered into a Treaty in this Council Room, with the *Skeswameſe* King, now preſent; and with the King of the *Delawares*, ſettled at *Tioga*. This Treaty I ſent Home to the Great King, your Father; here it is printed, that all your *Brethren*, the *Engliſh*, on this Continent, may know what paſt; and what Agreements we have

entered

entered into. The Great GOD above is a Lover of Truth and Sincerity, he will ſend his Vengeance down on that People or Nation who deceive each other with Words of Peace and Friendſhip, when their Hearts ſpeak War, and their Tongues utter Lies. You will find that the *Engliſh* will faithfully obſerve their Parts of this Treaty; and I hope, and doubt not, but your People will ſtrictly obſerve the Engagements they ſolemnly bound themſelves to. By this Belt I expect all you who are now preſent, will do the ſame on your Parts. *Gave a Belt.*

Brethren,

Some of you *Mohickanders* were preſent at this Treaty, and as I make no Doubt but all of you are acquainted with the Particulars of it, I ſhall therefore only put you in Mind, that it was then promiſed to ſend and invite all the *Shawaneſe* who live on the *Ohio*, and all the *Delawares* and *Mohickanders* who are ſcattered round about Fort *Du Quyſne*, and thoſe Parts, to come and put their Hands into the ſame Covenant Chain.

I deſire to know what has been done in this Affair.

Gave three Strings of Wampum.

Brethren,

Liſten, and I will tell you the Difference between the *Engliſh* and the *French*. The *Engliſh* deſire and labour to unite all *Indians* into one general Bond of brotherly Love, and national Intereſt. The *French* endeavour to divide the *Indians*, and ſtir up War and Contention amongſt them. Thoſe who intend to deſtroy or enſlave any People or Nation, will firſt endeavour to divide them.---This you and all the *Indians* upon this Continent, know, has always been, and continues to be, the Endeavours of the *French*. But thoug this is a Fact which I think all the *Indians* muſt certainly ſee, yet the *French* have found Means ſome how or other, ſo to bewitch their Underſtandings, as to make many of them believe they love the *Indians*, and mean well towards them. 'Tis very ſtrange, *Brethren*, that any one Man, much more any Number of Men, who are not either mad or drunk, can believe that ſtirring up Brethren to ſpill each others Blood, dividing them from one another, and making Parties amongſt them, are Proofs of Love, and Marks of friendly Deſigns towards them.

Nor leſs unaccountable is it, *Brethren*, that the *French* ſhould be able to perſuade the *Indians*, that building Forts in the Middle of their Country and Hunting Grounds, is for their Intereſt and Protection. I tell you, *Brethren*, and I warn you, that whatever good Words the *French* may give you---how much ſoever they may now ſmile on you---whatever Preſents they may now make you, your Chains are in their Pockets, and when their Deſigns are ripe for Execution, they will take the Axe out of their Boſom and ſtrike it into your Heads---But this they know they cannot do until you have broken the Covenant Chain with your Brethren the *Engliſh*, and taken up the Axe againſt them. 'Tis for this Reaſon the *French* are always endeavouring, by Lies, by Preſents, by Promiſes, to ſtir up all *Indians* to fall upon the *Engliſh* Settlements, to deſtroy their beſt Friends and faithful Brethren; and many *Indians* have been ſo wicked and fooliſh, as in Spight of Treaties and ancient Friendſhip, to become the Dogs of the *French*, and come and go as they commanded them.

Brethren,

If the *Indians* do not return to their Senſes, they will ſee and feel when it is too late, that they have ruined themſelves, enſlaved their Poſterity, and loſt their Country.

They

They will find their Country fortified by the *French*, not againſt the *Engliſh*, but againſt the *Indians* themſelves.

Brethren,

What I have ſaid, and am going to ſay, I ſay not to you only, but to all *Indians*; and I deſire you will with this Belt, make it known amongſt all the Nations you have any Acquaintance or Connections with. Tell them from me, to look at the *French* Forts built and building through the Middle of their Country, and on their beſt Hunting Lands---Let them look at the *French* Flags flying in their Forts at all the great Lakes, along all the great Rivers, in order to oblige them to trade with the *French* only, ſell their Skins, and take Goods for them at what Prices the *French* pleaſe to put on them---And it is a Thing well known to all *Indians*, that the *French* cannot ſell them Goods near as cheap as the *Engliſh* can, nor in ſuch Aſſortments and Plenty. *Gave a large Belt.*

Brethren,

Let all Nations of *Indians* know, that the Great King of *England*, my Maſter, is their Friend; that he deſires all Nations of *Indians* may unite together, be as one Body and one Blood---He offers them his Alliance and Protection, which all Princes and People over the great Lake, are proud and glad of. He is ready to forgive all that has paſt, and receive them with the open and tender Arms of a forgiving Father, and a ſincere Friend ---He exhorts them by me, to take off the Bandage from their Eyes, wherewith the *French* hath blindfolded them, that they may ſee the true State of their Country, and avoid the Cares which the *French* are preparing for them and their Poſterity--Let them riſe up as one Man, and aſſiſt His Majeſty's Arms, in driving the *French* out of their Country.---

The Great King of *England* will then take Care that His People ſhall not invade your Lands, that His Traders ſhall ſupply you with Goods, and deal honeſtly by you.---

If the *Indians* will do their Parts herein, they and the *Engliſh* will be as one Fleſh and one Blood, and every *Indian* on this Continent may then ſit under his Tree in Peace, praiſe him that ruleth above,---ſmoke his Pipe, and dread no Enemy.

Brethren,

Let what I have now ſaid to you, ſink into your Hearts---publiſh it Word for Word to all your People at Home, and through all the Nations; make no Delay, for now is the Time for the *Indians* to chuſe, whether they and their Children after them, will or will not be, a Free, a Great, and a Happy People.

By this Belt I faſten all the Words I have ſaid to you on your Hearts.

Gave a great Belt of Wampum.

Brethren,

I would be glad to have the Opinion of you who are preſent, upon what I have ſaid with theſe two Belts, and the Propoſal I have made of its being publiſhed through the Nations.

Brethren,

I muſt inform you of an Accident which happened ſome Days ago, between *Albany* and *Saloon Eady*. A River, or *Mohickander Indian*, was ſhot by a Soldier; who ſays the *Indian* firſt laid hold of him, abuſed and threatened him. The Soldier is in Confinement, will be tried, and if found guilty, will ſuffer. I am very ſorry for this Misfortune, but there is no recalling the Dead. All therefore that I can do, is to condole with you on this

this Occaſion according to your Cuſtoms, and cover his Grave with theſe Blankets, Strouds and Stockings; and with theſe Handkerchiefs to dry up the Tears of his Friends and Relations. And I hope, that after this, as the Soldier is confined, you will reſt eaſy and ſatisfied in your Minds, as nothing more could be done if the ſame Accident had happened to me.

Here the above Goods were delivered; and after a Glaſs of Rum round, to drink the King's Health, the Meeting broke up.

Eod. Die, P. M.

A Cayouga *Sachem, named* Tianoga, *came into Sir* William's *Room, with old* Aquiotta, *an* Oneida *Sachem, and ſpoke to him as follows:*

PETER WRAXALL, *Secretary.*
ARENT STEVENS, *Interpreter.*

Brother,

As I was coming this Way, I call'd at *Aughguaga*. The *Indians* of that Place underſtanding I was to paſs by your Houſe, told me that they had a Meſſage to ſend by me to you, which was this: That the *Shawanoe* and *Mohickander Indians* now here, called upon the *Aughguages*, and invited them to accompany them down hither, which the *Aughguages* agreed to, and were packing up in order to follow thoſe *Indians*, but the Weather grew ſo bad, and raiſed the Creeks ſo high, that they became impaſſable; beſides which, a Sickneſs came among their People. Theſe Accidents put a Stop to their Intentions. They deſired me to tell you, *Brother*, that however theſe *Indians* may be diſpoſed, the *Aughguages* are ſteady and firm in their Attachments towards their Brethren the *Engliſh*---they added further, that though they have not yet given you an Anſwer upon ſeveral Belts you have ſent them, they deſire you will not be diſpleaſed or uneaſy on this Account, for they will take Care, that their Actions ſhall always prove they are worthy of your Friendſhip and Confidence.

The *Aughguages* gave me another Reaſon for their not coming to this Meeting---that they have lately received a Meſſage from two of the *Oneida* Chiefs, named *Conoghguieſa*, and *Teughſaniunt*, acquainting them that their Country was now in Danger, as the *French* threatened to come that Way as ſoon as the Lakes were navigable; wherefore they deſired all their Friends living at *Aughguaga*, to be ready to come to their Aſſiſtance when called upon. This they ſay they are ready to do, and after that is over, they will be ready to come to the Council Fire here.

Thus, Brother, I have acquitted myſelf of the Meſſage delivered to me, for you.

FORT-JOHNSON, *21ſt April*, 1757, *P. M.*

PRESENT,

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, *&c.*
Lieutenant CLAUS.
Mr. GUY JOHNSON.
Secretary, and *Interpreter*, as before.

The *Shawaneſe*, *Nanticoke* and *Mohikander Indians*, being aſſembled in the Meeting Room, ſent Sir *William* Word they were come to give their Anſwer to his Speech to them the *Nineteenth* Inſtant. Upon his taking his Seat, *Jonathan*, the *Mohickander*, ſpoke in *Low-Dutch*, as follows:

Brother,

If you are prepared to hear us, pleaſe to liſten to what we have to ſay:

Sir

Sir *William* ſaid he was ready, and would be attentive.

Brother,

We are very much obliged to you for your kind Reception of us, and your Concern for the bad Journey we have had; we were not diſcouraged thereby, having our Hearts chear'd with the Peace and Friendſhip our People made here with you laſt Summer. *Gave three Strings of Wampum.*

Brother,

You aſked us what was done about ſending your Belt to the *Obio*, and the *Delaware Indians* about Fort *Du Quſne*. We acknowledge that Belt was received, and it was given to *Tedaſcunt*, the Chief Man at *Tiaogo*, (who is acquainted with all our Friends and Allies) what he hath done therein, we do not really know. *Gave three Strings.*

Brother,

You put us in Mind of the Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip entered into in this Council Room laſt Summer, between you and our Brothers the *Skawaneſe* and *Delawares*, at *Tiaogo*.

Brother,

All the Nations here preſent for themſelves, and all belonging to them, lay hold of the ſaid Covenant Chain, and are determined to keep faſt the ſame as long as the Sun Shines, and GOD gives us Breath.

You have told us, Brother, that GOD knows all Things, and the Heart of every one of Us. Brother, 'tis true, and we call GOD to Witneſs the Sincerity of our Reſolutions, to keep unbroken, the Covenant Chain, with our Brethren the *Engliſh*: We will not tell you any Lies, and we aſſure you, that when our People at Home, ſhall hear of our entering into this Agreement of Peace and Friendſhip, they will, we are ſure, be exceedingly rejoiced; and we will not only faithfully obſerve it ourſelves, but teach the ſame to our Children yet unborn. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother,

All you ſaid to us concerning the Difference of Conduct between the *Engliſh* and the *French*, and every Thing you deſired us to publiſh amongſt our People, and all the Nations, gave us great Satisfaction; and we think it to be the Truth. Be aſſured, we will not do as was done laſt Year, refer it to another, but we will deliver your Words, and ſend your Belt, with our own Mouths and Hands; and when we have done this, we will not fail to let you know what Effects it has had, and what Nations you can depend upon as Brethren; and what are your Enemies. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother,

You told us the Day before Yeſterday, that the *French* had put a Bandage over our Eyes, which you told us to remove, that we might look about and ſee clearly the State of our Country, and our true Intereſt.

All you ſaid to us on this Subject, was extreamly agreeable, and we thank you for it from the Bottom of our Hearts; it was acting like a Friend and Brother: But for our Parts, we have caſt off the Bandage, and can ſee clearly round us, and which Way ſoever we look, we can ſee no Friends ſo true, no Brothers ſo affectionate to us as the *Engliſh*; they have ever been ſo to us, and our Fore-fathers alſo.

Brother,

You have alſo told us, that the Great King, our Father, over the Sea, offered us, by you, his Hand of Favour and Protection; we lay faſt hold of it, and will not quit it ſo long as the World endures. *Brother*,

Brother,

You have made us very joyful, by aſſuring us, that our Father, the Great King, is ready to forgive and forget all paſt Faults and Miſdoings---this makes our Hearts happy and eaſy, for there have been ſome *Indians* who have done amiſs, and who thought He would never forgive them. The King, our Father's Goodneſs, will be great Matter of Joy to them, and give us the moſt unfeigned Satisfaction---*Brother*, we ſhall publiſh all this good News amongſt all Nations of *Indians* with whom we have any Acquaintance. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother,

We beg Leave to add a few Words; we have not perhaps been ſo particular as we ought,---but we aſſure you, that what we have ſaid, comes from the Bottom of our Hearts; and that we mean more and better than we are capable of expreſſing---In theſe Matters we are but as Children to you white People.

Brother,

We have forgot ſomething, that is, to tell you where we now live; it is at *Oſtiningo*; and if you have at any Time, Occaſion for us, or Meſſages to ſend us, there you will always find us. At *Oſtiningo* live Three Principal Nations, *viz.* The *Skawanoſe*, *Nanticokes* and *Mohickanders*, who are all Brethren.

Brother,

We have now concluded our Anſwer to your Speech to us, and muſt beg Leave to ſay ſomething to you from ourſelves, and which is of great Importance to Us.---

Brother,

Pleaſe to lend us your Attention a little: 'Tis now Nine Years ago that a Misfortune happened near *Reinbeck*, in this Province: A white Man there, ſhot a young Man an *Indian*---there was a Meeting held thereon, and *Martinus Hoſſman*, ſaid, "*Brethers*, There are two Methods of ſettling this Accident, one according to the white People's Cuſtoms, the other according to the *Indians*---which of them will you chuſe? If you will go according to the *Indian* Manner, the Man who ſhot the *Indian*, may yet live: If this Man's Life is ſpared, and at any Time, hereafter an *Indian* ſhould kill a white Man, and you deſire it, his Life ſhall be alſo ſpared."

Brother,

You told us two Days ago, that when a Man is dead, there is no bringing him to Life again. *Brother*, We underſtand there are two *Indians* in Jail at *Albany*, accuſed of killing a Man; they are alive, and may live to be of Service, and we beg you, in the Name of the Great King, our Father, that they may be releaſed. All we that are preſent, amongſt whom are ſome of their Relations, are all much dejected and uneaſy upon this Affair, and do intreat that theſe People may be let free; which will give us All the higheſt Satisfaction. *Gave a great Bunch of Wampum.*

We have now finiſhed, and have no more to ſay.

Sir *William* told them, that as it was now late, he propoſed To-morrow to ſay ſomething more to them; and give an Anſwer upon ſome Things they had now ſaid.

The Meeting then broke up.

FORT-

FORT-JOHNSON, 22d *April*, 1757.

PRESENT, as Yesterday.

Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's *Second* SPEECH *to the aforesaid* INDIANS.

BRETHREN,

WHAT you said to me Yesterday, in Answer to my former Speech to you, was very agreeable and pleasing to me; I look upon your Words as a Tree in full Blossom, which I hope and expect will produce Fruit suitable to its Appearance.

Brethren,

Let me again put you in Mind of the Belt I have given you, and which you have promised to show to all those Nations of *Indians* with whom you have any Acquaintance or Friendship; and to repeat what I have told you. As I think those Things are of great Consequence to the Welfare of all *Indians*, I will again mention the Heads of what I said upon my second and third Belts, in my former Speech. [Which he did, and then added three particular Instances, in which their Friendship and Alliance with the *English*, was greatly more for their Interest, than with the *French*. 1*st*. That in Case their Crops failed, and they were destitute of Provisions, that they could be easily relieved by their Neighbourhood to the *English*; whereas they were at such a Distance from *Canada*, that they might starve before they could get Relief from the *French*. 2*dly*. That in Case they were in want of Ammunition or Assistance against an Enemy, they might be all destroyed before they could obtain the needful Assistance from the *French*. 3*dly*. the same Consequences with Regard to Trade.]

With this Bunch of Wampum I fix firmer upon your Hearts and Memories, my Talk and Advice to you. *Gave a large Bunch of Wampum.*

Brethren,

Last Night I wrote to the Earl of LOUDOUN, who commands all the King's Soldiers in this Country, and to Sir CHARLES HARDY, Governor of this Province, concerning the Request you made of having your People discharged, who are now in *Albany* Jail: It is not in my Power to give them free, but I dare say those great Men will comply with your Desire, if the Circumstances of the Affair appear to be such, as Reason and Justice will permit it to be done. *Gave a Bunch of Wampum.*

Brethren,

As you have now, in Behalf of yourselves and all your People, laid hold of the Covenant Chain of Peace and Friendship with the Great King of *England*, my Master, and called the Great God above to witness, that you do sincerely intend, and firmly resolve, that you will hereafter behave to all his Subjects as fast Friends and loving Brethren; into which Covenant Chain I have taken you all, your Wives and Children---Therefore, lest you may have forgot what was meant by the Covenant Chain, in old Times, I will briefly remind you of its Obligations.

When the *Indians*, your Fore-fathers, first made this Covenant Chain with the *English*---both Parties engaged to keep the Ends of it fast in their Hands---that they would take great Care to keep it from breaking, or from getting any Rust or Filth upon it---that they would be as one Flesh and one Blood, so that if any Enemy should intend to hurt or strike one Party,

the other ſhould immediately give him Notice, riſe up and help him; and that a good Road ſhould always be kept open between their Habitations, that when they might call for each other's Aſſiſtance, they could eaſily and ſpeedily come.

Brethren,

As the Road between us hath been open laſt Year, by which Means all Logs and Stones which were in the Way, hath been removed, and made broad, ſafe and pleaſant: We ſhall on our Parts keep it ſo, and I expect you'll do the ſame on yours.

Brethren,

You have informed me, that you three Nations are ſettled at *Oſſiningo*, and that there I may always find you. You have lived in too diſperſed a Manner; which muſt naturally weaken a People, and make them of little Conſequence; whereas if you keep together in one Body, you may be ſtrong and reſpectable.

Brethren,

With this Belt I girt your Loins round, after the Manner of Warriors, that whenever you are called upon, you may be ready to run along this good Road, to aſſiſt us your *Brethren*, if any Enemy may be coming to hurt them; and we ſhall do the ſame by you, when you have any Occaſion to call upon us: By this Means we ſhall become a ſtrong Body, and nothing will be able to hurt us. *Gave a very large Belt.*

Brethren,

I have but a few Words more to ſay to you, and then I ſhall conclude: If you hear of any News, which concerns the Safety or Welfare of us your *Brethren*, I expect you will give us immediate Notice; and we ſhall do the ſame by you. *Gave three Strings of Wampum.*

Brethren,

The Time of the Year, the Severity of the Seaſon, and my having of late been obliged to be ſo much from Home, and that I did not expect you ſo ſoon, has prevented my having as great a Plenty of Goods as I uſually have; however, I ſhall look about, and when all Buſineſs is finiſhed, I hope to find a ſmall Preſent for you. So ended this Meeting.

FORT-JOHNSON, 23*d April*, 1757. *A. M.*

The REPLY *of the aforeſaid* Indians, *to Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON's *SPEECH to them Yeſterday.*

PRESENT, as before.

Brother,

If you are ready to hear us, we ſhall make ſome Reply to what you Yeſterday ſaid to us.

Sir WILLIAM anſwered, he was ready; when the Speaker proceeded:

BROTHER,

YOU told us Yeſterday, that you looked on what we had ſaid, and the Aſſurances we had given you, as a Tree in Bloſſom, and that you hoped it would yield good Fruit.

Brother,

We like the Compariſon---we have ſpoke to you from our Hearts, and we

we hope good Fruit will come from thence. On our Parts, we truly mean what our Tongue hath ſpoken, and we doubt not, but you will, on your Side, be as a fruitful Tree to us. *Gave two Strings of Wampum.*

Brother,

You have repeated to us, and we ſhall not forget it, the different Behaviour of the *Engliſh* and *French*, towards the *Indians*; and you gave us Inſtances, to prove, that it was greatly more our Intereſt to keep Friends with the Former than the Latter. *Brother*, what you have ſaid hereon, we are convinced is the Truth; and we thank you heartily for pointing out to us our true Intereſt and Welfare: What you have ſaid, has made our Hearts light within us, and we will not forget it. *Gave three Strings of Wampum.*

Brother,

You told us that laſt Year you had opened the Road between our Habitations and the *Engliſh*, and that you believed we had found nothing bad in this Road. (*The Speaker here repeated what Sir* William *had ſaid to them Yeſterday with the large Belt.*)

Brother,

We have now renewed the Covenant Chain, with all its Obligations agreed on between our reſpective Fore-fathers.

We are extreamly glad that you have made the Road open between us, and it is a very pleaſant one.

We are thankful to you for tying up our Blankets, and whenever you call upon us, we ſhall be ready to ſtand up and come without Delay; and we ſhall from this Day forward, conſider the *Engliſh* and Ourſelves as one Body, one Head, and one Mind. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother,

You have deſired, that whenever we hear any Thing which may concern the Intereſt or Welfare of our Brethren the *Engliſh*, we ſhould without Delay communicate it. You may depend that we will do this; and if we get any Intelligence, though it ſhould be in the Middle of the Night, we will ſend off an Expreſs to you. Some of our young People are generally on the Hunt, and are very likely to make Diſcoveries.

Brother,

We are very thankful for your Promiſe to do the ſame by us, and to be ready to come to our Aſſiſtance in Caſe of Need.

Gave three Strings of Wampum.

Brother,

What you have told us concerning your writing to the Great Men about our Friends in *Albany* Jail, we have put into our Hearts, and when we ſee our ſaid Brothers ſafe in Freedom, it will be a convincing Proof to us, that we are indeed *Brethren* and one People with the *Engliſh*.

Brother,

This is all we have to ſay, and from this Time forth, we are as one Body.

Then the Sachems and Chiefs of the three Nations, with the Speaker, came and ſhook Hands with Sir *William*, and the ſeveral Gentlemen preſent, with great Appearance of Joy and Sincerity.

The Speaker roſe up again, and ſaid,

Brother,

We have forgot ſomething of Conſequence, which we deſire may be wrote down. *Brother,*

Brother,

We are now become, as was ſaid, One-People: Whenever, therefore, your People and ours may meet in the Woods or elſewhere, we expect they ſhall ſhake Hands and ſmoke together as loving *Brethren*: And as we ſhall on our Parts, publiſh all that hath paſt here, to all our abſent People and Friends, we hope, and deſire you will do the ſame to yours, that none may be ignorant, that from this Day forward, and forever, we are Brothers, Friends and Allies; and engaged on all Occaſions, to love and aſſiſt each other.

A few Words more we beg Leave to ſay, and then we have done.

Brother, (holding up a Belt)

Laſt Spring with this Belt, the *Nanticokes* took us by the Hand, and bid us ſet down by them; They ſaid to us, "You *Mohickanders* and we *Nanti-*
"*cokes* will be one People, and take you *Mohickanders* by the Hand as Bre-
"thren, and fix you here at *Otſiningo*, where the *Six-Nations* have lighted
"a Council Fire, and the *Senecas* appointed Land for you to cultivate; call
"all your diſperſed Brethren together, and ſit down here with them as
"their Habitation; and we *Nanticokes* aſſure you, that whoever ſhall pinch
"or hurt you, we will feel it, and the *Six-Nations* will do the ſame."

Brother,

This Belt we propoſe to ſend amongſt all our diſperſed People. We have acquainted you herewith, that whenever you ſee any of our ſcattered People paſſing up the River, you may know that they are removing to *Otſiningo*.

Sir *William* ſaid, *Brethren*,

I am quite pleaſed with the Conduct of the *Nanticokes*, and think it a very prudent Meaſure; it will ſtrengthen them: And you three Nations together, may be a conſiderable and flouriſhing People.

Brethren,

As I expect all that has paſt here between us, will be printed; by that Means it will be known throughout this, and the neighbouring Governments.

After Sir *William* had done, the Kings or Chiefs of each Nation, roſe up and made a ſtrong Exhortation to all their People preſent, to remember every Thing which had paſt at this Meeting; and to conſider it as done in the Preſence of Him who ſitteth above, and ſeeth all Things.

Sir *William* recommended it to them, to make ſuch an equal and upright Diviſion of the Preſents intended for them, (which he propoſed to deliver to them in the Afternoon) as none might have juſt Cauſe to murmur, or be diſſatisfied.

The Number of *Indians* preſent at *Fort-Johnſon*, during the above Meeting, were given in by the *Interpreter*, as follows:

Of *Shewaneſe*,	- - - -	53.
Of *Nanticokes*,	- - - -	9.
Of *Mohickanders*,	- - -	148.
Of the *Six-Nations*,	- - -	70.
Total		280. Men, Women, and Children.

A true Copy from the Records, compared and examined,

PETER WRAXALL, *Secry.*

they can by any means get it, yet almost all their young men are now out, and going out. to distress the French settlements in Canada, beat up their quarters, and obtain intelligence of their numbers & motions.

I have taken a great deal of pains to bring about a peace between the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, settled in the Susquehanna and the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia; and I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished, in which Governor Denny's candid behaviour and fair proposals, if continued and carried into effect, will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a copy of my proceedings last April with a number of Shawanese Nanticokes and Mohickander Indians, who came hither and are settled on one of the west branches of the Susquehanna, Also the original minutes of Mr Croghan my Deputy, and Govr Denny's proceedings at a meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. I think it also proper to transmit to your Lordships herewith, some original papers put into my hands by the said Mr Crogan relative to some former Indians management of his for the Southern Governments, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some original causes of recent events relative to the present war in America.

I have the honor to be most respectfully
My Lords
Your Lordships most obedient
& most humble Servant
(signed) Wm JOHNSON

To the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of Trade & Plantations

JOURNAL OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S PROCEEDINGS WITH THE INDIANS.

FORT JOHNSON *14 April 1757.*

Peter Spelman a German who has lived these 7 years past among the Indians & whose Indian name is Owiligascho, son in law to one of the chiefs of the Shawanese Indians, living on one of the West branches of the Susquehanna River, arrived here; & after taking some refreshment, spoke to Sir William Johnson as follows:—

Brother. The King of the Shawanese hath sent me forward with these two strings of Wampum to acquaint you that he is on the road and will be here to morrow with near 200 Indians, Shawanese Nanticokes, and Mohickanders. They are coming to smoak a

friendly pipe with you, after the manner of our forefathers, and to offer their assistance to you in the present troublesome times. The Aughguages and Tuscarores told him that since he had risen up to come and see you, they would also rise up and accompany him. He has waited on the road expecting them, but as they are not yet come he will make no further delay but proceed hither.

Gave 2 strings Wampum.

Sir William told him to acquaint the King of the Shawanese and the rest of the Indians that he would be glad to see them, and would prepare for their reception. Gave 2 Strings Wampum.

15 April P. M. The aforesaid Indians arrived on the opposite side of the river, and after saluting the Fort with a discharge of their guns, encamped themselves on that side. Sir William sent the Secretary over to tell them that he would be glad to see and smoak a pipe with two or three of their Chief men; who accordingly came over the river. They acquainted Sir William that there were three Nations of them, to wit, Shawanese, Nanticokes and Mohickanders, settled at Otsiningo, on one of the West branches of the Susquehanna River.

Sir William treated them with pipes, tobacco & rum, and after staying some time, they took their leave for that evening.

16th There being such a fresh in the River as rendered the passage over difficult and tedious, the Indians removed, came on this side & encamped behind the house.

17th P. M. The Chief Men of the aforesaid Indians with several of their people, came into the Meeting room and sent word to Sir William that they desired to speak a few words to him; but he being indisposed, sent the Secretary down to tell them that if they had any thing of moment to say now, they might speak it to him, & which he would take down in writing.

Whereupon a young Mohickander, named Jonathan, son of the King or Chief of that Nation and who spoke very good Low Dutch said as follows:—Arent Stevens the Interpreter being present.

Brother

This is the Belt (holding a Belt in his hand) which you sent to invite our people hither.

Brother. When we received your Belt of Invitation our hearts rejoiced within us, and we immediately rose up regardless of the severity of the season, and thro' snow ice and water came to see you.

Brother. We are now come to this Council Fire and we are rejoiced to find ourselves sitting over it.

Brother. When we have finished our present meeting, we propose to rise up and go to our habitations, and when we get there we shall communicate to the rest of our people we have left at home,

all that may pass between us here, and not only to the people of our towns, but also to the Shawanese on the Ohio, and to all the scattered Delawares and Mohickanders, and we shall acquaint them all that we have made a Covenant of peace friendship and alliance with you, in behalf of all our people and our Bretheren the English.

18th Sir William sent for the Heads of the aforesaid Indians, who came into his room, when he told them that he was sorry his indisposition prevented his meeting them yesterday, that he was to day something better, but as there were several of the 6 Nations who had been here some days, he proposed to finish the business with them to-day, and would tomorrow speak to them and their people.

FORT JOHNSON *19 April 1757 A. M.*

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson Bart &c
Lieut Willington of the Royal Americans
Lieut Claus of do
Capt Peter Wraxall Secy Mr Arent Stevens Interpr

Shawanese.

Paxinosa,
King or Chief with 52 of his people.

Nanticokes

Hamightaghlawatawa,
King or chief, with 8 of his people.

Mohickanders

Abraham alias Mammatsican.
King or chief with 147 of his Nation.

Six Nations

Seventy in all

N B. As many of the Mohickander Indians understand both English and Low Dutch, Sir William read the following speech first in English; it was afterwards told in Low Dutch to Jonathan abovementioned, to whom it had been before repeated in the morning; then Jonathan spoke it to all present in the Mohickander language; those Indians being considered as the principals throughout this meeting.

Bretheren

I am glad to see you at this house. Here a Council fire is always burning. Here a tree of shelter is planted not only for the Six Nations but for all Indians who are or desire to be in peace and friendship with the English and will acknowledge the Great King of England, my master, for their Father. He hath ordered and empowered me to take care of all his dutyfull and good children the Indians in these parts. I do on my side keep this Council Room free from all defilement. There is nothing allowed to come here which will hurt any good and honest Indian.

When I consider the distance you are come, the severe season of of the year and the extream badness of the roads, and also that there is a great meeting of the Susquehannah Indians now holding under my direction with Mr Croghan my Deputy at Harris's Ferry

on the Susquehanna River, so much nearer than this to your habitations; I would from brotherly tenderness have wished you had deferred your journey till that meeting had been over. You would then have had a more pleasant time and comfortable roads for travelling. Besides the result of that meeting would have afforded more matter for this. However I take your coming now as a strong proof of your brotherly love and friendly dispositions towards your bretheren the English. In this Council Room I now heartily bid you wellcome. Gave 3 strings of Wampum.

Bretheren. Last summer I held a meeting and entered into a treaty in this Council Room with the Shawanese King now present, and with a Chief of the Delaware settled at Tiaogo. This treaty I sent home to the Great King your Father; here it is printed that all your Bretheren the English on this Continent may know what past, and what agreements we have entered into

The Great God above is a lover of Truth & Sincerity. He will send his vengeance down on that people or nation who deceive each other with words of peace & friendship when their hearts speak war and their tongues utter lies. You will find that the English will faithfully observe their parts of this treaty, and I hope and doubt not but your people will strictly observe the engagements they so solemnly bound themselves to.

By this Belt I expect all you who are now present will do the same on your parts Gave a Belt

Bretheren. Some of you Mohickanders were present at this treaty, and as I make no doubt but all of you are acquainted with the particulars of it, I shall therefore only put you in mind that it was then promised to send and invite all the Shawnese who live on the Ohio, and all the Delawares or Mohickanders who are scattered round about Fort Du Quesne and those parts, to come and put their hands into the same Covenant Chain. I desire to know what has been done in this affair Gave 3 strings Wampum.

Bretheren. Listen, and I will tell you the difference between the English and the French. The English desire and labour to unite all Indians into one general bond of brotherly love and National Interest. The French endeavour to divide the Indians and Stir up war & contention amongst them. Those who intend to destroy or enslave any people or nation, will first endeavour to divide them. This you and all the Indians upon this Continent know has allways been and continues to be, the endeavours of the French. But tho' this is a fact which I think all the Indians must certainly see, yet the French have found means some how or other so to bewitch their understanding as to make many of them believe they love the Indians & mean well towards them. 'Tis very strange, Bretheren, that any one man, much more any number of men, who are not

either mad or drunk, can believe that stirring up Bretheren to spill each other's blood, dividing them from one another, and making parties amongst them are proofs of love and marks of friendly design towards them. Not less unaccountable is it, Bretheren, that the French should be able to pursuade the Indians that building forts in the middle of their country & hunting grounds is for their interest and protection. I tell you Bretheren and I warn you, that whatever good words the French may give you, how much soever they may now smile on you, whatever presents they may now make you; your chains are in their pockets and when their designs are ripe for execution, they will take the Ax out of their bosom and strike it into your heads. But this they know they cannot do untill you have broken the Covenant Chain with your Bretheren the English and taken up the Ax against them. 'Tis for this reason the French are allways endeavouring by lies, by presents, by promises, to stir up all Indians to fall upon the English settlements & destroy their best friends and faithful bretheren, and many Indians have been so wicked and foolish, as, in spight of treaties and antient friendship, to become the dogs of the French, and come and go as they commanded them.

Bretheren. If the Indians do not return to their senses they will see and feel when it is too late that they have ruined themselves, enslaved their posterity and lost their country. They will find their country fortified by the French, not against the English but against the Indians themselves.

Bretheren. What I have said, and am going to say, I say not to you only, but to all Indians; and I desire you will with this Belt make it known amongst all the nations you have any acquaintance or connections with.

Tell them from me to look at the French forts built and building through the middle of their country and on their best hunting lands. Let them look at the French flaggs flying in their Forts at all the great Lakes, along all the great Rivers, in order to oblige them to trade with the French only, sell their skins, and take goods for them at what prizes the French please to put on them. And it is a thing well known to all Indians that the French cannot sell them goods near as cheap as the English, nor in such assortment and plenty. Gave a large Belt.

Bretheren. Let all nations of Indians know that the Great King of England, my master, is their Friend; that he desires all nations of Indians may unite together, be as one body and one blood. He offers them his alliance and protection, which all Princes & people over the Great Lakes are proud and glad of. He is ready to forgive all that has past, and to receive them with the open and tender arms of a forgiving Father and a sincere friend. He exhorts them

by me to tear off the bandage from their eyes wherewith the French have blindfolded them that they may see the true state of their Country and avoid the Chains which the French are preparing for them and their posterity. Let them rise up as one man and assist His Majesty's arms in driving the French out of their country. The Great King of England will then take care that his people shall not invade your lands, that his traders shall supply you with goods and deal honestly by you. If the Indians will do their parts herein, they & the English will be as one flesh and one blood & every Indian on this Continent may then sit under his own tree in peace, praise Him that ruleth above, smoke his pipe, and dread no enemy.

Bretheren. Let what I have now said to you sink into your hearts, publish it word for word to all your people at home, and thro' all the Nations. Make no delay, for now is the time for the Indians to chuse whether they and their children after them, will or will not be, a free, a great and a happy people.

By this Belt I fasten all the words I have said to you on your hearts. Gave a great Belt of Wampum.

Bretheren. I would be glad to have the opinion of you who are present, upon what I have said with these two Belts, and the proposal I have made of it's being published thro' the Nations.

Bretheren I must inform you of an accident which happened some days ago between Albany and Schenectady. A River or Mohickander Indian was shot by a soldier, who says the Indian first laid hold of him, abused and threatened him. The soldier is in confinement will be tried, and if found guilty will suffer. I am very sorry for this misfortune but there is no recalling the dead. All therefore that I can do is to condole with you on this occasion according to your customs, and cover his grave with these blankets strowds and stockings, & with these handkerchiefs I dry up the tears of his friends and relations; and I hope that after this, as the soldier is confined, you will rest easy and satisfied in your minds, as nothing more could be done, if the same accident had happened to me.

Here the above goods were delivered, and after a glass of rum round, to drink the King's health, the meeting broke up.

FORT JOHNSON *21 April 1757 P. M.*

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson, Bar^{t}.
Lieu^{t} Claus Secretary and
Mr Guy Johnson Interpreter as before.

The Shawanese Nanticoke and Mohickander Indians being assembled in the Meeting Room, sent Sir William word they were come to give their answer to his speech to them the 19th Ins^{t}. Upon

his taking his seat, Jonathan the Mohickander spoke in Low Dutch as follows :—

Brother, If you are prepared to hear us, please to listen to what we have to say.

Sir William said he was ready, and would be attentive

Brother, We are very much obliged to you for your kind reception of us and your concern for the bad journey we have had; we are not discouraged thereby, having our hearts cheared with the peace and friendship our people made here with you last summer.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother. You asked us what was done about sending your Belt to the Ohio and the Delaware Indians about Fort Du Quesne. We acknowledge that Belt was received as it was given to Tediescunt the Chief Man at Tiaogo, who is acquainted with all our friends and allies: what he hath done therein we do not realy know.

Gave 3 Strings.

Brother. You put us in mind of the Treaty of peace and friendship entered into in this Council Room last summer, between you and our Brothers the Shawanese and the Delawares of Tiaogo.

Brother. All the Nations here present for themselves and all belonging to them lay hold of the said Covenant Chain, and are determined to keep fast the same as long as the sun shines and God gives us breath.

You have told us Brother that God knows all things and the heart of every one of us.

Brother. 'Tis true, and we call God to witness the sincerity of our resolutions to keep unbroken the Covenant Chain with our Brethren the English. We will not tell you any lies, and we assure you that when our people at home shall hear of our entering into this agreement of peace and friendship, they will, we are sure, be exceedingly rejoiced and we will not only faithfully observe it ourselves, but teach the same [to] our children yet unborn.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. All you said to us concerning the difference of conduct between the English and French and every thing you desired us to publish amongst our people and all the nations gave us great satisfaction; and we think it to be the truth. Be assured we will not do as was done last year, refer it to another, but we will deliver your words and send your Belt with our own mouths and hands, and when we have done this we will not fail to let you know what effects it has had, and what nations you can depend on as Brethren, and what are your enemies.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. You told us the day before yesterday that the French had put a bandage over our eyes, which you told us to remove, that

we might look about and see clearly the state of our country & our true interest. All you said to us on this subject was extreamly agreable and we thank you for it from the bottom of our hearts; it was acting like a friend and brother. But for our parts we have cast off the bandage and can see clearly round us, and which way soever we look, we can see no friends so true, no brothers so affectionate to us as the English: they have ever been so to us and to our forefathers also.

Brother. You have also told us that the Great King our Father over the sea, offered us by you, his hand of favour and protection. We lay fast hold of it and will not quit it so long as the world endures.

Brother. You have made us very joyfull by assuring us that our Father the Great King is ready to forgive and forget all past faults and misdoings. This makes our hearts happy and easy, for there have been some Indians who have done amiss, and who thought he would never forgive them. The King our Father's goodness will be great matter of joy to them and give us the most unfeigned satisfaction. Brother, we shall publish all this good news amongst all Nations of Indians with whom we have any acquaintance.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. We beg leave to add a few words. We have not perhaps been so particular as we ought, but we assure you what we have said comes from the bottom of our hearts, and that we mean more and better than we are capable of expressing. In these matters we are but as Children to you white people

Brother. We have forgot something; that is, to tell you where we now live. It is at Otsiningo and if you have at any time occasion for us or messages to send us, there you will allways find us. At Otsiningo live three principal Nations, viz' the Shawanese, Nanticokes and Mohickanders, who are all Bretheren.

Brother. We have now concluded our answer to your speech to us, and must beg leave to say something to you from ourselves, and which is of great importance to us.

Brother. Please to lend us your attention a little. 'Tis now 9 years ago that a misfortune happened near Reinbeck in this Province; a white man there shot a young man an Indian. There was a meeting held thereon, and Martinus Hoffman said "Brothers "there are two methods of settling this accident, one according to "the White people's customs, the other according to the Indians: "which of them will you chuse? If you will go according to the "Indian manner, the man who shot the Indian may yet live. If "this man's life is spared, and at any time hereafter an Indian "should kill a white man, and you desire it, his life shall be also "spared."

Brother. You told us two days ago that when a man is dead, there is no bringing him to life again. Brother, we understand there are two Indians in jail at Albany, accused of killing a man; they are alive and may live to be of service, and we beg you in the name of the Great King our Father that they may be released. All we that here present, among whom are some of their nations, are all much dejected and uneasy upon this affair, and do entreat that these people may be let free, which will give us all the highest satisfaction.

Gave a great bunch Wampum.

We have now finished, and have no more to say.

Sir William told them as it was now late he proposed tomorrow to say something more to them, & give an answer upon things they had now said. The meeting then broke up.

FORT JOHNSON *22 April 1757.*

PRESENT,—as yesterday.

Sir William Johnson's Second Speech to the aforesaid Indians.

Bretheren. What you said to me yesterday in answer to my former speech to you was very agreable and pleasing to me. I look upon your words as a tree in full blossom, which I hope and expect will produce fruit suitable to it's appearance.

Bretheren. Let me again put you in mind of the Belt I have given you, and which you have promised to show to all those nations of Indians with whom you have any acquaintance or friendship, and to repeat what I have told you. As I think those things are of great consequence to the welfare of all Indians, I will again mention the heads of what I said upon my second and third Belts in my former speech: (which he did) and then added Three particular instances in which their friendship and alliance with the English was greatly more for their interest than with the French. 1st That in case their crops failed and they were destitute of provisions, that they could be easily relieved by their neighborhood to the English; whereas they were at such a distance from Canada that they might starve before they could get relief from the French. 2dly That in case they were in want of ammunition or assistance against an enemy, they might be all destroyed before they could obtain the needful assistance from the French. 3dly The same consequence with regard to trade.

With this Belt of Wampum I fix firmer upon your hearts and memories my talk and advice to you.

Gave a large Bunch Wampum.

Bretheren. Last night I wrote to the Earl of Loudoun who commands all the King's soldiers in this country and to Sir Charles Hardy Governour of this Province, concerning the request you

made of having your people discharged who are now in Albany jail. It is not in my power to give them free, but I dare say those great men will comply with your desire, if the circumstances of the affair appear to be such as reason and justice will permit it to be done.

Gave a Bunch of Wampum.

Bretheren. As you have now in behalf of yourselves and all your people laid hold of the Covenant Chain of peace and friendship with the Great King of England my master, and called the Great God above to witness that you do sincerely intend and firmly resolve that you will hereafter behave to all his subjects as fast friends and loving bretheren, into which Covenant Chain I have taken you all, your wives and children :—Therefore lest you may forget what was meant by the Covenant Chain in old times, I will briefly remind you of its obligations.—

When the Indians your forefathers first made this Covenant Chain with the English, both parties engaged to keep the ends of it fast in their hands; that they would take great care to keep it from breaking or from getting any rust or filth upon it; that they would be as one flesh and blood, so that if any enemy should intend to hurt or strike one party, the other should immediately give him notice, rise up & help him: and that a good road should always be kept open between their habitations, that when they might call for each others assistance, they could easily and speedily come.

Bretheren. As the road between us hath been opened last year by which means all logs and stones which were in the way hath been removed and made broad safe and pleasant we shall on our parts keep it so, and I expect you'll do the same on yours.

Bretheren. You have informed me that you three nations are settled at Otsiningo and that there I may allways find you. You have lived in too dispersed a manner, which must naturally weaken a people & make them of little consequence: whereas if you keep together in a body you may be strong & respectable.

Bretheren. With this Belt I girt your loins round after the manner of Warriors that whenever you are called upon you may be ready to run along this good road to assist us your bretheren, if any enemy may be coming to hurt them, and we shall do the same by you when you have any occasion to call upon us; by this means we shall become a strong body and nothing will be able to hurt us.

Gave a very large Belt.

Bretheren. I have but a few words more to say to you and then I shall conclude. If you hear of any news which concerns the safety or welfare of us your Bretheren, I expect you will give us immediate notice and we shall do the same by you.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brethern. The time of the year, the severity of the season, and

my having of late been oblidged to be so much from home, and that I did not expect you so soon, has prevented my having as great a plenty of goods as I usually have; however I shall look about, and when all business is finished I hope to find a small present for You.

So ended this Meeting.

FORT JOHNSON *23d April 1757 A. M.*

The reply of the aforesaid Indians to Sir William Johnson's speech to them of yesterday.

PRESENT,—as before

Brother. If you are ready to hear us we shall make some reply to what you yesterday said to us. Sir William answered he was ready; when the Speaker proceeded.

Brother. You told us yesterday that you looked on what we had said and the assurances we had given you as a Tree in Blossom, and you hoped it would yield good fruits.

Brother. We like the comparison. We have spoke to you from our hearts, and we hope good fruit will come from thence. On our parts we truly mean what our tongue hath spoken and we doubt not but you will on your side be as a fruitfull Tree to us.

Gave 2 Strings Wampum.

Brother. You have repeated to us and we shall not forget it, the different behaviour of the English and French towards the Indians, and you gave us instances to prove that it was greatly more our interest to keep friends with the former than the latter. Brother, what you have said hereon we are convinced is the truth and we thank you heartily for pointing out to us our true interest and welfare. What you have said has made our hearts light within us, and we will not forget it. Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother. You told that last year you had opened the road between our habitations and the English and that you believed we had found nothing bad in this Road. (The Speaker here repeated what Sir William had said to them yesterday, with the large Belt.)

Brother. We have now renewed the Covenant Chain with all its obligations agreed upon between our respective forefathers. We are extreamly glad that you have made the Road open between us, and it is a very pleasant one. We are thankfull to you for tying up our blankets, and whenever you call upon us we shall be ready to stand up and come without delay; and we shall from this day forward consider the English and ourselves as one body, one head and one mind. Gave a Belt.

Brother. You have desired that whenever we hear any thing which may concern the interest or welfare of our Bretheren the English we should without delay communicate it. You may depend that we will do this and if we get any intelligence, tho' it should be in

the middle of the night, we will send off an express to you. Some of our young people are generally on the hunt and are very likely to make discoveries. Brother we are very thankful for your promise to do the same by us and to be ready to come to our assistance in case of need. Gave 3 Strings Wampum.

Brother. What you have told us concerning your writing to the Great Men about our friends in Albany jail, we have put it into our hearts and when we see our said Brothers safe in freedom it will be a convincing proof to us that we are indeed Bretheren & one People with the English.

Brother. This is all we have to say, and from this time forth we are as one body. Then the Sachems and Chiefs of the Three Nations with the Speaker, came and shook hands with Sir William and the several gentlemen present, with great appearance of joy and sincerity.

The Speaker rose up again and said:—

Brother. We have forgot something of consequence which we desire may be wrote down.

Brother. We are now become, as was said, one People: whenever therefore your people and ours meet in the woods or elsewhere, we expect they shall shake hands, and smoke together as loving Bretheren, and we shall on our parts publish all that hath past here, to all our absent people and friends we hope and desire you will do the same to yours, that none may be ignorant that from this day forward and for ever we are brothers friends and allies, and engaged on all occasions to love and assist each other.

A few words more we beg leave to say, and then we have done.

Brother. (Holding up a Belt) Last spring with this Belt the Nanticokes took us by the hand and bid us sit down by them. They said to us—"You Mohickanders and we Nanticokes will be one "people and take you Mohickanders by the hand as Bretheren and "fix you here at Otsininko, where the 6 Nations have lighted a "Council Fire and the Senecas appointed lands for you to cultivate. "Call all your dispersed Bretheren together and sit down here with "them as their habitation, and we Nanticokes assure you that who-"ever shall pinch or hurt you, we shall feel it, and the 6 Nations "shall do the same."

Brother. This Belt we propose to send amongst all our dispersed people; we have acquainted you herewith, and whenever you see any of our scattered people passing up the River, you may that they are removing to Otsiningo.

Sir William said.—

Bretheren.

I am quite pleased with the conduct of the Nanticokes, and think

it a very prudent measure; it will strengthen them, and your Three Nations together may be a considerable & flourishing people.

Brethren. As I expect all that has past here between us will be printed, by that means it will be known throughout this and the neighboring Governments.

After Sir William had done, the Kings or Chiefs of each Nation rose up and make a strong exhortation to all their respective people present to remember every thing which had past at this meeting, and to consider it as done in the presence of Him who sitteth above and seeth all things.

Sir William recomended it to them to make such an equal and upright division of the presents intended for them, (which he proposed to deliver to them in the afternoon) as none might have just cause to murmur or be dissatisfied.

A true Copy from the Original Records;

Exam^{d} by me

(signed) PETER WRAXALL

Sec^{y}.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S ANSWER TO THE SENECAS, &c.

FORT JOHNSON *16 June 1757: P. M.*

PRESENT—as before.

Bretheren of the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondagas

I have duly considered the speech you made to me two days ago, and I desire you will be attentive to the answer I am now going to make you to it.

Bretheren. You tell me the reason you did not make use of the hatchet I sharpened for you last Summer, when I was at Onondaga, at which time I also painted and feathered your warriors for action, was, because you found yourselves in danger from the Messasagas, and therefore were oblidged to let my hatchet lay by you, & take care of yourselves.

Bretheren. This is the first time I have heard the Messasagas, were your enemies, & I am surprized how it came about. It is but 2 years ago at the great meeting here that you brought down the Chief man amongst the Missasagas, and introduced him to me as your great friend and ally, and told me that he and his people were determined to follow the example of the Five Nations. You then desired I would treat and consider him accordingly, which I did and gave him

in Mr. Brockden's Office, and accordingly the Governor, under the Great Seal, certified Mr. Brockden's Affidavit, and that he was Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that Faith ought to be given to his Certificates.

The Commissions for Military Watches at Bethlehem, &c^a^ as mention'd in the preceding Council, were read and approved, with an Answer to the Indians and to Justice Horsfield on that Subject.

At a Meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, On Saturday the 9th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

James Hamilton,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Agreable to the Governor's Request, as set forth in a former Minute, the Council met at Mr. Peters' in order to examine all such Papers as contained any Matter relative to the Lands at any time belonging to the Delawares settled in this Province, And after reading over several Deeds They adjourned.

MEMORANDUM.

Yesterday the Amendments to the Militia Bill were again considered and settled, and sent by the Governor to the House with the Bill, Who returned it the same Day, with a Request that he wou'd reconsider it and pass the Bill as it stood; And to-Day the Governor returned the Bill with a Message that He adhered to every one of his Amendments; On which the House adjourned to the Eighth of August, having appointed a Committee to wait on the Governor to Lancaster.

At a Meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, on Monday the 18th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

Robert Strettell,	James Hamilton,	Esquires.
Benjamin Shoemaker,	Lawrence Growden,	
William Logan,	Richard Peters,	
Lynford Lardner,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

The Council went through their Examination of Indian Deeds.

Mr. Logan having extracted from the Minutes of Council, all the Transactions between this Government and the Delawares and

other Indians, these Extracts were read and proper Parts selected, that might be in anywise serviceable.

At a Meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 20th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

Robert Strettell,	Thomas Cadwalader,	Esquires.
James Hamilton,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Council having gone thro' their Examinations of all the Papers produced to them by the Secretary, that contain'd any account of Indian Affairs, and Mr. William Peters (who attended as their Clerk and Assistant in this Enquiry) having digested the several Matters, and set down such Observations thereon as had been made in the Course of the Examination by the Members, and appeared to him necessary for their Information, his Notes were read, and as some of the Members had not the same Sentiments with him, as to his Manner of explaining the Course of the Indian Purchase, in August, 1686, which was the Foundation of the Proprietarie's Right to the Lands, of which Teedyuscung insinuated they had been defrauded; the same was a long Time under Consideration, and then Instructions were given to him, to amend and perfect the Draught of a Report, and when ready, the Secretary was desired to call them together.

The following Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 2nd of April, Inst., was read; and it is recommended to the Governor to send a Complemental Message by Mr. Weiser, to the Indians now at Conestogo.

[Copy.]

A Letter from Mr. Croghan to Governor Denny of the 2nd Instant.

"HARRIS' FERRY, April 2nd, 1757.

"Sir:

"Thursday last, the 29th of March, I got here and found about 160 Indians, chiefly Six Nations.

"The Messengers sent to Ohio are not yet returned, and Teedyuscung was gone to the Seneca Country when these set out; and is expected soon In with not less than 200 Indians. As it is not certain whether he will come in at Easton or here, I have sent a Messenger to Bethlehem to meet him with a Message.

"I have met with the same Difficulty in removing the Indians from here, as many of their Chiefs are dead since they had a Meet-

[illegible] the King & Queen were dead &c.
[illegible] the Indians as they might in a peaceable
[illegible] however they seemed Joyfull upon the
Discovery, some ran also some on the Road to
[illegible] where they seemed as we might
Judge on hearing what Report they made. —

Sir Wm rewarded the Messenger & dis-
charged him. he left a Copy ready to
the Commanding Officer at Albany. —

2d. Die.

Fifteen Indians with Women and Children
[illegible] Sir Wm to tell them
have a little Rum, as the Sachems stopped
& spread him that the rest of their Nation might
look towards the Covenant, and their Castle were
unanimously determined to remain stedfast to
their Engagements with their Brethren the
English. Whereupon they gave

4 Strings Wampum.

Sir William gave them several Admo-
nitions, ordered them some Rum & dispatched
them.

[illegible] 1757.

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart. &c.
Lieut. Wellington of the Royal American
Lieut. Gray &c.
Capt. Peter Wraxall &c.
Mr Secretary Stevens Interpr.

Paainosa King or Chief of the Shawanese
Hannichtaghtawarawa King or Chief
of the Nanticokes

Abraham

Abraham alias Mamma'Unichan King
or Chief of the Mohickander.
Above 150. Indians of said Nation
Sundry Indians of the Six Nations.

(N.B. As many of the Mohickander Indians
understand both English & low Dutch, & as I
read the following Speech first in English, it
was afterwards told in low Dutch to Jonathan
who above mentioned to whom it had been before
explained in the Morning, then Jonathan
spoke it to all present in the Mohickander
Language. Those Indians being considered
as the Principals of the Meeting.)

Brethren.

I am glad to see you at this House.
here a Council Fire is always burning. here a
Tree of Shelter is Planted, not only for the Six
Nations, but for all Indians, who are desirous
to live in Peace & Friendship with the English, and
will acknowledge the Great King of England my
Master for their Father. He hath ordered & empowered
me to take care of all his Dutiful & good Children
the Indians in this Province. I do on my side keep
this Council Room free from all defilement.
There is nothing allowed to come here which will
hurt any good & honest Indian.

I then Consider the Distance you are
come, the severe season of the year & the bad
Roads & the Woods. And also that there is a
great Meeting of the Susquehannah Indians
now holding under my Direction with the
Governor my Deputy at Harris's Ferry on
the

Susquehanna River, towards Maryland than they to their Habitations. Could from Brotherly Kindness, have wished you had agreed upon Journeys till that Meeting had been over. Then would there have been more pleasant time and more suitable Roads for travelling – Surely it would have spoiled that Meeting would have ended more Stately for thy. However I take your coming now as a strong Proof of your Bro: thy Love & Friendly Disposition towards your Brethren the English. Tell thy Council Onas sends kindly bid you welcome.

gave 3 strings of Wampum

Brethren

Last Summer I heard Mr. Penn was dead in England in this Town at Burlington with the Governor & Council present with a chief Sachem, the Governor ordered a Gaol. Then I heard Mr. Penn's Children the Governor & Council & Assembly joined that all the Brethren the Englishmen, his Settlement may know what must & what must not be done & we have come into it. The great God above & Earth & Sun & Moon & Stars & Rain & Trees & Grass & Water & Rocks & Mountains & Valleys & Hills & Woods & Bears & Deer & Turkeys & Fishes & Birds & Snakes & Eggs & Young & Men & Women & Children & Kindreds of the Indians & Christians & all Nations of People & Creatures & Things & Beings that are in Pennsylvania & New York & Virginia & Maryland & Jersey & Carolina & Canada & Florida & Mexico & Peru & Terra del Fuego & Old & New England & Barbadoes & Jamaica & all the Islands & Countries & Places & Things & Beings that are in the World & Universe & Heaven & Hell & Earth & Sea & Air & Fire & Water & Light & Darkness & Day & Night & Time & Eternity & Good & Evil & Life & Death & Soul & Body & Spirit & Devil & Angels

but are all of them unacquainted with the particulars
Wt. I shall therefore only put you in mind that it
was thought proper to send a Belt to all the Shawanese
who live on the Ohio, and all the Delawares & Mo-
hickanders who are scattered round about Fort
Duquesne, & those parts, to come & get their hands
into the same Covenant Chain.

I desire to know what has been done in this
Affair — Have Sheings Manyuns

Brethren

When I will tell you the Affairs
between the English & the French. The English desire &
labour to unite all Indians into one general Band of
Brethren for their National Interest. The French on
the contrary to divide the Indians and stir up War &
Contention amongst them. Those are the Methods they
always take with any People or Nation, will first endeavour
to divide them — This you will see the Indians upon
this Continent from hence always been sensible of
& the Endeavours of the French. But the Method
which I think all the Indians must be convinced of, yet the French have found means
some how or other to deceive them & to blind their Understandings
so as to make them believe they are the
Persons who can do their Demands from them. For my
Part I am so Confident that any one Man who
is indifferent & who does not value Gain or
Profit can perceive that shewing up Belts between
English & Indians Blood & Dividing them from one
another & making Enmity amongst them are
Proofs plain & manifest enough to Design
Mischief to them. Not to be unmannerly in this
Affair, that the French should use Arts to per-
suade the Indians, that building Forts in
the

the middle of their Country by a Chain of
Mountains called Allegheny. Between
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie the Country
is very level. Pittsburgh is 300 miles
from Philadelphia and 200 from Baltimore
by land. By water it is much further
Pittsburgh is a very flourishing Town
and contains about 5000 Inhabitants
Many of them are rich. They have
a very handsome Court House and
Gaol. Provisions are very cheap
here. Flour sells for 4 Dollars a
Barrel. Whiskey is very cheap
and very good. Coal is found in
great plenty in the Mountains
near Pittsburgh. Iron is also
found in great plenty. There
are many Glass Houses and
Iron Works in the Neighbourhood
of Pittsburgh. The Indians
are very fond of Rum and
Whiskey and will give any
thing they have for it.

Between Pittsburgh & the Indians do not return to
their Kings they will be very industrious and
collect many valuable Furrs, such as Otters,
Bears, Foxes, Martins, Racoons, Minks
Muskrats &c. which they bring to
Pittsburgh to sell to the Traders
and purchase Rum, Powder, Lead
Blankets &c. &c. which they carry
back with them into the Woods.

Between Pittsburgh & Erie the Country
is very level & fine and the Soil
rich & fertile. There are many
Settlements & Farms on the Road
but Between Erie & Buffalo there
is a Wilderness of 90 miles
where there is not a single House
or Inhabitant to be seen.

Erie is a small Town
situated on the Lake of the same
name & belonging to the United
States. It contains about 200
Houses

and

and on their left running Lands — Let them look at the French Flagg flying on their Forts — over the Great Lakes, among all the great Rivers, in order to oblige them to trade with the French only, sell their Skins dake goods for them at what prizes the French please to put on them — Tis a thing well known to all Indians, that the French can not sell them Goods near as cheap as the English can nor in such abundance & plenty.

Answer to large Belt

Brethren

& to all Nations of Indians know, that the Great King of England my Master, is their Friend — that he desires all Nations of Indians may unite together as one Body one Blood — He offers them his Protection, which all his People always over the Great Lake are spread ready to receive — He is ready to forgive all that is past, and to receive them with the Queen Elizabeth Love & Sincerity as a sincere Friend — He delivers them by me a Clear of the Bandage from their Eyes wherewith the French have blindfolded them, that they may see the true State of their Country & avoid the Chains which the French are preparing for them & their Posterity — Let them open their Eyes & see Which Interest the French but of their Country The Great King of England will then take care that his People shall not invade your Lands — that his Traders shall supply you with Goods & deal honestly by you — If the Indians will do their part herein, they & the English will be as one Flesh one Blood; and every Indian on my Settlements may then sit under his Tree in Peace, Quiet & Plenty & will have

more

make up the Vessel as many.

Wherein shall I have occasion to speak
unto you & your People publickly I must first of
all desire you People at Home & then all the Na-
tions make no Excuse for your not coming for
your Deliverance whether they will hear
or forbear for they will not be a Rebellious
People.

By this Book of Jeremiah the
Prophet is to speak unto our People
Israel & Judah
Brethren
unto you I have the Spi-
rit of your Master prayed upon what I
have said with those two Books of the Prophet
I have made it his duty publickly to the
Nations.

Brethren
I must inform you of an
accident which happened some days ago where
Mary the Lady Princess of Mesopotamia
Britain was that by Treachery who are the
Indians, but I said hold of your shaped Threats and
Arm. the Soldiers in Confinement will un-
bind & Death quickly will make her. I am very
sorry for this high Treason, but there is no Re-
ply the Dead. All therefore that I can do, is
to entreat with you in this Occasion knowing
it was by some other Hypocrites with their
Diamonds Handkerchiefs and with their
Watches which I bring up the Rear of the Friend-
ship of Nations. And I hope that after this no
Soldier is required, for will not any be satisfied
in your Friendship as nothing more could be done.

J.

if the same accident had happened to me:

Have the above goods now delivered. And also a dish of Rum round to drink the King's Health, as Medicine does it.

Ld die p. m.

A Cayouge Sachem named Canoga came into Sir William's Room with Old Aquiotta an Onida Sachem opposite to him as follows.—

Brother)

Peter Wraxall Jun.r & Mr. Henry Interp.rs.—

As I was coming this way I called at Augwage. the Inhabitants of that place understanding I was to pass by your House, told me that had a Message to send by me to you, which was this; That the Shawanese Mohickanders Indians now there, on the Ohio upon the Augh-quagas invited them to accompany them down River, w.h the Augh-quagas and to have peaching up in order to follow their Indians. But the weather grew so bad and frozen the Creeks so high that they became impassible, upon which all the Nations became uneasy at their People. Have Resolved just as I stop to their Inclination. They Desired me to tell your Brother, that however they Indians may do, to disturb the Augh-quagas are Nearly Related in their Attachments towards their Brethren the English. They added further that tho they have not yet given you an Answer upon Record, Both you and them, they Desire you will not be dispeased or uneasy

on

it the same evening and expected me.

Rose the above gentleman

delivered. Sundries as usual

My Lama rowed to Darjeeling the Kings

Agents on Medical Work etc.

30th Dec. 1811.

A Lepcha Lascar named Tapoga came into Mr Williams room with Old Aquatta an Bhuda Lascar as prior to join as follows.—

Brother! (Tho Wrasell Esq.
Mr Henry Mr Jr.—

Sir I say evening this way I called at Lepcha. the Indians of that Nation under standing I was to go by your House, told me that had a Message to send by me to you, which was this; That the Chumbee Chief Kaudem Indian were here, on the upon the Lepcha mind to accompany them down Bhutia with the Lepchas agreed to have packing upon order to follow them Indians. But the weather grew so bad every day the roads so high that they became impassible, upon which the Chief messenger amongst their People Resident, sent us to their Brothers. They desired me to tell you Brother, that between them Indians no dispute the Lepchas are their Relations in their Attachment towards their Brothers the English. They added further that the they have not yet given you their opinion myself, till you have sent them, they desired you write and to depend on us as

on.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

At a Meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia On Monday the 18th of April 1757.

Present

Robert Strettell
Benjamin Shoemaker
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin
James Hamilton
Lawrence Growden
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
Thomas Cadwalader
} Esquires.

The Council went through their Examination of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Logan having extracted from the Minutes of Council all the Transactions between this Government and the Delawares and other Indians, these Extracts were read and proper Heads selected, that might be in anywise serviceable

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At a Meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia On Wednesday the 20th of April 1757.

Present

Robert Strettell
James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
Thomas Cadwalader
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin.
} Esquires

The Council having gone thro their Examinations of all the Papers produced to them by the Secretary that contained any Account of Indian Affairs, and Mr. William Peters, who attended as their Clerk and Assistant on this Enquiry, having digested the several Matters, and set down such Observations thereon, as had been made in the Course of the Examination by the Members, and appeared to him necessary for their Information, his Notes were read; and as some of the Members had not the same Sentiments with him, as to his Manner of explaining the Course of the Indian Purchase in August 1686, which was the Foundation of the Proprietaries Right to the Lands, of which Settlements insinuated, that had been defrauded, the same was a long Time under Consideration; and their Instructions were given to him to amend and perfect the Draught of a Report; and when ready, the Secretary was desired to call them together.

The following Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 2nd of April Inst. was read, and it is recommended to the Governor to send a Complemental Message by Mr. Weiser to the Indians now at Conestogo.

A Letter from Mr. Croghan to Governor Denny of the 2nd Instant.

Copy. Sir, Harris's Ferry April 2nd 1757.

Thursday last the 29th of March I got here and found about 160 Indians, chiefly Six Nations.

The

Pennsylvania 1757.

"The Messengers sent to Ohio are not yet returned, and Teedyuscung was gone to the Seneca Country when these set out and is expected soon in, with not less than 200 Indians: As it is not certain whether he will come in at Easton or here I have sent a Messenger to Bethlehem to meet him, with a Message.

"I have met with some Difficulty in removing the Indians from here, as many of their Chiefs are dead since they had a Meeting in this Province, and several of their People have been carried off by the Smallpox in Philadelphia. "I was obliged to condole with them, which Ceremony took up 3 Days; and I have just now prevailed on them to set off for Lancaster. They are much afraid of Sickness and say they always lose many of their People in Philadelphia.

"I shall not been able to fix either Time or Place for the Treaty till Teedyuscung comes in. On his Arrival I will wish to have them to Philadelphia, and will let you know the Time and Place fixed on for the Meeting.

"The best Intelligence I can get from Ohio is, that the French talk much of all Winter of attacking the Frontier Forts; but the Indians remark that the French have but about 600 Men in Garrison there; so that they imagine it impracticable till they are reinforced, which, the Indians think, can't be before the 1st of May.

"They say that the Delawares and Shawnese, who have been active against us, are moving their Women and Children to where the Lower Shawnese are settled; and that those of them who have been hitherto Neuter, are going to settle with the Six Nations, which they say are about one half of the two Tribes.

"If the Messengers gone to Ohio meet any of those, I hope them will be able to bring them into the Meeting.

"These Indians are in great want of Cloths, and I am of Opinion that they should have some ordered them before the general Present can be given.

"There is a Report prevails here, that there are 3 Families cut off in Conigocheque near Colon. Chamber's Mill, but no particular Account.

I am, with great Esteem, &c.

Your Honours,

To the Honble William Denny Esq. &c.

Most humble Servant.

Geo. Croghan."

NB: Vide Minute of 14th of March.

Sir William Johnson's Letter to the Governor, and his Commission and Instructions to Mr. Croghan, were read; and it being observed, that the Governor is not mentioned in either the Commission or Instructions, but Mr. Croghan is ordered to report his Proceedings to Sir William, Lord Loudoun or Colonel Stanwix, the next officer in Command; the Council thought proper to desire the Governor to inform them what had passed between him and Lord Loudoun on this Subject, and what part he proposed to take in it.

Copy, A Letter from Governor Belcher of the 11th Instant, with Minute of Council enclosed, were read, and are as follows.

A Letter from Governor Belcher to Governor Denny.

"Sir,

"Sir,

"I hope your Honour receiv'd mine of the 6th. of January past; since which "I met the Assembly of this Province when I laid before them your Honour's Letter to me of "December the 16th. with the Minutes of a Conference You held in November last with "the Delaware and other Indians; and the Legislature of this Province past an Act for "regulating Affairs which Wm. Bradford at Philadelphia the King's Printer for this "Province, is now printing, and I have ordered him to deliver one of them to your Honour &c., "with what the Governour and Council have done further relating to the Indians, I now en- "close you, and I hope the Steps taken in the Affair by this Government will help to cou- "borate the Peace you have made with the Indians, and that it may prove for the better "Safety and Tranquility of your Province and this.

"Your Honour will please to observe, when any Indians incline to come "into this Province, where they must call for Passes being thought by the Governour & Council "most convenient that the Passes should be so given & not otherwise.

"I am, with much Respect,
Sir, Your Honours,
most obed.t & most humble Servant.
"I Belcher."

Eliz.th Town N.J.
April 11th. 1767.
L. Governour Denny.

Minute of Jersey Council respecting Indians.

At a Council held at Elizabeth Town in the Province of New Jersey on Thursday the 6th day of March 1767.

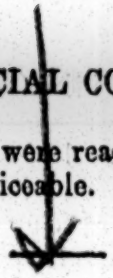
Present

His Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esquire Governour.
The Honble Andrew Johnston } Thomas Leonard } Esquires.
Lewis Morris Ashfield ..... }

His Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from the Honble William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governour of Pennsylvania dated at Philadelphia December the 16th 1766 respecting Indian Affairs enclosing the Treaty held with the Indians at Easton in Pennsylvania in November last. The Council advise His Excellency to permit the Indian called Philip to pass to Philadelphia, also to direct the Secretary, the Mayor of Burlington or John Ladd, to give Passports to Philadelphia to such Indians in this Colony as incline to go thither in any number not exceeding three Men at any one Time, while the State of Affairs between the English and Indians remains in the present Situation.

The above is a true Copy
compared by Abr.m Ogden D.Sec.y

other Indians, these Extracts were read and proper Parts selected, that might be in anywise serviceable.



At a Meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 20th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

Robert Strettell,	Thomas Cadwalader,	Esquires.
James Hamilton,	William Logan,	
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	John Mifflin,	

The Council having gone thro' their Examinations of all the Papers produced to them by the Secretary, that contain'd any account of Indian Affairs, and Mr. William Peters (who attended as their Clerk and Assistant in this Enquiry) having digested the several Matters, and set down such Observations thereon as had been made in the Course of the Examination by the Members, and appeared to him necessary for their Information, his Notes were read, and as some of the Members had not the same Sentiments with him, as to his Manner of explaining the Course of the Indian Purchase, in August, 1686, which was the Foundation of the Proprietarie's Right to the Lands, of which Teedyuscung insinuated they had been defrauded; the same was a long Time under Consideration, and then Instructions were given to him, to amend and perfect the Draught of a Report, and when ready, the Secretary was desired to call them together.

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"I Shall have not been able to fix either Time or Place for the Treaty till Teedyuscung comes in. On his Arrival I will push to have them to Philadelphia, and will write y^r^ Honour the Time and Place fix'd on for the Meeting.

"The best Intelligence I can get from the Ohio is, that the French talk'd much all Winter of attacking the Frontier Forts; but the Indians remark that the French have but about 300 Men in Garrison there, so that they imagine it impracticable till they are re-inforced, which the Indians think can't be before the 1st of May.

"They say that the Delawares and Shawonese, who have been active against us, are moving their Women and Children to where the Lower Shawonese are settled, and that those of them who have been hitherto Neuter are going to settle with the Six Nations, which they say are about one-half of the two Tribes.

"If the Messengers gone to Ohio meet any of those, I hope they will be able to bring them into this Meeting.

"These Indians are in great want of Cloths, and I am of Opinion that they should have some order'd them before the general Presents can be given.

"There is a Report prevails here that there are 3 Familys cut off In Conigochegue, near Colon^l^ Chambers' Mill, but no Particular Account.

"I am, with great Esteem & Respect,

"Your Honour's most humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr"

N. B.—Vide Minutes 14th of March.

Sir William Johnson's Letter to the Governor, and his Commission and Instructions to Mr. Croghan were read, and it being observed that the Governor is not mentioned in either the Commission or Instructions, but Mr. Croghan is order'd to report his Proceedings to Sir William, Lord Loudoun, or Colon^l^ Stanwix, the next officer in Command, the Council thought proper to desire the Govner to inform them what had passed between him and Lord Loudoun on this Subject, and what part he proposed to take in it.

A Letter from Governor Belcher of the 11th Instant, with Minute of Council enclosed, were read, and are as follows:

[Copy.]

A Letter from Governor Belcher to Governor Denny.

"Sir:

"I hope your Honour receiv'd mine of the 4th of January past, since which I met the Assembly of this Province, when I laid before them your Honour's Letter to me of December the 16th, with the Minutes of a Conference You held in November last with the Delaware and other Indians; and the Legislature of this Province past an Act for regulating Affairs, which Mr. Bradford at Philadelphia, the King's Printer for this Province, is now Printing, and I have order'd him to deliver one of them to your Honour, wch. with what the Governour and Council have done further relating to the Indians, I now enclose you, and I hope the Steps taken in the Matter by this Government will help to corroborate the Peace you have made with the Indians, and that it may prove for the better Safety and Tranquility of your Province and this.

"Your Honour will please to observe when any Indians incline to come into this Province where they must call for Passess, being thought by the Governor & Council most convenient that the Passes shou'd be so given (and not otherwise).

"I am, with much Respect, Sir,

"Your Honour's most obed^t & most humble Servant,

"J. BELCHER.

"Eliz^th Town (N. J.), April 11th, 1757.

"L. Governour DENNY."

—

Minute of Jersey Council respecting Indians.

"At a Council held at Elizabethtown in the Province of New Jersey, on Thursday the 31st day of March, 1757.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esquire, Governor.

"The Honble. Andrew Johnston,
"Lewis Morris Ashfield,
"Thomas Leonard,
} Esquires.

"His Excellency communicated to the Board a Letter from the Honble. William Denny, Esquire, Lieuten^t Governour of Pennsylvania, dated at Philadelphia, december the 16th, 1756, respecting Indian Affairs, enclosing the Treaty held with the Indians at Easton, in Pennsylvania, in November last. The Council advise His

Excellency to permit the Indian called Philip to pass to Philadelphia, also to direct the Secretary, the Mayor of Burlington, or John Ladd, to give Passports to Philadelphia to such Indians in this Colony as incline to go there, in any Number not exceeding Three Men, at any one Time, while the State of Affairs between the English and Indians remains in the present Situation.

"The above is a true Copy, compared by

"ROB$^{T.}$ OGDEN, D. Secre^{y}"

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Monday the 25th Day of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, Richard Peters, John Mifflin, } Esquires.

The Members related to the Governor the purport of what had been done at the several Meetings of Council touching the Indian Enquiry, and that Mr. William Peters had their Instructions to draw up a Report of the Matter as it appear'd to them after the strictest Examination and their best Consideration.

The Governor inform'd the Council, that Mr. Hockley being of Opinion that the Bill for striking Money on Account of what was unpaid of the Proprietaries' Five Thousand Pounds was unnecessary, He return'd it on the 7th Instant to the House, with a Verbal Message, acquainting them "that the Receiver General will pay as much to the Commissioners for the Proprietaries, at their next meeting, as will reduce the Sum to Two Thousand Pounds. The Receiver further promises to use all possible Diligence in collecting the arrears of Quit-Rent, and discharge the Remainder out of that Fund as soon as possible, and before the Term proposed. As this will render the Bill less necessary, the Governor returns it, being unwilling to make any Addition to the Paper Currency, which is already too large;" And that the Bill was sent back to him with a Verbal Message, vizt: "That the Proprietaries' Gift of Five Thousand Pounds was made in Consideration of their being exempted from paying their reasonable Proportion of a necessary Sum of Money long since expended in the Defence of the Province, And by the Act intituled 'An Act for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use,' &$^{ca.}$ the Money was to be paid immediately by their Receiver General into the Hands of the Provincial Commissioners for that purpose. The Commissioners have repeatedly called on him for that Money, with so little Success that they

[illegible] they will be care [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] give them no [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

The two Indians who were taken
[illegible] [illegible] by Lieut. Chadwick
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Brother to Sir Wm what we have to say.

Sir Wm said he was ready & would be attentive.

Brother

We are very much obliged to you for your kind Reception of us, and your concern for the bad Journey we have had — We were not by our said Belts having our Heads cleared with the Pipe of Friendship by our People made Sure with you last Summer.

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Brother You already know what was done concerning your Belt to the Onio with the Delawares Indians, and that Sir Guy me. We acknowledge that Belt was received & was given to Sir Wm. and the Chiefs then at Niagara who are acquainted with all our Friendly Affairs) what he both Done therein we do entirely know

Gave 3 Strings

Brother You put us in mind of the Treaty of Peace & Friendship made in this Town last Summer between those same Brothers the Shawanese & the Delawares of Niagara.

Brother all the Nations have agreed for themselves & all Nations in their Alliance to hold fast the said Covenant Chain & are determined to keep fast the same as long as the Sun shines & Rivers run.

You have told us Brother that you have all things in the heart & way we of your Brethren the Six Nations do with to keep the Sincerity of our Negotiations to keep unbroken the Covenant Chain with our Brethren the English We will not fail — you may rely, and we desire them that when ever they hear any ill news of us

embracing

concerning unto the Sacrament of Baptism we rightly
they will we are sure be exceedingly rejoiced, and
we will not only faithfully observe it our selves
but teach the same to our Children and posterity

Dave a Bell.

Dr Sir

All you said to us concerning the
difference of Baptism between the English & French
every thing you spoke we publyk among st our
people & the Ministers gave us great Satisfaction
one thing is to be observed. Because we
will not be over hasty in any matter, & rash
to make but we will believe your words &
send over, But with our own thoughts & reasons
and when we have more light, we will not
fail to let you know what effect it may have
and desire Sir you can depend on us
Brethren & Christ are your friends.

Dave a Bell.

Dear Sir

Now to tell you the Day before
yesterday, that the Friends had put a
Bandage over our eyes which was cause
to be sure that we might talk about these
clearly the Male Sister Country your Bro
Interest. We have since taken off
our Bandage & seen the Brethren
& it seem the Ministers of our Heavenly Father
acting like a friend & Brother - Notwithstanding
we have since taken off the Bandage & can
clearly remember, but we were desirous
to hear what we can see to be right to know the
Brethren opinion. Now as the Brethren
they have our desire we do by the same Satisfaction

Yes

also.

Brother You have desired to know what the great King over the Sea expects by your holding of favour & protection — We say just what he will not quit it so long as the Chain endures.

Brother You have made us very joyful by assuring us that our Father the great King is ready to forgive & forget all past faults & misdoings — this makes our Hearts happy & easy, for there have been some Indians who have done amiss & who thought he would never forgive them. The being our Fathers goodness will be great matter of Joy to them & give us the most consummate satisfaction — Brother We shall publish all the good News amongst all Nations of Indians with whom we have any acquaintance.

(Jean a Bleh)

Brother I'd beg leave to add a few words. We have not yet kept them so particularly as we ought — but we assure you that what we have said comes from the bottom of our Hearts, and that we mean more & better than we are capable of expressing — In these matters we are but as Children to you white People.

Brother We have forgot something that is to tell you we have now here — it is Chiefs from Otsiningo, and if you have at any time Occasion for us or Mohawks to send, there you will always find us. At Otsiningo are three principal Nations viz. the Shawanese, Nanticokes & Mohickanders who are all Brothers.

Brother

Brother

I have one more to offer to your consideration which I hope you will not be displeased at. Since I saw you last Brother I have had my attention attracted Since a year ago last Fall a Misfortune happened near Reinbeck in this Province a white man there shot a young Indian. there was a Meeting held thereon & Mr. Hoffman said. "Brother there are two Methods of settling this Business, one according "to the White Peoples Customs the other according "to the Indians which of them will you choose. "You will be according to the Indian Manner "if Man with Man but the Indian may not take "satisfaction upon any but a white Man & "consequently it can't be done as I have spoken.

Brother, you told me three days ago that I was a Man in these Parts & no Bringing Him Amongst you. Brother we already know that we have Enemies in this Land & many perhaps will Hear me. Therefore allow me to ask Liberty and beg you in the Name of the great King our Father that they may be released. We are that Nation amongst whom are some of their Ancestors, are not much rejected among you this Spirit & Sentiment that these People may be at Ease which will give us all the greatest Satisfaction.

Gave a great Bunch of Wampum.

I have now finished & have no more

more to say.

Sr Wm told them wd have time
enough to morrow to give something
more to them & give an Answer upon some things
they had now said. The Meeting then broke up.

Fort Johnson 22 April 1757.

Wednesday.

Sr Wm Johnson's second Speech to
the aforesaid Indians.

Brethren

What I spoke to you Yesterday
in Answer to my Sisters Speech to me was very
agreable & pleasing to me. I look upon your
Words as a Tree in full Blossom which I hope
& expect will produce fruit suitable to it by
& by.

Brethren I set me again put you in
Mind of the Belt & Wampum which you
have promised to show to all the Nations of
Indians with whom you have any Acquain-
tance or Friendship & to reveal what I have
told you. & think that things are of great
Consequence to the Welfare of our Indians. I will
again mention the Heads of what I said upon my
Second Visit to my Sisters Speech. which
I did and then added. That particular Harmony
in w.ch their Friendship & Alliance with
the English was greatly owing to their
Intercourse & Trade with the Traders. & that in
case their Copy Yards or Storehouses should be
of Provisions that they should be ready to
relieve the Necessitous Families of the
Enemy

more to say.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

English whereas they were at such a distance
from Canada that they might have
to [illegible] before they could get Relief from the
French. 2dly that in case they were
in want of Ammunition or Provisions
against an Enemy they might be
[illegible] before they could
obtain the same from Europe, from
whence they came, unless they were to have
the assistance, with their Ships of Warr

[illegible] immediately [illegible] my Lord
advice to [illegible] Lieutenant Governor

[illegible] to the Lord
[illegible] who commands all the Troops
[illegible] in this Country and to Sir Charles Hardy
[illegible] of the Province concerning the Request
[illegible] have of having your Troops discharged
[illegible] in Canada. It is not in my
power to give them that Encouragement
[illegible] will comply with your Desire
the Circumstances of the affair appear to
such a Step as your Excellency will, I am sure
[illegible] Lieutenant Governor

[illegible]

[illegible] have now in [illegible]
[illegible] yourselves and your People into the
[illegible] Chain of Friendship with the Great King
of England my Master, I called the Great Spirit above
to witness that you do sincerely intend rigorously
to observe, that you will behave to all
[illegible] as faithful Friends & loving Brethren, into
which Covenant Chain I have taken you all, your
Wives & Children. Therefore that you may have strong
[illegible] that my Master the King of Great Britain

I will Briefly remind you of its obligations.

When the Indians your Fore fathers first made this Covenant Chain with the English both Parties engaged to keep the Link of it fast in their hands — That they would take great Care to keep it from Breaking, or from getting any Rust or Filth upon it — That they would be as one Flesh & one Blood, so that if any Enemy should intend to hurt or strike one Party, the other should immediately give him Notice, rise up & help him — And that a good Road should always be kept open between their Habitations, that when they might want for each others assistance they could easily & speedily come. Brethren the Road between us hath been opened lately by which enemy all Logs & stony which were in the way hath been removed, and made Broad, safe & pleasant, We shall on our part keep it so and expect you will do the same on yours.

Brethren You have informed me that your three Nations are settled at Otsiningo & that there they always lived. You have lived in too dispersed a Manner which must always naturally weaken a People (make them of little Consequence) whereas if you keep together in one Body you may be strong respectable.

Brethren With this Belt I open your Ears round after the Manner of Warriors, that whenever you are called upon you may be ready to run along the good Road to assist us your Brethren & if any Enemy may be coming to attack them, you are to do the same by them when they desire and occasion to call upon you. In this manner you shall

Thirdly, that you will endeavour to draw as many with you as you can of the Indians

Jean Baptiste Bruyas Missionaire

Brother

As the only Sachem of your Nation who was in Canada has given me from his own mouth what past between the 6 Nations Deputies & the Gov.r of Montreal – I shall give you the Heads of it – All the particulars you will know when the Affair of the Approaching Meeting at Onondaga is over brought down to you.

1.st I told you I told the six Nations that upon my return from the Great Council which the French & we had held at Montreal, I was to go from there to the Cuiuda Country where I was to Winter to fight the English, and gave the 6 Nations notice to stand out of the way least I offer to give them any Obstructions in case they refuse to comply with the Demands of the Great Chief to send one or two Deputies of their Army and to tell the Mohocks the same, and that in case of Non-compliance I would do it even without their Consent & if they would not die here to obtain this may take the Consequence. Upon which he very answered by an Onondaga Sachem to this purpose. That as I was to destroy Oswego he told the 5 Nations that now the Road cleared their Country of the English, they might hunt & live in Peace without disturbance or Noise, and desired them to live in Peace & Friendship with all Foreigners Nations & agree well with each other's Country. & therefore he should send an Army to Oswego & attempt the Settlement he mentioned they should believe what they had of him Regarded that the Troops were raised to destroy the 5 Nations, & not that they should

Next

[illegible] upon his accepting his Declaration of his agreeing to the Articles. Thereupon the Council took the same into consideration & ordered that the Articles should be signed by the Lords & Gentlemen of the Council the next day.

Upon the Petition of Thomas Lord Baron of Dunsmore that he may be admitted to the Freedom of this City, It is ordered that the Freedom be granted to the said Lord Baron of Dunsmore accordingly.

Ordered that Mr Chamberlain do write to Mr Recorder to desire him to attend the Council Board tomorrow morning at 10 of the Clock.

Ordered that Mr Chamberlain do write to Mr Recorder to desire him to attend the Council Board tomorrow morning at 10 of the Clock.

Upon the Petition of Edward Lord Baron of Clanbrassil praying that he may be admitted to the Freedom of this City, It is ordered that the Freedom be granted to the said Lord Baron of Clanbrassil accordingly.

The Lord Baron of Clanbrassil & Sir Thomas Prendergast Bart. were sworn of the Privy Council & took their places accordingly.

Ordered that Mr Chamberlain do write to Mr Recorder to desire him to attend the Council Board tomorrow morning at 10 of the Clock.

Upon the Petition of Thomas Lord Baron of Dunsmore that he may be admitted to the Freedom of this City, It is ordered that the Freedom be granted to the said Lord Baron of Dunsmore accordingly

The Indians found it difficult to conceive that People should be invited & friendly used. He further observed to the Governor that if the French had any regard to their Belt mentioned in his Information, they might long ago have an answer to it & that the Governor perhaps intended to give them an Answer when their Army came to Niagara.

The Chiefs of the Indians made no Answer.

The Reply of the Governor & Deputies to the Speech of Indians of Canada Thursday 6th Sept. 1764.

Brothers

I Assure you I was glad to hear you had made a safe Voyage & arrived at Detroit on Thursday and to see Sir Wm. Johnson & was ready to receive your Speech.

Brothers

You told us Yesterday that you looked on what we said to the Inhabitants as Children & that you hoped it would be as dear to us. Brothers In the comparison we have spoke to you between Us & Inhabitants you shall find we have spoke from the Heart & that we look upon them as our Children. For our part we have always been attached to the English & look upon them as our Brothers & shall be glad to see

Brothers

You have mentioned that Affairs should be settled in the different Behaviour of the English towards the Indians, and you gave us Intimation to hope that it was agreeable to our Interest to live friendly with the former than the latter. Brothers what you have said to us, and to our Children we are convinced is the Truth we have found them heartily disposed to assist us and we believe they will continue to do so. What you have said to us we shall keep in our Hearts & Light with us

2

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

and when we die our said Brotherhood is increased
it will be a comfort to us that we are indeed
Brothers and Equals with the English.

Brother this is all we have to say from
this time forth we are one Body. Then the
Sachems & Chiefs of the three Nations with the Speaker
came & shook hands with Wm Williamson & the
Jurnal Gentlemen, present with great appearance
of Joy & Sincerity.

Brother we have forgot something &
omitted to tell you we may be troubled
Brother We have now become a numerous
People wherever these our People may
Meet in the Woods or elsewhere, we expect they
shall shake hands & smoke together as Loving
Brothers and we shall on our parts pursue
all ways possible to secure & preserve Peace
& Friendship. We have desired you will do the
same & request that none may be ignorant
that from this time forward & forever We are
Brothers. Brothers & Allies engaged to all
Occasions to have but one heart one Mind.

I saw there were no Belts to say
Anything to.

Brother, holding up a Belt
& String with this Belt the
Nanticokes took us by the hand & bid us sit
down by them. They said they "Grandfather and
"our Nanticokes will be one People and take
"you Shawanese under the Hand of Brotherhood &
"Friendship at Otsiningo, where the six Nations
have

have

have Cabled a Quantity of the Lands appointed
Lands for you to cultivate — call all your dispersed
Children together & sit down here with them on
their Habitation, and we Warriors & Force you
that whoever shall pinch or hurt you we will
resist & the six Nations will do the same.

After this Belt we propose to send among
all our dispersed People & have acquainted
them with that whenever you see any of
our Indians People passing up the River you
may assure that they are coming to Ottinings.

Sir William said

Brethren I am quite pleased with the
Belt & Wampum & think it a very prudent
Measure, it will strengthen them & your Nations
together may be a considerable & flourishing People.

Brethren As I expect all that happens
here between us will be printed by that means
it will be known throughout the English
Governments.

After Sir William had done, the Kings
of those Seven Nations rose up & made a hearty
Exhortation to all their dispersed People present
to remember every thing which had past at this
Meeting & to consider it as done in the Presence of
him who sitteth above & seeth all things.

Sir William recommended it to them
to make such an equal Right Division of
the Presents intended for them & he would proceed to
deliver to them in the Afternoon as none
might have just Cause to murmur or be dis-
satisfied.

&c.

The Number of Indians presented themselves
during the time of Publick worship
& the Sacraments

of Shawanese	53
of Nanticokes	9
of Mohickanders	148
of the six Nations	70
Total	280 Men Women & Children.

[illegible]

[illegible] Capt. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Chief of the six Nations with a Belt of Wampum
[illegible] Belt of Wampum

[illegible] the Indians have had with us
[illegible] Shawanese [illegible]
and the Council there [illegible] way
[illegible] Disputes [illegible] amongst
you, which is the part in [illegible] that there
[illegible] to [illegible] you [illegible]
[illegible] Brethren [illegible]
[illegible] Brethren
the Council [illegible] Brethren
[illegible] Brethren [illegible]
[illegible] Brethren [illegible]
[illegible] Brethren [illegible]

the declaration of War, some small privateers, belonging to Louisbourg, have brought prizes in there to the value of a hundred thousand *écus*.

Although the want of provisions obliges us to postpone taking the field until the month of June, M. de Bourlamaque is going to occupy the camp at Carillon with the battalions of the Royal Rousillon and of Bearn in the forepart of May; the battalion of La Sarre is at St. John, the battalion of Guienne at St. Therèse, on Lake Champlain, to work at a fort and on a road, and to be ready to march to Carillon. Four hundred Canadians are going to Fort Duquesne.

M. de Montcalm to M. de Paulmy.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

Montreal, 21th April, 1757.

My Lord,

At the close of the campaign we were uncertain whether the English had destroyed their fortified storehouses called Forts Bull and William, on the River Chouaguen. We cannot doubt it, and the Indians of the Five Nations have assured us that they had been evacuated and burnt.

The Five Nations (the Iroquois are so named) have sent an embassy composed of 180 persons, including women and children, to Montreal in the beginning of winter. There had been some grand Councils on that occasion, to speak in the language of the country, that is to say, a species of Congress was held at Montreal, at which the domiciliated Iroquois, the Nepissings, the Algonkins, the Poteotamis and the Outaouais, Indian Nations attached to France, have assisted by Deputies. This embassy is the most memorable that ever had been in Canada, as well in regard to the number of the ambassadors and the nature of the objects discussed, as the good dispositions evinced by the Five Nations. There is reason to expect the most exact neutrality on their part. 'Tis even to be hoped, although these Nations are unwilling to take up the hatchet against the English, that many of their young men will follow us to the war. This is all that can be reasonably exacted from a people wedged in almost in the midst of English settlements.

Our domiciliated Indians have spoken to the Five Nations at these Councils menacingly and haughtily. The Marquis de Vaudreuil has promised them to forget their past conduct and to provide for all their wants, on condition that they remain faithful to their promises. These Indians have brought in and trampled under foot the medals of the English. Nevertheless, they did not conceal from us that they had deputies at Orange also. In fact, we learned, at the close of March, that the deputies had withdrawn from the English without being willing to enter into any engagement. This species of Congress has lasted all the month of December.

According to the information we receive from Fort Duquêne, Detroit and from Captain Pouchot, of the regiment of Bearn, Commandant of Fort Niagara, all the Indians of the Upper country are most strongly attached to us; that is owing principally to the fall of Chouéguen. Parties have been out continually [despite of] the winter, to take some scalps from the English, who also sent for some Catabas, Indians, dwelling near Carolina, who have taken some scalps

near Fort Duquêne from the Chaounons, our allies; but one of our parties has killed several of them.

A detachment of 60 picked men of the English troops, with 10 sergeants and 7 officers, consisting in all of 77 men, set out to take some prisoners near our forts; captured 7 of our soldiers on the 21st January, between Fort Carillon and St. Frederic. On receipt of the news, M. de Lusignan, a Colonial Captain, commanding at Fort Carillon, detached 100 men under the orders of Messrs de Basserode and de la Grandville, Captains in the regiments of Languedoc and La Reine, with some Indians and Canadians. This detachment came up with that of the enemy at three o'clock in the afternoon, and fell on their van-guard with fixed bayonets. As we had neglected to occupy a small hill near the road, the English retired thither, and the firing continued until nightfall. The enemy took advantage of the obscurity to retire, leaving on the field of battle 42 dead, 3 of whom were officers. We took 8 prisoners and recovered our men. It has since been ascertained that, of the 77 men composing this detachment, only three reëntered Fort George, the others having perished of cold and hunger, and perhaps of their wounds. We have had 9 men killed and 18 wounded, some of whom have died of their wounds. Captain de Basserode, who commanded, has been dangerously wounded. I cannot too highly praise the manner our officers and soldiers behaved in this engagement, which has been pretty sharp, and devolved almost solely on the troops of the Line, as there was only one solitary Colonial Ensign in it.

On the 23d of February a strong detachment was sent out under the orders of M. de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Governor of Three Rivers and brother of the Governor-General and of M. de Longueuil, the King's Lieutenant at Quebec. This detachment consisted of 50 grenadiers and 200 volunteers from the battalions of La Sarre, Royal Rousillon, Languedoc and Bearn, commanded by Captain de Poulhariés of the grenadiers of the Royal Rousillon; of 259 Colonial troops, 600 Canadians and 300 Indians. It had to march 60 leagues on snow-shoes, having its provisions on sleds which can be drawn, in good roads, by dogs; sleeping on the snow on a bear's skin, with a simple sail which served as a protection against the wind. It crossed, in this way, Lake Champlain and Lake St. Sacrament, and arrived, on the 18th of March, within a short league of Fort George, situate at the head of the last mentioned lake. As it has not been possible to attack this fort by main force, operations were confined to burning, during the nights of the 18th and 19th; 19th and 20th; 20th and 21st; 21st and 22d, whatever was outside the fort, more than 300 bateaux, 4 sloops, one of which was pierced for 16 guns, a saw-mill, a large pile of building-timber and fire-wood; two storehouses full of articles for the troops, and provisions; a little stockade work containing a dozen houses and barracks to lodge the troops and their sick. Despite the fire of musketry, some shells and cannon-shot which they discharged, we lost, in these different operations, only five soldiers. We had six men slightly wounded, including two Indians. This success is the more important for the Colony, inasmuch as the enemy were in a condition to take the field, in that quarter, earlier than we. 'Tis to be hoped that their operations will be thereby retarded, and that the Canadians, who are here both farmers and soldiers, will have time to sow their grain. This detachment has, moreover, served to make itself certain of the exact position of Fort George.

The Canadians have been astonished to see that our officers and soldiers have yielded to them in nothing in this sort of march to which they were not so much accustomed. It must, in fact, be admitted, that no idea can be formed in Europe of the fatigue in which one is obliged, for weeks, to march and sleep almost continually on the snow and on the ice; to be reduced

to bread and pork, and often to dragging or carrying provisions for fifteen days. Our troops bore it with much gaiety, and without the smallest murmur. I cannot speak too highly of M. de Paulharies, who commanded our detachment. He is an officer of high distinction.

Do not, my Lord, suspect the zeal of the superior officers belonging to the Line. Chevalier de Levis would have accepted the command of that detachment; M. de Bourlamaque had urgently demanded it, and I too had offered to manage this business, which might, according to circumstances, be of the greatest importance. For I had submitted on the 13th January a Memoir containing a plan of surprise, and for the execution, at least, of what has been effected; and I required only eight hundred men for that purpose. But the Marquis de Vaudreuil wished to entrust that operation to his brother.

We are led to hope that the hospitals attached to our camps and in the forts will be better managed than last year. This department and that of provisions, which up to the present time, had been in Canada, in the hands of Commissaries (*en regie*), have just been put out to contract, as in France.

The winter has been of the most severe character. The river St. Lawrence has been frozen since the forepart of December and still remains closed this 8th of April so as to admit of the passage of sleighs over it. The thermometer, which in the year 1709, in France, marked in the greatest cold only 15 degrees, has been repeatedly at 27, often 18 @ 20, and almost continually 12 @ 15. A great quantity of snow has fallen.

I am with respect, my Lord,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

MONTCALM.

P. S. We have just received a letter from Louisbourg, dated the 3rd February. Our battalions may be considered complete, according to the statements sent me. I observe by the letters of M de Dreucourt, Governor of Isle Royale, that there is no more trouble with the battalions, but M. de la Grive, the Commissary, whom the English had taken and sent back to Halifax in exchange for the one taken at Chouaguen, has some difficulty with M. Prévôt, Commissaire Ordonnateur of the Marine. I flatter myself that the letters M. Bigot, the Intendant of Canada, M. Doreil and I write on this occasion will communicate a spirit of conciliation which is highly necessary.

Since the declaration of War, some small armed vessels have gone from Louisbourg, which have not failed to bring in prizes amounting to one hundred thousand *écus*, according to what the Governor of Isle Royale writes.

An Account of the Embassy of the Five Nations, annexed to M. de Montcalm's letter of 24th April, 1757.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

The success of the last campaign had determined the Five Nations (A.) to send an embassy to Montreal. Some of their Ambassadors, 40 in number, with about 60 women and children,

(A.) The Five Nations, or Confederates, or Iroquois, a species of League or Association, formed by five peoples who, Iroquois by origin, compose only one single house, which is called the Iroquois Cabin, or the Grand Village. These peoples are the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, *Onnontagués*, *Mohawks* and *Oneidas*. They speak as many different dialects of one language, and

arrived there on the night of the 27th of 9ber, and demanded an audience for the 28th. The Marquis de Montcalm and Chevalier de Levis were invited to this audience. When all were assembled, a Cayuga arose and, after a moment's meditation and silence, said: that as yet they were only Onondagas and Cayugas, that they were accompanied by some Cherakis, a Nation bordering on Carolina, which has been conquered and since adopted by them; that their brethren, the Senecas and Oneidas, would come immediately, after whose arrival they would speak of good affairs.

He then expressed the customary compliments, and concluded by recalling a message which had been given them with two strings of Wampum (B.) by the Commandant of Catarakoui. (C.) He demanded a private audience for the 29th in order to explain at it their answers on the subject of their Strings. The speaker adroitly insinuated, into his harangue, that they had been suprised that no person had come to meet them, and that they had not been received with the usual ceremonies. (D.)

The Marquis de Vaudreuil answered by compliments, assurances of protection and kindness; and in regard to the ceremony, of the omission of which they complained, he told them that they had arrived late and unexpectedly in Montreal.

The audience granted for the 29th was postponed to the 30th. The speaker, after having repeated the usual compliments and asking provisions and equipments, insinuated, when speaking of the causes of the delay of their voyage, that they had expected to remain at Montreal only four days; but that these four days may well become four months, and that at all events they had to do with a good Father who would not allow them to want for

inhabit that part of North America, south of the Lakes which form the River St. Lawrence, and is bounded on the east by New-York, and on the south by the Apalaches. They are the greatest warriors of all those countries. There is not an Indian Nation that they have not attacked and subjugated; but as shrewd politicians as the Romans, they have adopted some of these conquered tribes and given them, so to say, the right of Iroquois citizenship on their mat. As for the rest, although by these adoptions their league is now composed of ten different Nations, they are continued to be called the Five Nations, as they originally were. A portion of these Nations has declared for us, another portion appears desirous to remain neutral. The Mohawks only have accepted the English hatchet.

(B.) Wampum is a sort of shell found on the New-York coast; they are *Burgos* or periwinkles, some of which are white, others violet, verging towards black. The white are of little value; the violet more in demand, and the more they incline to black the higher are they esteemed. Wampum, for state affairs, is shaped into small cylinders, a quarter of an inch long, and proportionably thick. They are worked into two forms, Strings and Belts. The Strings consist of cylinders strung, without any order, one after another, like the beads of a rosary. The Belts are wide sashes, in which the white and purple beads are arranged in rows and tied by little leathern strings, whereof a very pretty tissue is formed. Their length, width and color are in proportion to the importance of the affair to be negotiated. Ordinary Belts consist of twelve rows of 180 beads each.

These Belts and Strings of Wampum are the universal agent among Indians, serving as money, jewelry, ornaments, annals, and for registers; 'tis the bond of nations and individuals; an inviolable and sacred pledge which guarantees messages, promises and treaties. As writing is not in use among them, they make a local memoir by means of these belts, each of which signifies a particular affair, or a circumstance of affairs. The Chiefs of the villages are the depositaries of them, and communicate them to the young people, who thus learn the history and engagements of their Nation.

In addition to the name *Gaionne*, which is most used to signify these Belts, the Indians gave them, also, that of *Garihoua*, which means, an Affair; that of *Gaouenda*, as speech or message, and *Gaianderensera*, which implies greatness or nobility, because Chiefs only are competent for the great affairs treated by Belts; they it is who furnish the Belts and Strings, and it is among them that they are divided, whenever presents are made to the villages and answers are given to the speeches of Ambassadors.

(C.) The name given to Fort Frontenac by the Indians.

(D.) The Five Nations are the only ones for whose reception there is an established etiquette. An Interpreter is sent to meet them, who presents them with some Strings of Wampum, and when they enter the town they are saluted by five discharges of cannon.

anything; that if their Father pleased, they were ready to speak of good business; if not, they would await the arrival of their brethren, the Senecas and Oneidas.

The speaker then produced, according to custom, the Invitation Belt, which the Marquis de Vaudreuil had furnished the Ambassador who came this summer, and in order to give himself more importance, said he was speaking in the name of 8 Nations.

Finally, he explained the speech of the Commandant of Catarakoui, delivered with two Strings of Wampum, to reassure them against reports propagated by some Indians in the English interest, with the design to indispose them against the French and to dissuade them from coming to Montreal. He added, that these intrigues did not stop them, and that they despised all the false reports. "Perhaps," he then added in a proud and animated tone, "whilst we are here, our wives and children, deprived of our protection, are exposed to the "resentment of the English. Perhaps Colonel Johnson, weary of the vain efforts he has made "with us, speaks no longer to them in mild terms, but in threatening tones. What matters it "to us, after all? Let him threaten, let him even act; we will know how to avenge ourselves, "to defend ourselves, to die if needs be, and the dust we shall raise in fighting will ascend "even to the heavens."

The speaker continued his harangue by referring to the care they had taken to restrain their young men, by applauding the wisdom with which they had acted up to the present time, and by praying their Father to give them only wine in the morning so that they may preserve their senses throughout the entire day, but at night to give them some milk out of his left breast (E) because being nearer his heart, 'twould convey to their heads only agreeable ideas on which they would sleep in peace.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil, after having acknowledged the Invitation Belt as his, and thanked them for having come, presented them six Strings of Wampum to wipe away their tears, to open their ears and cleanse their throats. He afterwards supplied their wants and told them they had too much shrewdness not to have discovered the artifice of the English, who are accustomed to deceive them, whose threats were vain; that only the weak threaten and the powerful strike without threatening; that for the rest, if the English attacked them, the General who has razed Chouaguen, was able to defend them; and thereupon the Marquis de Vaudreuil presented to the Ambassadors the Marquis de Montcalm, who sat beside him, and mentioned the kind conduct of that General towards two Indians of their Nation, who had been found carrying letters to the English, and the gracious reception he had given to those of the Five Nations, who had come to pay him a visit on the ruins of Chouaguen, although they had no part in the success of that expedition.

Father, resumed, then, with animation the Iroquois orator, We were the first to announce to the English that Chouaguen was no more. They were coming with their army to fight you. We stopped them on their way, telling them your warriors were as numerous as the leaves of the trees; that they were crushing the earth beneath their feet, and that nothing could resist them. The English perceived in us so little disposition to second them, that they themselves destroyed their storage forts (F.) as being thenceforward useless; thus, Father, we have had a share in the good business, at least by conveying to the English news which had astonished and dismayed, and determined them to avoid you and to destroy their forts, which, doubtless, would not have resisted you, but would at least have been difficult for you to take.

(E.) Brandy.

(F.) Forts William and Bull, erected on the territory of the Five Nations, about twenty leagues from Chouaguen.

The orator terminated the session by presenting six Strings of Wampum, exactly of the same dimensions as those the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given them, and said, in presenting them:

Father. We thank you for having wiped away our tears, cleansed our throats, opened our ears; although the Master of Life has favored you and you have lost few warriors, the least among them is dear to you, and his loss afflicts you. We present you these Strings to wipe away your tears, to clear your throat, so that you may speak to us, and to open your ears, that you may hear your children, who reckon on your treating them as your late Father treated them, whose Belts we bring back to you, in order the better to bind his messages.

The other Ambassadors from the Senecas and Oneidas arrived at Montreal on the 6th of Xber, and the deputation then amounted to 180 persons, including women and children. All the Deputies requested of the Marquis de Montcalm a private audience, which passed in reciprocal compliments, and which terminated with a glass of brandy to the Ambassadors, and a present of tobacco and vermilion from the Marquis de Montcalm to the young men. The Ambassadors invited him to attend the grand meeting, at which good business was to be transacted.

The Iroquois of the Sault St. Louis, those of the Lake, the Algonkins, Outaouacs and Pouteotamis were in like manner invited to this sort of Congress, the first session of which was held on the 13th in the large Government hall. The Ambassadors of the Five Nations assembled in the parlor of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, whence they proceeded in order to the Government house. The Grand Chief at their head, entered, dancing and weeping. They presented their 16 words—14 with Belts, the other two with Strings of Wampum. Some of the Belts were divided in two, so as to serve for two words.

They first gave a Belt in the name of the Eight Nations, to cover the deaths of Baron de Longueuil, Governor of Montreal, and of Baron de Longueuil, his son, killed at the affair of Lake St. Sacrament; another on the behalf of the Onnontagués and Tascarorins in particular, to pledge those of that Nation to continue to participate in good affairs, as the deceased had always done; a third to wipe away the Marquis de Vaudreuil's tears for the loss of his warriors during this campaign.

They next presented several other Belts to kindle in Montreal a perpetual fire; to infuse life into the sap of the Tree of Peace there, whose leaves were ready to wither, and to replace the sun that is obscured by the clouds of bad affairs, by a new sun which should enlighten them all; to induce all the French who were adopted by their cabins to concur with them in good business; to offer to their Father, according to the ancient custom of their ancestors, a medicine capable of dispelling his humors; to sweep off all filth which disfigured the Council mat here since the ancient Councils ceased to be held; in fine, to recall to mind that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Senior, had given them a large platter with a beaver's tail, being desirous to make them eat with their brethren all out of the same dish, and that he had also given them a tobacco pouch, with a plug of tobacco, recommending them to make use of it when the Great Pine would be fallen, in order to have only good thoughts and to form only one single family.

The orator spoke of the danger to which they were exposed; the English having a scowling eye, and the French likewise. He says that, notwithstanding this critical position, no motive could induce them to quit the Belt of Peace; that their weekness alone, when compared with us, prevented them offering themselves as mediators; that as for the rest, they would always preserve that spirit of peace except towards the Flatheads and Chicachas; they demanded a continuance of the permission to attack these, which had been granted them by

the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Senior. A Belt was then presented, in order to recall to mind that this Governor-General had given them a bow to shoot those Nations.

The orator presented another Belt in congratulation for the fall of Chouagen, and as a pledge of the joy that event had caused them, asking, at the same time, by four Strings of Wampum, that as the English refused them everything, even powder, some may be supplied them at a low rate at Frontenac and Niagara, as well as the merchandise of which they stand in need. He adroitly thanked the Marquis de Vaudreuil for having, by the destruction of Chouaguen, reëstablished the Five Nations in the possession of a place that was their property. He spoke of the establishment of carts at the Carrying place of Niagara as being prejudicial to them, inasmuch as formerly they did the transportation over that Carrying place themselves.

He said, that although the Delawares were not present, he answered for their intentions, and that their heart was sound. He concluded by inviting the domiciliated Iroquois, the Nepissings and all the other Nations present at that meeting, to join in sentiment and affection with them, to labor in common at good business, and, in order to determine them to this union, he called their attention to the family alliances contracted by reciprocal marriages since the elder Marquis de Vaudreuil had engaged them to eat the beaver's tail out of the same dish.

The session terminated by the orator of the Sault St. Louis, who spoke in the name of the domiciliated Iroquois, congratulating the Five Nations on the good dispositions in which their heart appeared to be; that he believed their words to be sincere; that for themselves, true children of Ononthio, they had upheld, and should always support him; that they were numerous; that such was the determination of the Outaouais and Pouteotamis also, and that Ononthio had thousands of Indians, attached and faithful to his word, from the countries where the Sun rises to the Great Lake in which it sets.

The words of the Five Nations were explained one by one by the Interpreter, recorded by the Secretary of the Government, and the Belts numbered according as received,

The second session, which had been fixed for the 14th, was postponed to the 15th. The same ceremony was observed at it as at the first.

The Cayuga orator, speaking in the name of the Five Nations, presented 3 Strings and 5 Belts of Wampum, which had been sent them before and after the fall of Chouagen, by the Marquis de Montcalm, both in his own name and in that of the Eight Indian Nations, who were with the army. He explained the messages represented by these Belts, the object of which had been, 1st. To notify them that they were to restrain their young people; to confine themselves to their mats and not to afford any aid to the English; otherwise, that their very brethren, the Iroquois of the Sault, would treat them as enemies. 2nd. To communicate to them the fall of Chouagen, and to tell them to remain quiet unless the English should wish to reëstablish that place, which we destroyed in order to remove the war from the cabin of the Five Nations. The orator protested that, since the receipt of these messages, they had not and should not afford the English any aid, either in provisions, conveyances or scouts.

He presented a Belt of the Marquis de Vaudreuil the elder, which they preserve in their village as a preventive of bad affairs. In presenting it, he asked for the reëstablishment of the ancient custom of keeping among them, as a resident officer, one of their relatives, that is, one of their tribes, to be a witness of their fidelity, the Interpreter of their messages to their Father, and his organ with them; that they were answerable for the person of such officer and of the Iroquois of the Sault and of the Lake who would accompany him; that it was necessary, also, that, pursuant to the ancient custom, this officer should notify his arrival at the River *aux Ecorces*, five leagues from Chouaguen, and that they would send for him with the customary honors.

He finally gave two Strings of Wampum to announce the death of their Grand Chief, and presented the young man destined to replace him. This young man, about 16 years of age, rose up and saluted the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

The Oneida orator then spoke of the ancient attachment of his Nation for the French. He recalled the memory of a famous Oneida Chief named Tharea, who, in the time of the elder Marquis de Vaudreuil, came twice to Montreal to treat of good affairs, which, indeed, they had since ceased to speak about, but their dispositions towards the French were always the same, and such as might be desired. He gave a Belt as a guarantee of his word. He likewise presented the young Chief who had succeeded the old Chief and four Strings of Wampum, to notify the union between them and the Cheraquis, who entertained similar sentiments towards us.

The Cayuga orator terminated the session by calling, in a loud voice, each Nation according to its rank, and, when he named it, the chief thereof uttered the cry of thanks which was repeated in cadence by all the Indians.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil said to them that he would communicate to them the day on which he would give his answer.

On the 21st a Council was held for that purpose. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, resuming all the words of the Five Nations, answered them in the same order. The result of these answers was to grant them an oblivion of all the past whilst exhorting them not to fall again into their errors. He showed them that the English were seeking only to deceive them, and pointed out to them the example of the Senecas, many of whose warriors had come to join the French. He promised to have all their necessities supplied at Frontenac and Niagara, and to restore the Carrying place of the latter post to them on condition that they should conduct themselves better than they had done hitherto, inasmuch as they had stolen some of the King's property there.

He permitted them to wage war on the Chicachas and forbade them to strike the Flatheads, who are now allies of France. Finally, he told them that he consented to send them an officer related to them; that is to say, of the families of Longueuil, Jonquiere and de la Chauvignerie, whensoever he should have proposals to make to them.

All these different speeches were accompanied by Belts and Strings of Wampum.

After the Marquis de Vaudreuil's answer, the Iroquois of the Sault and of the Lake, presented the Five Nations with a Belt felicitating them on their dispositions, exhorting them to persevere therein and inviting them to bring back the Mohawks, and thereby spare them the pain of shedding their brethren's blood.

An Algonkin, speaking in the name of his Nation and of the Nepissings, addressing the orator of the Five Nations, said: We, who were the first in this world that beheld the light of the sun and our Father's look; we, the first children of this land, we warn you, for this last time, that we strike whomsoever does our Father harm. Remember this word; there's a Belt to prevent you forgetting it.

Aouschik, a Neppissing chief, he who at the commencement of the siege of Chouagen killed the unfortunate Decombles,* then rose, his looks, his gesture and expression denoting furious anguish, What need, said he, of Councils, deliberations, proposals, when action is needed? I hate the Englishman. I thirst for his blood. I am going to bathe in it. And chanted his war-song at the same time.

* An Engineer killed in a mistake.

An Outaouais chief next rose, and, after having presented a Belt to the Five Nations, said: We notify you, for the last time, to be faithful to the speech you have just solemnly delivered. If you falsify it, we will make a sacrifice of you, and your bloody mat will reproach you for your lack of faith. I am but a young chief; you see me now accompanied by few warriors, but in the spring the number of our warriors will make the earth tremble. Thereupon he sung his war-song.

The Pouteatamis orator, speaking more mildly, presented a Belt to the Five Nations, saying to them: Brethren, do not have sweet lips and a bitter heart, for we should be sorry to cease regarding you as brethren.

The Cayuga orator, then rising up, thanked the Marquis de Vaudreuil in the name of the Five Nations. He assured him of their good intentions; of their having cut off from their cabin the Mohawks, whose heart was wholly English; yet he hoped, by dint of shaking their head, to make them recover their lost senses and to bring them back to their Father. He then called the roll of all the Nations and the Assembly adjourned.

The session has been fixed for the morrow; but the young men having lost their reason (G.) the Ambassadors excused them and requested that it be postponed until the following day.

The Oneida orator opened the meeting by presenting a Belt to the Marquis de Vaudreuil to assure him that his words had persuaded them; that consequently, they had discharged from among them whatever evil might remain; that they brought in two medals the English had given them, and which they wished to trample in the dust; at the same time treading them under foot. He next gave a Belt to say that a Nation dwelling near them, which is neither English nor French, nor Indian, but supports, with impatience, the English yoke, had proposed to unite with them, to live in independence under the shelter of their cabin; that as children ought always to consult their Father before acting, he delivered the Belt of that Nation, in order that their Father should prescribe to them what they ought to do.

The orator of the Sault St. Louis appeared penetrated by this last proceeding of the Five Nations; congratulated them in the name of the domiciliated and Upper Indians, on the favorable dispositions he beheld them in; that his people did not regret having remained longer than they had at first designed, since they witnessed the submission of the Five Nations to their Father's will, and the manner they had rejected the marks of distinction with which the English wished to fascinate their eyes.

The Cayuga orator, addressing the domiciliated and Upper Tribes, in the name of the Eight Nations, said, that their speech was not yet ready; but that on the morrow they would be able to answer the Belts received from them.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil fixed the meeting for next day, that he may answer himself the last Belts, and that the Five Nations might answer the domiciliated and Upper Indians.

On the 24th was held the last session of this Grand Council. The Cayuga orator opened it by presenting a Belt in answer to that which the domiciliated Indians had given them.

Brethren, said he, we shall convey your Belt to the Mohawks to bring them back to their Father's arms; and in order to add more weight to that invitation which you send them, we shall join one in the name of the Five Nations.

Then addressing himself to the Algonkins and the Nepissings, and presenting them a Belt, he said: Brethren, you counseled us to observe, religiously, our words, and to do our Father's

(G.) That is to say, having got drunk.

will. Our words are sincere, and our Father will be satisfied of our fidelity; act so that he be also satisfied of yours and show us the example of obedience to his will.

He presented another Belt to the Outaouais, and added: You have told us that you were but young people and small in number, and that you were expecting many warriors. We believe you to be great chiefs, for modesty is the characteristic of great warriors. We follow your speech.

Then he presented a Belt to the Pouteotamis, saying to them: Brethren. We shall follow your words as true children of Onontio, but in reporting what has just occurred here, be careful to be exact, for many, on arriving at their villages, whether through forgetfulness or some other motive, do not tell things as they are, and a word changed becomes of consequence.

When the orator of the Five Nations was seated, the Marquis de Vaudreuil presented a Belt to answer the Oneidas. He thanked them for their good dispositions and for bringing back the English medals. He assured them that he would give them marks of distinction as soon as he should have received proofs of their affection, and should take care of them as they are his real children.

He caused a second Belt to be presented to them in answer to that of the Nation which is neither English, nor French, nor Indian, and added, that he knew that Nation; that it was a part of a people (H.) dwelling beyond the Great Lake and allies of the Great King; that he saw clearly the English domination was becoming odious; let them examine attentively whether the word of the people was sincere; in that case they would do well to incorporate them with themselves, as children of a common Father; that even should that Nation desire to remove to him, he would receive them with open arms and give them lands; but if that people made such propositions only to ward off war from the country they inhabited, these false pretences should not stop him; that he would go all over in search of the English and to continue good business.

The Oneida orator then thanked the Marquis de Vaudreuil and assured him his message should be conveyed to the Palatines, and that if the English were desirous of again settling at Chouagen, the Five Nations could effectually defend themselves; that the English were not so redoubtable, that they never dared to follow them through the woods; that, as for the rest, they would come to notify their Father of the movements of the English.

The Marquis de Vaudreuil caused the Five Nations to be thanked for the manner they had terminated the good business, and added, that it seemed to him they had conversed together long enough; he had no more to say to them; he was going to have them fitted out and furnished with the usual presents; that affairs of importance would call him to Quebec, and that he allowed them to take advantage of the ice to return home.

He next had the domiciliated Indians and those of the Upper country thanked for the part they had taken in the good business, and expressed to them his satisfaction at seeing them all reunited with the Five Nations and how delighted he was to be able to regard them all as Onontio's children.

The orator of the Sault St. Louis, speaking in the name of the domiciliated and Upper Indians, expressed the joy they felt at seeing matters terminated so happily; and he thanked

(H.) They are some families which left the Palatinate on account of religion, amounting, at most, to two hundred men. There is no certain information respecting their dispositions. What is sure is, that the English, as we learned in the latter end of March, had committed to jail, in Orange, one of their principal men, and have planted, in the midst of these European families, a garrison of 200 men in a stone house which they have converted into a fort.

the Five Nations for consenting to add in their names, a Belt to that the domiciliated Iroquois were sending to the Mohawks.

Some Iroquois from La Presentation (I.) were present at all the sessions of this negotiation, but never spoke separately nor in their proper and special name. The reason is, that being domiciliated only a very short time, they regarded themselves still as of the mat of the Five Nations who call La Presentation the confines of the Five Nations.

In regard to the Belts presented by the latter, each of them furnished in turn and contributed equally to that expense, and as the Indians are very particular in exhibiting the share they possess in these presents, at the end of each speech, the orator is careful, when handing the Belt, to cry out the name of the Canton, or Nation, which has furnished it.

On the 29th the Ambassadors of the Five Nations had their audience of leave. Some particular affairs were again transacted on that occasion; one of some importance. The Oneidas presented the Cayugas a Belt from which an English scalp was suspended. This proceeding had been the thought of an Iroquois, a shrewd politician, to get an English scalp introduced into the cabin of the Cayugas, where, as yet, there have not been any.

The Ambassadors asked to remain until the morrow, New-Year's day, because they had been told that on that day the Pale faces kissed each other and that liquor was furnished.

Such has been this famous embassy of the Five Nations, the most important that has occurred for a long time, and which ought be regarded indeed as important under existing circumstances. The Ambassadors, their women and children, have been fitted out entire and entertained at the King's expense from the moment of their arrival to that of their departure. They had also been furnished with supplies and provisions for their journey, and the civil and war chiefs have received special presents. These expenses are unavoidable. The neutrality of those Nations is one of the greatest advantages we could obtain over the English.[1]

M. Doreil to Count d'Argenson.

[Département de la Guerre, Paris.]

Quebec, 5th May, 1757.

My Lord,

I learn, at this moment when the navigation opens, that a vessel is being sent to Acadia whence an officer is to proceed to Louisbourg. I am unwilling to allow this opportunity to pass without having the honor to give you some signs of life. I do so in great haste.

Notwithstanding the rigor of the most severe winter, during which the snow has been as much as ten or twelve feet deep, an expedition was set on foot which has partially succeeded. A detachment of 1,200 men and 300 Indians, under the orders of M. de Rigaud, a brother of M. de Vaudreuil, has burned the sheds and magazines outside of Fort George,[2] on Lake Saint Sacrament, a great many bateaux and three sloops, one of which was on the stocks and pierced for 16 guns.

(I.) A Mission planted in the upper part of the River St. Lawrence by Abbé Piquet, a Missionary of Saint Sulpice, who has attracted thither many Iroquois of the Five Nations; a settlement as advantageous for religion as for the state.

[1] The official Minutes of the above Conference are to be found *supra*, p. 558, *et seq.* — Ed.

[2] Fort William Henry

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Monday the 26th Day of April 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governour.

Robert Tuckell, Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew, John Baynton, Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,

The Members related to the Governour the purport of what had been done at the several Meetings of Council touching the Indian Enquiry, and that Mr. William Peters had their Instructions to draw up a Report of the Matter, as it appeared to them, after the strictest Examination and their best Consideration.

The Governour informed the Council that Mr. Hockley being of Opinion, that the Bill for striking Money on account of what was unpaid of the Proprietaries Five Thousand Pounds was unnecessary, He returned it on the 7th Instant, to the House, with a Verbal Message, acquainting them, "That the Receiver General "will say as much to the Commissioners, for the Proprietaries at their next "Meeting, as will reduce the Sum to Two Thousand Pounds. The Governour further "promises to use all possible Diligence in collecting the Arrears of Quit Rent, "and discharge the Remainder out of that Fund as soon as possible, and before the "Term proposed. As this will render the Bill less necessary, the Governour returned it, "being unwilling to make any Addition to the Paper Currency which is already "too large". And that the Bill was sent back to him with a Verbal Message, "That the Proprietaries Gift of Five Thousand Pounds was made in Consideration of their "being exempted from paying their reasonable Proportion of a very large Sum of Money long "since expended in the Defence of the Province: And by their Act intituled An Act for granting "Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's use &c. The Money was to be paid immediately by "their Receiver General into the Hands of the Provincial Commissioners for that "Purpose. The Commissioners have repeatedly called on him for that Money with "so little Success, that they have not to this Day, received one half of the Sum granted, the "Payment having been evaded by Answers, That the Receiver General could not collect "sufficient Sums of Money from the Arrearages of the Proprietary Quit Rents to dis-"charge their Gift. Whether this be so or not, we shall not positively determine, "but are credibly informed, that considerable Sums of Money have been lately paid to "the Receiver General by the People in Discharge of their Quit Rents. ——

"—— The Governour is pleased to say in his last Message, that the Receiver Gen. "promises to use all possible diligence in collecting the Arrears of Quitrents, and dis-"charge the remainder out of this Fund as soon as possible, and before the "Term proposed. It is not material to us out of what Fund the Money is to arise, "nor have we any thing to do with the Collection of the Quitrents; And we conceive, "the Proprietaries are in honour bound to discharge the remainder immediately, "should their Quitrents never be collected, especially as the Public have been, and still "are, in great want of the Money. The Term proposed was not for the Payment

of

Pennsylvania 1757.

"of the Money into the Hands of the Commissioners, but for striking it; therefore, the same "Receiver Generals Promise of discharging it before the Term proposed, is unintelligible, "and by no Means satisfactory to us; Nor do we apprehend the Striking so small a "Sum as Two Thousand Pounds can be of any ill Consequence, as Exchange is now lower "than it has been for several Years past. The Bill was calculated to make the Payment "easy to the Proprietaries, and to give the Public the immediate Use of the Money by "Striking it, tho' at their own Expence, without the least Design of depriving the "Publick of the present Benefit of a Sum of Money to which they have an undoubted "Right. We therefore beg Leave to return the Bill to your Honour and desire you would "pass it into a Law."

The same Day the Gov. likewise returned to the House the Militia Bill, with the Amendments agreed to by the Council on the 5th. Instant which was sent back to him on the next Day with a Verbal Message, "that the "House desired him to reconsider it and pass it into a Law as it then stood." And ——he had again sent to the House both Bills, with a Message viz.t "that as "to the former he would not submit and as to the Militia Bill that he adhered to all "his Amendments thereon." That on his signifying to the House his Desire that some of their Members should attend him at the Treaty to be held with the Indians now at Conestogo, they had nominated the Speaker, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Hall, for that Purpose, after which they adjourned to the 8th. of August, with his Approbation.

The Governor laid before the Board the Three following Papers, making an Apology for his not having communicated them sooner, viz.t,

Minutes of a Meeting of Governors with Lord Loudoun, begun the 15th. and continued by several Adjournments to the 24th. of March 1757.

Copy of his Majesty's Rules for settling Ranks and Precedence in North America, dated at Kensington the 7th. Mar. 1756.

Copy of his Majesty's Order of 12th. May 1757, for settling the Ranks of provincial General, and Field officers in North America, wch. were read in these Words,

Copy,

"Minutes taken at a Meeting of the Governors of North Carolina, Virginia, "Maryland and Pennsylvania, with the Earl of Loudoun Commander in Chief of His "Majesty's Forces in North America, began at Philadelphia March 15th. & continued by "several Adjournments, to March 26th 1757.

The Meeting having been informed by the Earl of Loudoun that there was a Plan approved of by his Majesty of employing the greatest part of the Troops this "Campaign to the Northward, and that he had invited them to this Meeting, in order to "concert, in Conjunction with them, a Plan for the Defence of the Southern Provinces "whilst the other Operations were carrying on.

"His Lordship further acquainted them, that he was willing to leave for "the Defence of the Southern Provinces, One Battalion to be completed to one Thousand "Men, and the Three Independent Companies in South Carolina, of One Hundred Men "each, which may amount to 400 effective Men.

"And that he thought it necessary for the Security of the whole, that the "several Provinces should furnish by the following Proportions.

Pennsylvania

201

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Pennsylvania .....1400.
"Mayland' .....500.
"Virginia .....1000.
North Carolina ...400.
South Carolina 500
"wch joind to the King's Troops 1200.
"Make in the whole' ...5000, Men'

"And the several Governors do engage to use their best Endeavours with their "several Provinces, to raise and Support the above Number, to act in Conjunction "with the Regular Forces, and under the Command of his Majesty's General, or "the Officer properly authorized according to his Majesty's Instruction.

"The Meeting taking into Consideration the Situation of the several Provin- "ces, and the Intelligence receivd from different Parts, it appears to them, that there "is Danger of the Enemy's making an Attack on the Province of South Carolina, "either by Sea from St. Domingo, or from the Alabama Fort, in the Creek Indians "on the Head of the Mobile; For which Reason they have agreed that there "ought to be Two Thousand Men employed in the Defence of that valuable "Province of South Carolina, and to secure Georgia, and that they shou'd be "compos'd as follows viz.,

"Five Companies of Regular Troops ---500.
"Three Independent Companies .....200.
"Provincial Troops raised by the Province } 500.
"of South Carolina .....
"Provincial Troops from N. Carolina 200.
"Provinc. Troops from Virginia ---400.
"Provincial Troops from Pennsylvania 200.
making in the whole 2000, Men.

"That the said Troops should be put under the Command of Lieutenant "Colonel Bouquet, and transported to Charles Town in South Carolina as soon "as possible, the Regular Troops, and the 200 Provincial Troops of Pennsylvania "by Sea from hence;

"The 400 Provincial Troops of Virginia by Sea from

"And the Two Hundred Provincials from N. Carolina, to march by Land.

"The Earl of Loudoun on the Part of the Crown, agrees that he "will, at the King's Expence, supply the 200 Men from South Carolina; "the 400 Men from Virginia; and the 200 from Pennsylvania, with the King's "Provisions, from the Time they arrive in South Carolina, during the time he "keeps them there, but that he expects the several Provinces, from whence they "are detached, should transport them there, at the Expence of the Province "from whence they are sent.

"And to prevent any Mistake hereafter arising in relation to any "Demand that may be made, It's agreed, that the several Provinces shall "maintain the Remainder of the Troops raised by them for the Services in "every Article, As on this Occasion they are entirely employed in the defence

and

"and for the Security of their respective Provinces.

"And it is further agreed that We, the Governors, shall in our respective Provinces, "take particular Care to form such Regulations, and to see them properly executed, that "in all time coming, Carriages for transporting the Baggage of his Majesty's Troops, "shall be prepared at stated reasonable Rates, And that all the Troops, of what ever Denomination, either passing thro' our Provinces, or while in said Quarters therein, shall, "in time of Peace, be properly Quartered, and, in time of War, what ever Number of Troops "the Commander in Chief may judge necessary for Defence, or carrying on the general "Service, shall be Quartered according to Custom, or the Exigencies of Service.

"The above Resolutions are agreed to, by the several Governors, and Signed by us, in Presence of the Earl of "Loudoun, His Majesty's Commander in Chief." — } "Jonathan Dobbs
"William Denny
"Robt. Dinwiddie
"Hor. Sharpe

Loudoun.

Copy. "Rules for settling Rank and Precedence in North America.

George R.

"Whereas doubts may arise with regard to the Rank, and Precedence "to be observed between the Commander in Chief, Generals and other Officers of our Forces "in America, and the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Presidents of the Council "of our several Provinces and Colonies, in order to fix the same and to prevent all "Disputes, We do hereby declare, that it is Our Will and pleasure, that the following Rules be "observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the said Persons in America, viz.

1st. "The Commander in Chief of our Forces by Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain.

2d. "Captains General & Governors in Chief of our Provinces and Colonies, when in their "respective Governments, as appointed by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain.

3d. "General Officers upon the Staff.

4th. "Captains General and Governors in Chief of our Provinces and Colonies when out of "their respective Governments.

5th. "Lieutenant Governors and Presidents of Council, when Commanders in Chief of our "Provinces and Colonies in their respective Governments.

6th. "Colonels.

7th. "Lieutenant Governors and Presidents of Council, when Commanders in Chief of our "Provinces and Colonies, out of their respective Governments.

8th. "Lieutenant Governors of Proprietary Governments, when in their respective Governments.

9th & 10th. "Lieutenant Governors of our Provinces and Colonies, not being Commanders in Chief, out "of their respective Governments.

"Governors of Charter Colonies, when in their respective Colonies.

11th. "All Field Officers under the Rank of Colonels.

12th. "Lieutenant Governors of Proprietary Governments, out of their respective "Governments.

13th. "Governors of Charter Colonies, out of their respective Colonies.

"All Captains General & Governors in Chief of our Provinces and Colonies "to take Rank according to the dates of their Commissions.

"All Lieutenant Governors of our Provinces & Colonies, the same.

"All

Pennsylvania 1767.

"all Lieutenant Governors of Proprietary Governments the same.
"Governors of Charter Colonies according to the Date of their Charters.
"Given at Our Court at Kensington this Seventh Day
"of May 1756.
"In the Twenty ninth Year of Our Reign.
"H. Fox"

Copy.

Rank of Provincial General & Field Officers in North America.

George R.

"Whereas some doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and "Command which the General and Field Officers of the Troops raised by the "Governors of our Provinces in North America, should have when joined or serving together with our Regular Forces in our said Provinces. In Order to fix the "same, and to prevent all Disputes on that account, We do hereby declare, that "it is Our Will and Pleasure that all General and Field Officers serving "by Commission from the Governor Lieutenant or Deputy Governors, or Presidents of the Council for the time being, of our said Provinces, shall take "Rank as Eldest Captains on all Detachments, Courts Martial, or other Duties "wherein the said General and Field Officers may be employed in North America "in Conjunction with our Regular Forces, Given at Our Court at Kensington "the Twelfth Day of May 1756 in the Twenty Ninth Year of Our Reign:

"By His Majesty's Command
"H. Fox."

"Rank of Provincial Generals &
"Field Officers in N.o America."

The Governor communicated to the Council sundry Letters & their Orders relating to Indian Affairs, viz.t, his Answer to Mr. Croghan's Letter of the 2.nd Instant, w.ch was read in these Words.

A Letter from Governor Denny to Mr. Croghan.

"Sir, Philadelphia 6.th April 1767.

"I have received your Letter of the second Instant, and now acquaint "You, that 50 Indians, Men Women and Children (among whom were two Sons of "Tedyuscung) are arrived at Fort Allen, the whole was ordered to wait till that Chief came, "so that the Messengers you have sent will probably meet him. The Small Pox is "much at Lancaster as I am informed, and not here, and the Indians may be very "commodiously provided with every Thing at Springetsbury and not come into the City.

"You say the Indians are in great want of Cloaths. I have laid that part of your "Letter before the Commissioners whose Answer I shall send you as soon as I receive it.

"I am,
"Sir,
"Your very humble Servant.
William Denny.

A Letter from Major Grant of 31.st March, to Major Parsons.

"Honoured Sir, Fort Allen March 31.st 1767.

"The Bearer hereof an Indian named Samuel Evans desires to have

"have an Order from your Worships, to get a New Stock made, for his Gun, in Bethlehem
"and that the same might be charged to the Province. Since my last Letter wch Shod
"wrote to you, arrived here King Teedyuscung's two Sons, Captain Harrison & several
"other Indians, in Number 50, Men, Women & Children. They behave very civil here, they
"have made Cabbins about 60 Perches from the Fort, where they live, and intend to stay
"here till the King comes.

"I am, Sir, "Your very humble Servant
"To Jacob Orndt.
Major Parsons.

A Letter from Major Parsons to Major Parsons of the 5th Inst.

Fort Allen April 5th 1757.

"Hond Sir,

"This is to acquaint your Worship that the Day before Yesterday, arrived here
"four Indians from Sasquahannah above Diahogo, and have brought one White
"Prisoner, whose Name is Nicholas Ramotor, he was taken at the same time, that
"Christian Pomter was killed. The same Indians inform me, that King Teedyuscung
"can hardly come down here till the Latter End of this Month, for the Mohock Indians
"were not quite ready to march. Those 4 Indians will come with the Bearer hereof, one of my
"Soldiers, whom I have sent to escort them to Easton, and I have also ordered the
"white Prisoner with them. I desire your Worship wou'd be pleased to send an order
"to Mr. Warner, who is order'd to entertain the Indians, that he shall not give them too
"much Rum, as he has done to those who were at Easton last week, for some of them
"were so drunk that they stay'd all Night in the Woods, and the remainder went with
"my Men to Bethlehem, and by so doing these might easily happen any Misbehaviour.

"I have receiv'd Advice that this Honour the Governor hath signed the Money
"Bill, and that the Money wou'd be ready now within 6 or 7 Days, and my Men are very
"desirous of their Pay, therefore I pray your Worship wou'd be pleased to grant me
"a Furlow for Seven Days from next Saturday, when I purpose to set off from the
"Fort if it please your Worships, as I coud then come back again before King
"Teedyuscung wou'd come in.

"I am, Sir
"To Your very humble Servant.
major Parsons. Jacob Orndt.

A Letter to Governor Denny from Major Parsons.

Easton April the 8th 1757.

"Sir,

"I imagin'd it would not be disagreable to your Honour to hear that the
"Indians had restored another of their Captives. The Person now restored, is a Young
"Man, a German by Birth, and was taken Prisoner about 15 Months ago by some
"of Teedyuscungs Party, and given to a Mohicon Indian, whose Brother brought
"him to Fort Allen, from whence they came in Company to Easton. The Captive
"has very little to say, but that the Indians used him pretty roughly at first but ever
"since they have used him kindly. He is of Opinion, that when Teedyuscung comes
"in, he will bring more of the White Prisoners with him.

"I am, Your Honours most Obed.
"To The Honble William Denny Esqr. "humble Serv. Jacob Parsons.

Pennsylvania 1757.

A Letter from Governor Denny to Mr. Croghan

Philadelphia April 11th. 1757.

"Sir,

"Last Night I receivd a Letter from the Commanding Officer at Fort Allen "acquainting me that on the 3d. Instant, four Indians arrivd from Diahogo, "who say that Teedyuscung cannot come before the Latter End of the Month "as he is waiting for the Mohock Indians who will not be ready before.

"I expect Teedyuscung will come to Philadelphia, as he promisd he would "and that the Treaty will be held here, tho' I understand you have invited them "to Lancaster or Harris's Ferry, wch may be proper enough, as he may "want to confer with the other Indians, but as to the Place of Treaty, the "Inconveniencies to the Government will be so great, if it be held any where "but in this City, where the Principal Council Fire is always burning, that "I must desire you to insist upon the Indians proceeding to Philadelphia. "And as they will be more secure from the Small Pox at Spring Garden "than where they now are, they may come immediately if they please, "and Teedyuscung be orderd to meet them here, or they may stay at their "present Place till they hear of Teedyuscungs Arrival, and send for his "Company to join theirs, and so proceed to this City.

"The Commissioners are getting together the necessary Cloathing & "other Things wanted for the Indians, and will send them to you as soon "as possible.

I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant.

To George Croghan Esqr. William Denny

A Letter from Governor Denny to Major Parsons.

"Sir.

"Philadelphia 12th. April 1757.

"I have receivd Yours of the 6th. Instant. Commissary Young "will come up and pay the Arrears due to the second Battalion, with all possi- "ble Dispatch. Neither Captain Orndt nor any of his Officers nor Men are to "be suffer'd to be absent from their Garrison on any account whatever.

"As soon as you hear of Teedyuscungs Arrival at Fort Allen, I desire you "will immediately wait on him with my Compliments and the enclosed String of "of Wampum. Tell him, That agreable to the promise he made me at Easton, I "expect him at the Council Fire which has always been burning in this City, "and where he will be sure to find an hearty Reception, from me and the good "People of this Province.

"You are to order such an Escort as will be a sufficient Guard to the "Chief and all his Company, which, I would have commanded by Captain Orndt, as "this will be the most respectfull to the Chief, and the most likely to keep both "the Country People and the Indians from committing any Insultions on one "another.

"I hope the Indians are sent forward to Bethlehem as they arrive "at the Fort, the Brethren there having my Directions to make Provision for them "and all that come on this occasion. The Indians should not straggle but keep together "least any Mischief should happen, I am, Sir Your humble Servant.

William Denny."

Pennsylvania 1757.

Copy. Two Messages from Teedyuscung, sent from Diahogo by Indian Samuel Express, and deliverd to Mr. Parsons at Easton on the 13th Instant.

"Easton April the 13th 1757.

"Two Messages from Teedyuscung sent by Indian Samuel Express & by him "deliverd this Day in the Afternoon at the House of William Parsons, in the Presence of "Paul, an Indian Man from Bethlehem and Jost Sullant and William Parsons Inhabit"ants of Easton.

"My Brother, # Magha hue shue! My Brother, I bring our Tobacco, very fine To"bacco, Take your Pipe and fill it with that fine Tobacco, I give it you to smoke. "Look always up the Way that leads to the Indian Country, you shall soon see more "Indians coming with Messages. These are Words from the Chiefs of the Five Nations. "We let you know by this String, that we are soon coming. Your Brother Teedyuscung "is preparing to come and see you.

"John Pumpshire and Salomy, the Interpreters, must soon come to Eastons. "Teedyuscung saith, the Indians are in want of Provisions, and much desires some may be sent to Wyoming, that they may be supplied on their Journey down. Samuel says "Waggons can go to Fort Allen with Provisions, and the Indians at the Fort can carry it "further on Horses.

"Many Indians are coming from the Five Nations and other Nations, with "Women and Children, who are very hungry, he can't tell how many.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"My Brother the Governor told me to let him know what I hear. I have been far "back among the 5 Nations, and could not let you know before.

"There have been 6 Frenchmen and Six Indians their Children, at Shamo"kin Fort, to look at it, and see how it was. They killed two Men there, and we think the "French will soon attack it.

"Gave another String of Wampum".

"# W.m Parsons's Indian name".

Information deliverd to Mr. Horsfield & the Moravian Brethren, by Nicodemus, at Bethlehem the 12th Instant.

"Bethlehem 11th April 1757.

"Nicodemus the Indian, having acquainted the Brethren that he had some thing "of Importance to communicate, John Ettwein (in Mr. Horsfield's Absence) went to him & took "down in Writing what he had to say, as followeth,

"That last Night about 9 o'clock, 3 Indians, two Men, named Quewichlah & "Lillias, & a Boy, came to Bethlehem, from whom Nicodemus had the following Relation, viz.,

"We in our Journey down hither met with 6 Indians (Supposed to be Mingoes) "15 Miles above Wyoming. we could not talk with any of them, except one young Man, not un"derstanding their Languages. He told us, that they were come hither to go and kill the White "People. We then asked him, which way they intended to go? He told us their Intention "was to have gone to Minisink, but that they were stopt; that they waited for 12 more "Indians, who were coming down the River, or a Reft, to join them; When they came "they should know better which Way they should go. perhaps it might be to Minisink, or down "the Susquehannah some where about Shamokin, or he could not tell where.

"These

Pennsylvania 1757.

"These 3 Indians saw the above 6 Indians dancing the War Dance, &
"threatening how they would strike the White People".

Nicodemus also saith, "That he hath heard from several of the
"Indians who are come down, that there is another Company of Indians, comanded
"by Captain Arvanoo and John Armstrong, that they live about Diahoga, who are
"minded to come down and do Mischief to the White People, if they can, but it
"is not certain when; tho' it is very sure they are not for Peace & seek to hinder
"it all they can. One of Packsanosa's Sons is amongst them, yet all the Indians
"agree, that Packsanosa himself is a true Friend to the English".

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 10th Instant, in Answer to His
Governor's, of the 6th.

"Lancaster April 10th 1757.

"May it please your Honour,

"I was favour'd with your's last Night of the 6th of
"this Instant by Colon'l Armstrong, and am very glad to hear so many of the
"Shawnese and Delawares, are coming to Fort Allen, and that Teedyuscung with
"the rest may soon be expected.

"When I moved the Indians that are here from John Harris's, I prest 'em
"as much as was in my power, to go to Philadelphia, but found the several Tribes, Mohocks
"only excepted, much averse to it, the Reason they gave was, the fear of Sickness, as
"many of the Indians dyed there in the Fall and Winter, and as the Spring is coming
"on, they are afraid, if they go down, they will not be able to get back in time to plant
"on which they say, they chiefly depend for the Support of their Families, as they
"cannot hunt these troublesome Times. However if Teedyuscung agrees to meet in
"Philadelphia, I will endeavour to prevail on these here to go down.

"I have here, since the Conestogo Indians join'd me, about 200, and
"tho' I am encamped near two Miles from the Town, I find it very difficult to keep
"them sober.

"Since the Murder was done at Conicochegue, a Number of those Indi-
"ans have apply'd to me, to send 'em, after the Conference is over, a Sculping Knife
"like, which your Honour and Colon'l Stanwix, I hope, will consider of, and if this
"Conference ends to their Satisfaction, I believe your Honour may have a Number
"of them to stay at Shamokin, and some at Wyoming. I hope as soon as Teedyus-
"cung is come, as your Honour will have an Account of it before me, that you will let
"me know, whether you will send any Body to meet him, and fix the time and Place of
"Meeting. If your Honour don't choose to send, it will be necessary for me to go and meet
"him immediately on his Arrival.

"Nothing will give me greater Pleasure, than to have this Confe-
"rence speedily ended, as the longer it is in hand, the greater the Expence will be
"to the Government. I am, with great Esteem & regard,

"Your Honours,

"Most humble Servant

"Geo. Croghan"

To
The Honble William Denny Esqr.

a

Pennsylvania 1757.

A Letter to Mr. Croghan dated the 16th. Instant.

"Philadelphia 16th April 1757.

"Sir,

"I have enclosed the Copy of two Messages from Teedyuscung, wch were "delivered to Major Parsons at Easton, and sent forward by an Express to me; You will see by "these that there is such a Scarcity of Provisions at Wyoming, that the Chief desires some may "be sent to help those who are with him on their Journey; and agreable to his Request, I "have ordered a Supply to be immediately dispatched from Bethlehem to Fort Allen, to be "carried thence on Horseback to Wyoming, by the Indians who are already come in, & "stay near that Fort, wch will be a great additional Expence:

"It is agreed by me and the Commissioners, to pay the Sums due for the Goods "used in the Condolence, Presents, and Orders are given to Mr. Wright to buy the Cloaths and "other things, wch the Indians are in immediate Want of.

"As the Kings Subjects in general will reap the Benefit of the Treaty, if it "succeeds, and the Neighbouring Colonies will be more particularly benefited by it, the Commis- "sioners as well as my self hope, you have Instructions from Sir William Johnson To defray the "greater part of the Expence; wch will fall too heavy on this Province alone, tho' they are "willing to do all they can, and have been, and still are, at a very considerable Charge for "the Support of the Indians and other Contingencies.

"At the further Instance of the Commissioners, I desire you will let me know "by the first Opportunity, how you are empowered to act, and what Portion of the Expence, "you propose to defray, on the Part of the Crown, in the ensuing Treaty.

"I am, Sir,

"To "Your humble Servant

"George Croghan Esq." "William Denny."

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 17th. Instant.

"Lancaster April 17th. 1767.

"May it please your Honour,

"Yesterday I was favoured with yours of the 11th. Instant, by wch "I find, that those Indians who are come into Fort Allen, say, that Jacdyuscung will not "be in till the last of this Month, as he waits for the Mohawks; but that cannot be, as "the Mohawks are all here, but I believe he waits for the Senecas, as they live a great way "back from Diahoga.

"The Message I sent to Bethlehem to meet Teedyuscung was not to call him "here, but to let him know what Indians were here waiting for him. And in my last "Letter to your Honour, I left it to you to send a Messenger to meet him & fix the place "and time for the Conference, and if you did not choose it, I proposed to go my self. "I assure your Honour I have no Intrest in holding the Conference at Lancaster or "Easton, more than in Philadelphia, as I have nothing in View but the Good of his "Majesty's Service. I have done every thing I could, already, to take these here to "Philadelphia, but it cannot be done till Teedyuscung arrives, and in my opinion the "Place of meeting should be left to the Indians at this Time; and if Teedyuscung shou'd "agree to come to Philadelphia, I shall do every thing in my Power, to take these here, "there.

"The Number of Indians since the Conestogoes joined me are 190, and there is some of the "Principal Men of each of the following Nations, viz.t, Mohawks, Oneydoes, Onondagoes, Senecas,

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nantycokes, & Delawares. As to their Views, your Honour "must be sensible these are the Indians sent for by Monsour and Peppy, and in my Opinion "they are willing to do every thing in their Power to bring about an Accomodation between us, "and the Delawares & Shawnese. I am,

"Your Honours,

"Most humble Servant.

"Geo: Croghan."

To
"The Honble William Denny Esq."

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 20th Instant.

"Lancaster April 20th. 1757.

"May it please your Honour,

"This Day I was favoured with yours of the 16th with Two "Messages from the Delawares, delivered to Major Parsons, which I immediately acquain-"ted the Indians of.

"I am glad, it is agreable to your Honour and the Commissioners to "Croath the Indians here, as they were in great want of them.

"In Answer to that Paragraph of your Honours Letter, wherein you say,

"'At the further Instance of the Commissioners, I desire you will let me know by "the first Opportunity, how you are empowered to act, and what Portion of the Expence, "you propose to defray on the Part of the Crown in the ensuing Treaty.'"

"On the Return of my Express from Sir William Johnson, I layd before your "Honour my Instructions from them for holding the ensuing Treaty, and afterwards gave "your Honour a Copy of them; by perusing of which, your Honour will see in what man-"ner I am empowered to act, and by the following Extract from a Letter of Sir Willm. "Johnson's to me, Your Honour will see that he expects the whole Expence of this Treaty "will be defrayd by this Government, which I mention'd to your Honour, while His "Excellency Lord Loudoun was in Philadelphia, and which I shewd to His Lordship, "who was of the same Opinion with Sir William Johnson, that this Government shd. "bear the Expence of the Treaty.

"I expect that Government will defray all Expences attending "said Meeting. The Indians here are in general healthy, and desire me to make their "Compliments to your Honour, but seem impatient of the Arrival of their Cousens, the "Delawares and Shawnese, and I hope as soon as they arrive, and your Honour has "fix'd the Place of Meeting, that you will acquaint me of it, as Nothing will give me "greater Pleasure, than to bring this Treaty to a speedy Issue, as the Expence will be "heavy on the Government. I am, with great Esteem, & Respect,

"Your Honours,

"most humble Servt.

"Geo: Croghan."

To
The Honble William Denny Esq.

The Agents of the several Contractors for victualling the King's Navy in Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Antego and other Places, having applied to the Governor for his Licence to ship such Quantities as were actually wanted at those Places, or otherwise his Majesty's Fleets could not be supported; The Governor at their pressing Instance wrote the following Letter to Lord Loudoun, to be delivered by Mr. Roberdeau the Merchant for

for the victualling Contractors at Jamaica:

A Letter from Governor Denny to the Earl of Loudoun

"My Lord, "Philadelphia 19th April 1756.

"The Bearer Mr. Robredeau a Merchant of this City waits on your Lordship "On a particular occasion.

"As Agent for Augustus and John Boyd and Company of London, Contractors "for supplying his Majesty's Navy Stationd in Jamaica, he applied to me for Permission to ship "the Supplies wanted there, setting forth, that the Agents of those Gentlemen in that Island, by "Letter, received the 6th Instant, have acquainted him that the Squadron there was encreased by two "Ships from Admiral Franklin, and that altho' they had upwards of 2,800 Men to victual, little "Bread was to be had, and that they were obliged to issue Flower instead thereof, and that "they absolutely depended upon him for a Supply. I referred his Application to the Chambers of "Council, who were of Opinion that Permission should be granted on Mr. Robredeau making Oath, "as was done by him and others in the last Embargo, that the Provisions shipped were for the "Supplies of his Majesty's Navy at Jamaica, and for no other Use whatever; And the Master "of the Ships on board which they were shipped likewise making Oath that no more or other "Provisions were or would be taken on board, save for the Use of the Ships Crew, and giving "Bond, and performing the Requisites prescribed by the Lords of Trade in their Letter of "the 9th of October last, Copy of which was left with the Collector for his Instructions in clearing "Vessels out of this Port. Agreeable to this Advice I gave Permission to Mr. Robredeau to ship 682 "Barrels of Bread to Jamaica, on the above Terms and he has hired a Ship and put on board "that Quantity, and desired my Orders to the Collector to clear the Vessel, on his and the Masters "making the Oaths and giving the Bond directed.

"Mr. Bell another Merchant of this City, in the like Circumstances with respect "to his Majesty's Troops and Garrisons at Nova Scotia and Newfoundland has likewise "applied for and had my Leave to Ship the Ship Stores on the same Conditions.

"Mr. Francis a Merchant in this City Agent for the Contractors for supplying "his Majesty's Navy Stationd at Barbadoes has made the like Application for Leave to "Ship the Supplies for Admiral Franklin's Squadron.

"Mr. Israel Pemberton Agent for Governor Sinkler having Orders to Ship "the usual Supplies for his Use, and that of his Majesty's Independent Company there; "has made the like Application for Leave to Ship to Providence.

"The Agent to the Contractors for victualling his Majesty's Navy at South "Carolina having made Oath before Governor Lyttleton that he was in want of 20,000 Pounds "Weight of Ship Bread for the Use of his Majesty's Ships there, and that there was no Bake Houses "in the Province, and sent a Ship here for that Quantity; and the Master has produced the Oath "certified by Governor Lyttleton, and desired the like Leave with the rest.

"Pressed with these several Solicitations, and the respective Agents arguing "me that they must renew their Applications for further Quantities, I consulted Colonel "Hamilton before I ever gave any Orders to the Collector in favour of Mr. Robredeau or Mr. "Bell, who had my Leave to Ship Provisions, and we concurred in Opinion, that the best "way was to make your Lordship acquainted with the whole Matter, and to desire your "Lordship's Instructions. And this Gentleman being under a Charter Party, and likely to "be a particular Sufferer, in Consequence of my Leave, takes the Trouble to wait on your "Lordship.

"At the same time I desire your Lordship will favour me with your Instructions on "the

"the other Cases herein specified, and any other of the like Nature that may
"occur.

"His Majesty's Subjects in the West Indies and the other Parts of North
"America where sufficient Provisions are not raised for their subsistence & support
"will no doubt very soon be obliged to apply to me for my leave to send them a Sup-
"ficiency, and I should be glad your Lordship would be pleased to advise what
"may be done on such Applications.

"I am well inform'd that many Applications will be made from Govern-
ors in the West Indies and the Southern Colonies for Provisions, and I apprehend
"it is your Lordship's Pleasure that they should be supplied accordingly, provi-
ded that the Orders of the Lords of Trade be complied with, and Certificates re-
"turned by the Custom House Officers, agreable to the Instructions given by their
"Lordships.

"Inclosed is the Collector's Return of Ships entred inwards. I am,
"My Lord, with the greatest Regards,
"Your Lordships,
"Most obedient &
"most humble Servt
"William Lunly."
"Earl of Loudoun".

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 30th of April 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader } Esqrs

Mr Thomas McKee introduced two Deputys from the Indians at Conestogo, who brought a Letter from Mr Croghan to the Governor inclosing an Indian Speech, which was well received and read in these Words.

A Letter to Governor Denny from Mr Croghan.

"May it please your Honour,

"Lancaster April 27th 1757.

"You have inclosed a Speech made me Yesterday by the
"Chiefs of the several Nations here, and, agreable to their Request, I have provided
"three of their Chiefs with Horses, who will wait on your Honour in Company with
"Captain McKee, who I have got to go with them.

"If the Delawares and Shawanese should be arrived at Easton, and
"your Honour have prevailed on them to come to Philadelphia, I am in Hopes that
"will be an Inducement to those Chiefs who wait on you to agree to meet likewise there.

"Your Honour will see that they requested, that their more might be
"provided with Horses to go to Easton to meet the Delawares and Shawanese in Order
"to bring them here. I acquaint Your Honour with their setting off that you may

"the

Excellency to permit the Indian called Philip to pass to Philadelphia, also to direct the Secretary, the Mayor of Burlington, or John Ladd, to give Passports to Philadelphia to such Indians in this Colony as incline to go there, in any Number not exceeding Three Men, at any one Time, while the State of Affairs between the English and Indians remains in the present Situation.

"The above is a true Copy, compared by

"ROB^{T} OGDEN, D. Secre^{y}"

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Monday the 25th Day of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, }
Thomas Cadwalader,

The Members related to the Governor the purport of what had been done at the several Meetings of Council touching the Indian Enquiry, and that Mr. William Peters had their Instructions to draw up a Report of the Matter as it appear'd to them after the strictest Examination and their best Consideration.

The Governor inform'd the Council, that Mr. Hockley being of Opinion that the Bill for striking Money on Account of what was unpaid of the Proprietaries' Five Thousand Pounds was unnecessary, He return'd it on the 7th Instant to the House, with a Verbal Message, acquainting them "that the Receiver General will pay as much to the Commissioners for the Proprietaries, at their next meeting, as will reduce the Sum to Two Thousand Pounds. The Receiver further promises to use all possible Diligence in collecting the arrears of Quit-Rent, and discharge the Remainder out of that Fund as soon as possible, and before the Term proposed. As this will render the Bill less necessary, the Governor returns it, being unwilling to make any Addition to the Paper Currency, which is already too large;" And that the Bill was sent back to him with a Verbal Message, vizt: "That the Proprietaries' Gift of Five Thousand Pounds was made in Consideration of their being exempted from paying their reasonable Proportion of a necessary Sum of Money long since expended in the Defence of the Province, And by the Act intituled 'An Act for granting Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use,' &$^{ca.}$ the Money was to be paid immediately by their Receiver General into the Hands of the Provincial Commissioners for that purpose. The Commissioners have repeatedly called on him for that Money, with so little Success that they

have not to this Day received one-half of the Sum given, the Payment having been evaded by Answers, that the Receiver General cou'd not collect sufficient Sums of Money from the Arrearages of the Proprietary Quit-Rents to discharge their Gift. Whether this be so or not, we shall not positively determine, but are credibly informed that considerable Sums of Money have been lately paid to the Receiver General by the People, in Discharge of their Quit-Rents.

"The Governor is pleased to say, in his last Message, that the Receiver Genl promises to use all possible diligence in collecting the Arrears of Quit-rents, and discharge the remainder out of this Fund as soon as possible, and before the Term proposed. It is not material to us out of what Fund the Money is to arise, nor have we any thing to do with the Collection of the Quit-rents; And we conceive the Proprietaries are in honour bound to discharge the remainder immediately, shou'd their Quit-rents never be collected, especially as the Publick have been and still are in great want of the Money. The Term proposed was not for the Payment of the Money into the Hands of the Commissioners, but for sinking it; therefore the Receiver General's Promise of discharging it before the Term proposed, is unintelligible and by no Means satisfactory to us; Nor do we apprehend the striking so small a sum as two Thousand Pounds can be of any ill Consequence, as Exchange is now lower than it has been for several Years past. The Bill was calculated to make the Paym^{t} easy to the Proprietaries and to give the Public the immediate Use of the Money by striking it, tho' at their own Expence, without the least Design of depriving the Publick of the present Benefit of a Sum of Money to which they have an undoubted Right. We, therefore, beg Leave to return the Bill to your Honour, and desire you wou'd pass it into a Law." The same Day the Govr likewise returned to the House the Militia Bill, with the Amendments, as agreed to by the Council on the 4th Instant, which was sent back to him on the next Day, with a Verbal Message, "that the House desired him to reconsider it and pass it into a Law, as it then stood." And he had again sent to the House both Bills, with a Message, vizt: "that as to the Former he wou'd not pass it, and as to the Militia Bill, that he adhered to all his Amendments thereon." That on his signifying to the House his Desire that some of their Members shou'd attend him at the Treaty to be held with the Indians, now at Conestogo, they had nominated the Speaker, Mr. Fox, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. West, for that Purpose, after which they adjourned to the 8th of August, with his Approbation.

The Governor laid before the Board the Three following Papers, making an Apology for his not having communicated them sooner, vizt:

"Minutes of a Meeting of Governors with Lord Loudoun, begun

the 15th and continued by several Adjournments to the 24th of March, 1757."

"Copy of his Majesty's Rules for settling Ranks and Precedence in North America, dated at Kensington, the 7th May, 1756."

"Copy of his Majesty's Order of 12th May, 1756, for settling the Rank of Provincial General and Field Officers in North America," W^ch. were read in these words:

[Copy]

"*Minutes taken at a meeting of the Governors of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, with the Earl of Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, began at Philadelphia, March 15th, & continued by several Adjournments to March 24th,* 1757.

"The Meeting having been informed by the Earl of Loudoun that there was a Plan, approv'd of by his Majesty, of employing the greatest part of the Troops this Campaign to the Northward, and that he had invited them to this Meeting, in order to concert in conjunction with them a Plan for the Defence of the Southern Provinces whilst the other Operations were carrying on.

"His Lordship further acquainted them, that he was willing to leave for the Defence of the Southern Provinces One Battalion to be compleated to one Thousand Men, and the Three Independent Companies in South Carolina of One Hundred Men each, which may amount to 200 Effective Men.

"And that he thought it necessary for the Security of the whole, that the several Provinces shou'd furnish by the following Proportions:

"Pennsylvania - - - - - - -	1,400
"Maryland - - - - - - -	500
"Virginia - - - - - - -	1,000
"North Carolina - - - - - -	400
"South Carolina - - - - - -	500
"W^ch. joined to the King's Troops - - -	1,200
"Make in the whole - - - - -	5,000 Men.

"And the several Governors do engage to use their best Endeavors, with their several Provinces, to raise and Support the above Number, to act in Conjunction with the Regular Forces, and under the Command of his Majesty's General, or the Officer properly authorized according to His Majesty's Regulation.

"The Meeting taking into Consideration the Situation of the several Provinces, and the Intelligence receiv'd from different Parts, it appears to them that there is Danger of the Enemy's making an Attack on the Province of South Carolina, either by Sea from S^t. Domingo, or from the Abama Fort, in the Creek Indians on the

Head of the Mobile, ffor which Reason they have agreed that there ought to be Two Thousand Men employed in the Defence of that valuable Province of South Carolina, and to secure Georgia, and that they shou'd be compos'd as follows, vizt:

"Five Companies of regular Troops - - -	500
"Three Independant Companies - - - -	200
"Provincial Troops rais by the Province of South Carolina - - - - - - - -	500
"Provincial Troops from N^{a} Carolina - - -	200
"Provinc^{l} Troops from Virginia - - - -	400
"Provincial Troops from Pennsylvania - - -	200
"Making in the whole - - - -	2,000 Men.

"That the said Troops shou'd be put under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, and transported to Charles Town in South Carolina, as soon as possible; the regular Troops, and the 200 Provincial Troops of Pennsylvania, by Sea from hence.

"The 400 Provincial Troops of Virginia by Sea from ——

"And the Two Hundred Provincials from N^{a} Carolina, to march by Land.

"The Earl of Loudoun, on the Part of the Crown, agrees that he will, at the King's Expence, supply the 200 Men from North Carolina, the 400 Men from Virginia, and the 200 from Pennsylvania, with the King's Provisions from the Time they arrive in South Carolina, during the time he keeps them there, but that he expects the several Provinces from whence they are detached, shou'd transport them there at the Expence of the Province from where they are sent.

"And to prevent any Mistake hereafter arising in relation to any Demand that may be made, It's agreed that the several Provinces shall maintain the remainder of the Troops raised by them for the Service in every Article, As on this Occasion they are entirely employed in the defence and for the security of their respective Provinces.

"And it is further agreed that, We, the Governors, shall, in our respective Provinces, take particular Care to form such Regulations, and to see them properly executed, that in all Time coming, Carriages for Transporting the Baggage of his Majesty's Troops shall be prepared at stated reasonable Rates, And that all the Troops of what ever Denomination, either passing thro' our Provinces, or while in fix'd Quarters therein, shall in Time of Peace, be properly Quarter'd, and in Time of War, whatever Number of Troops the Commander-in-Chief may judge necessary for Defence or carrying on the general Service, shall be Quarter'd according to Custom or the Exigencies of Service.

"The above Resolutions are agreed to by the several Governors,

and signed by us in presence of the Earl of Loudoun, His Majesty's Commander-in-Chief.

"ARTHUR DOBBS,
"WILLIAM DENNY,
"ROB^{T}. DINWIDDIE,
"HOR^{O}. SHARPE.

"LOUDOUN."

[Copy.]

"*Rules for settling Rank and Precedence in North America.*

"[*George R.*]

"*Whereas*, doubts may arise with regard to the Rank and Precedence to be observed between the Commander-in-Chief, Generals and other Officers of our Forces in America, and the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Precedents of the Council of our several Provinces and Colonies, in order to fix the same and prevent all Disputes, We do hereby declare that it is Our Will and pleasure, that the following Rules be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the said Persons in America, vizt:

"1st. The Commander-in-Chief of our Forces by Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain.

"2nd. Captains General & Governors-in-Chief of our Provinces and Colonies, when in their respective Governments, as appointed by our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain.

"3d. General officers upon the Staff.

"4th. Captains General and Governors-in-Chief of our Provinces and Colonies when out of their respective Governments.

"5th. Lieutenant Governors and Presidents of Council, when Commanders-in-Chief of Our Provinces and Colonies in their respective Governments.

"6th. Colonels.

"7th. Lieutenant Governors and Presidents of Council, when Commander-in-Chief of Our Provinces and Colonies out of their respective Governments.

"8th. Lieutenant Governors of Proprietary Governments when in their respective Governments.

"9th. Lieutenant Governors of Our Provinces and Colonies not being Commanders-in-Chief out of their respective Governments.

"10th. Governors of Charter Colonies when in their respective Colonies.

"11th. All Field Officers under the Rank of Colonels.

"12th. Lieutenant Governors of Proprietary Governments, out of their respective Governments.

"13th. Governors of Charter Colonies, out of their respective Colonies.

"All Captains General, and Governors-in-Chief of our Provinces and Colonies to take Rank according to the dates of their Commissions.

"All Lieutenant Governors of Our Provinces & Colonies the same.

"All Lieutenant Governors of Proprietary Governments the same.

"Governors of Charter Colonies according to the Date of their Charters.

"*Given* at Our Court at Kensington this Seventh Day of May, 1756, In the Twenty-ninth Year of our Reign.

"H. FOX."

—

[Copy.]

Rank of Provincial General & Field Officers in North America.

"[George R.]

"*Whereas*, some doubts have arisen with regard to the Rank and Command which the General and Field Officers of the Troops raised by the Governors of our Provinces in North America shou'd have when joined or serving together with our regular Forces in Our said Provinces. In Order to fix the same and to prevent all Disputes on that Account, We do hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure that all General and Field Officers serving by Commission from the Governors, Lieutenant or Deputy Governors, or Presidents of the Council for the Time being of Our said Provinces, shall take Rank as Eldest Captains on all Detachments, Courts Martial, or other Duties wherein the said General and Field Officers may be employed in North America, in Conjunction with our regular Forces.

"*Given* at Our Court at Kensington the Twelfth Day of May, 1756, in the Twenty-Ninth Year of Our Reign.

"By His Majesty's Command,

"H. FOX.

"Rank of Provincial General & Field Officers in N^a America."

The Governor communicated to the Council sundry Letters in their Order relating to Indian Affairs, vizt his Answer to Mr. Croghan's Letter of the 2nd Instant, wch was read in these Words:

A Letter from Governor Denny to Mr. Croghan.

"PHILADELPHIA, 6th April, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have receiv'd your Letter of the second Instant, and now acquaint You that 50 Indians, Men, Women and Children (among

whom were two Sons of Teedyuscung), are arrived at Fort Allen; the whole was order'd to wait till that Chief comes, so that the Messengers you sent will probably meet him. The small Pox is much at Lancaster, as I am inform'd, and not here, and the Indians may be very commodiously provided with every thing at Springetsburg, and not come into the City.

"You say the Indians are in great want of Cloaths, & I have laid that part of your Letter before the Commissioners, whose Answer I shall send you as soon as I receive it.

"I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

—

A Letter from Major Orndt of 31st March, to Major Parsons.

"FORT ALLEN, March 31st, 1757.

"Honoured Sir:

"The Bearer hereof, an Indian, named Samuel Evans, desires to have an order from your Worship, to get a New Stock made for his gun, in Bethlehem and that the same might be charged to the Province. Since my last Letter wch I have wrote to you, arrived here King Teedyuscung's two Sons, Captain Harrison, and several other Indians, in number 50, men and squaws, and children; they behave very civil here, they have made Cabbins about 60 perches from the Fort, where they live, and intend to tarry here till the King comes.

"I am, Sir, Your humble servant,

"JACOB ORNDT.

"To Major PARSONS."

—

*A Letter from Major Orndt to Major Parsons of the 5th ins^t^*

"FORT ALLEN, April 5th, 1757.

"Hond. Sir:

"This is to acquaint your Worship that the day before yesterday, arrived here Four Indians from Susquehanna, above Diahogo, and have brought one White Prisoner, whose name is Nicholas Ramston; he was taken at the same time that Christian Pember was killed. The same Indians informed me that King Teedyuscung can hardly come down here till the latter End of this Month, for the Mohock Indians were not quite ready to march. Those four Indians will come with the bearer hereof, one of my Soldiers, whom I have sent to escort them to Easton, and I have also order'd the white Prisoners with them. I desire your Worship wou'd be

pleased to send an order to Mr. Warner, who is order'd to entertain the Indians, that he shall not give them too much Rum, as he has done to those who were at Easton last Week, for some of them were so drunk that they stay'd all Night in the Woods, and the remainder went with my Men to Bethlehem, and by so doing, there might easily happen any Misbehaviour.

"I have received Advice that His Honour the Governor, hath signed the Money Bill, and that the Money wou'd be ready now, within 6 or 7 Days, and my Men are very desirous of their Pay; therefore, I pray your Worship wou'd be pleased to grant me a Furlow for Seven Days from next Saturday, when I purpose to set off from the Fort, if it please your Worship, as I cou'd then come back again before King Teedyuscung wou'd come in.

"I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"JACOB ORNDT.

"To Major PARSONS."

—

A Letter to Governor Denny from Major Parsons.

"EASTON, April the 8th, 1757.

"Sir:

"I imagin'd it wou'd not be disagreable to your Honour, to hear that the Indians had restored another of their Captives. The Person now restored is a Young Man, a German by Birth, and was taken Prisoner about 15 Months ago by some of Teedyuscung's Party and given to a Minisink Indian, whose Brother brought him to Fort Allen, from whence they came in Company to Easton. The Captive has very little to say, but that the Indians used him pretty roughly at first, but ever since they have used him kindly. He is of Opinion that when Teedyuscung comes in, he will bring more of the White Prisoners with him.

"I am Your Honour's

"Most obed^{t} humble Servt,

"WM. PARSONS.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

—

A Letter from Governor Denny to Mr. Croghan.

"PHILADELPHIA, April 11th, 1757.

"Sir:

"Last Night I receiv'd a Letter from the Commanding Officer at Fort Allen, acquainting me that on the 3d Instant, four Indians arriv'd from Diahogo, who say that Teedyuscung cannot come be-

fore the latter End of the Month, as he is waiting for the Mohock Indians, who will not be ready before.

"I expect Teedyuscung will come to Philadelphia as he promis'd he wou'd, and that the Treaty will be held here; tho' I understand you have invited him to Lancaster or Harris' Ferry, wch may be proper enough, as he may want to confer with the other Indians, but as to the Place of Treaty, the Inconveniences to the Government will be so great if it be held any where but in this City, where the Principal Council Fire is always burning, that I must desire you to insist upon the Indians proceeding to Philadelphia. And as they will be more secure from the Small Pox at Springetsburg, than where they now are, they may come immediately if they please, and Teedyuscung be order'd to meet them here; or they may stay at their present Place till they hear of Teedyuscung's arrival, and send for his Company to join theirs, and so proceed to this City.

"The Commissioners are getting together the necessary Cloathing & other Things wanted for the Indians, and will send them to you as soon as possible.

"I am, Sir, Your very humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To GEORGE CROGHAN, Esqr"

—

A Letter from Governor Denny to Major Parsons.

"PHILADELPHIA, 12th April, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have receiv'd Yours of the 8th Instant. Commissary Young will come up and pay the Arrears due to the second Battalion with all possible Dispatch. Neither Captain Orndt, nor any of his Officers nor Men are to be suffer'd to be absent from their Garrison On any Account whatever.

"As soon as you hear of Teedyuscung's Arrival at Fort Allen, I desire you will immediately wait on him with my Complements and the enclosed String of Wampum. Tell him that agreable to the promise he made me at Easton, I expect him at the Council Fire which has always been burning in this City, and where he will be sure to find an hearty Reception from me and the good People of this Province.

"You are to order such an Escort as will be a sufficient Guard to the Chief and all his Company, which I wou'd have commanded by Captain Orndt, as this will be the most respectfull to the Chief, and the most likely to keep both the Country People and the Indians from committing any Irruptions on one another.

"I hope the Indians are sent forward to Bethlehem as they arrive at the Fort, the Brethren there having my Directions to make Provision for them and all that come on this Occasion. The Indians shou'd not straggle, but keep together, least any Mischief shou'd happen. I am,

"Sir, Your humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

—

[Copy.]

Two Messages from Teedyuscung, sent from Diahogo by Indian Samuel, Express, and deliver'd to Mr. Parsons at Easton On the 13th Instant.

"EASTON, April the 13th, 1757.

"Two Messages from Teedyuscung, sent by Indian Samuel, Express, & by him deliver'd this Day in the Afternoon at the House of William Parsons, in the Presence of Paul, an Indian Man from Bethlehem, and Jost Fullart and William Parsons, Inhabitants of Easton.

"'My Brother Maghakseehue!* My Brother, I bring our Tobacco, very fine Tobacco; I take your Pipe and fill it with that fine Tobacco; I give it you to smoke. Look always up the way that Leads to the Indian Country, you shall soon see more Indians coming with Messages. These are Words from the Chiefs of the five Nations. We let you know, by this String, that we are soon coming. Your Brother Teedyuscung is preparing to come and see you.

"'John Pumpshire and Tatamy, the Interpreters, must soon come to Easton. Teedyuscung saith, the Indians are in want of Provisions, and much disires some may be sent to Wyoming, that they may be supplied on their Journey down. Samuel says, Waggons can go to Fort Allen with Provisions, and the Indians at the Fort can carry it further on horses.

"'Many Indians are coming from the Five Nations and other Nations, wth Women and Children, who are very hungry; he can't tell how many.'

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"'My brother: the Governor, told me to let him know what I hear, I have been far back among the 5 Nations, and cou'd not let you know before.

"'There have been 6 Frenchmen and Ten Indians, their chil-

* Wm. Parsons' Indian Name.

dren, at Shamokin Fort, to look at it, and see how it was. They killed two Men there, and we think the French will soon attack it.'

"Gave another String of Wampum."

—

Information delivered to Mr. Horsfield & the Moravian Brethren, by Indian Nicodemus, at Bethlehem the 14th Instant.

"BETHLEHEM, 14th April, 1757.

"Nicodemus, the Indian, having acquainted the Brethren that he had something of Importance to communicate, John Okely (In Mr. Horsefield's absence) went to him & took down in Writing what he had to say, as followeth:

"That last Night about 9 o'clock, 3 Indians, two Men, named Quewichlah & Lilittas, & a Boy, came to Bethlehem, from whom Nicodemus had the following Relation, vizt:

"'We in our Journey down hither met with 6 Indians (suppos'd to be Mingoes), 14 Miles above Wyoming, we cou'd not talk with any of them, except one Young Man, not understanding their language. He told us that they were come hither to go and kill the White People. We then asked him which way they intended to go? He told us their Intention was to have gone to Minisink, but that they were stopt; that they waited for 12 more Indians, who were coming down the River on a Raft, to join them; When they came they shou'd know better which Way they shou'd go, perhaps it might be to Minisink, or down the Sasquehannah some where about Shamokin, or he cou'd not tell where.

"'These 3 Indians saw the above 6 Indians dancing the War Dance, & threatening how they would strike the White People.'

"Nicodemus also saith, 'That he hath heard from several of the Indians, who are come down, that there is another Company of Indians, comanded by Captain Avanos and John Armstrong (that they live about Diahogo), who are minded to come down and do Mischief to the White People, if they can, but it is not certain when, tho' it is very sure they are not for Peace, & seek to hinder it all they can. One of Packsanosa's sons is amongst them, yet all the Indians agree that Packsanoso himself is a true Friend to the English.'"

—

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 10th Instant, in Answer to the Governor's of the 6th.

"LANCASTER, April 10th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"I was favour'd with your's last Night of the 6th of this Instant, by Colon^{l} Armstrong, and am very glad to hear so many of the

Shawonese and Delawares are come in to Fort Allen, and that Teedyuscung with the rest may soon be expected.

"When I moved the Indians that are here from John Harris', I pressed 'em as much as was in my power to go to Philadelphia, but found the several Tribes, Mohocks only excepted, much averse to it; the Reason they gave was the Fear of Sickness, as many of the Indians dyed there in the Fall and Winter, and as the Spring is coming on, they are afraid, if they go down, they will not be able to get back in Time to plant, on which they say they chiefly depend for the Support of their Families, as they cannot hunt these troublesome Times. However, if Teedyuscung agrees to meet in Philadelphia I will endeavour to prevail on these here to go down.

"I have here, since the Conestogo Indians join'd me, about 200, and tho' I am encamped near two Miles from the Town I find it very difficult to keep them sober.

"Since the Murder was done at Conicochegue, a Number of those Indians have apply'd to me to send 'em, after the Conference is over, a sculping to the Ohio, which your Honour and Colon[l] Stanwix, I hope, will consider of, and if this Conference ends to their Satisfaction, I believe your Honour may have a Number of them to stay at Shamokin, and some at Wyoming. I hope, as soon as Teedyuscung is come, as your Honour will have an Account of it before me, that you will let me know whether you will send any Body to meet him, and fix the time and Place of Meeting. If your Honour don't choose to send, it will be necessary for me to go and meet him immediately on his Arrival.

"Nothing will give me greater Pleasure than to have this Conference speedily ended, as the longer it is in hand the greater the Expence will be to the Government.

"I am, with great Esteem & Regard,

"Your Honour's Most humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esq[r]"

—

A Letter to Mr. Croghan, dated the 16th Instant.

"PHILADELPHIA, 16th April, 1757.

"Sir:

"I have enclosed the Copy of two Messages from Teedyuscung, w[ch] were deliver'd to Major Parsons at Easton, and sent forward by an Express to me. You will see by these that there is such a Scarcity of Provisions at Wyoming that the Chief desires some may be sent to help those who are with him on their Journey; and agreeable to his Request, I have order'd a Supply to be immediately

dispatch'd from Bethlehem to Fort Allen, to be carried thence on Horseback to Wyoming by the Indians, who are already come in, & stay near that Fort, wch. will be a great additional Expence.

"It is agreed by me and the Commissioners to pay the Sums due for the Goods used in the Condolence Presents, and Ordors are given to Mr. Wright to buy the Cloaths and other things, wch. the Indians are in immediate Want of.

"As the King's Subjects in general will reap the Benefit of the Treaty, if it succeeds, and the Neighbouring Colonies will be more particularly benefitted by it, The Commissioners, as well as myself, hope you have Instructions from Sir William Johnson to defray the greater part of the Expence, wch. will fall too heavy on this Province alone, tho' they are willing to do all they can, and have been, and still are, at a very considerable Charge for the Support of the Indians, and other Contingencies.

"At the further Instance of the Commissioners, I desire you will let me know by the first Opportunity how you are empower'd to act, and what Portion of the Expence you propose to defray, on the Part of the Crown, in the ensuing Treaty.

"I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To GEORGE CROGHAN, Esqr."

—

A Letter from Mr. Croghan, of the 17th Instant.

"LANCASTER, April 17th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"Yesterday I was favour'd with yours of the 11th Instant, by wch. I find that those Indians who are come into Fort Allen say, that Teedyuscung will not be in till the last of this Month, as he waits for the Mohawks; but that cannot be, as the Mohawks are all here, but I believe he waits for the Senecas, as they live a great way back from Diahoga.

"The Message I sent to Bethlehem to meet Teedyuscung, was not to call him here, but to let him know what Indians were here waiting for him; And in my last Letter to your Honour, I left it to you to send a Messenger to meet him, & fix the place and time for the Conference, and if you did not choose it, I proposed to go myself. I assure your Honour I have no Interest in holding the Conference at Lancaster or Easton more than in Philadelphia, as I have nothing in View but the good of his Majesty's Service. I have done every thing I cou'd already to take these here to Philadelphia, but it cannot be done till Teedyuscung arrives, and, in my Opinion, the Place of meeting shou'd be left to the Indians at this

Time, and if Teedyuscung shou'd agree to come to Philadelphia, I shall do every thing in my Power to take these here there.

"The Number of Indians since the Conestogos join'd me are 190, and there is some of 'em Principal Men of each of the following Nations, vizt Mohawks, Oneydoes, Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Nantycokes & Delawares. As to their Views your Honour must be sensible these are the Indians sent for by Montour and Peepy, and in my Opinion they are willing to do every thing in their Power to bring about an Accomodation between us and the Delawares & Shawnese. I am,

"Your Honour's Most humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

—

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 20th Instant.

"LANCASTER, April 20th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"This Day I was favour'd with your's of the 16th, with Two Messages from Teedyuscung deliver'd to Major Parsons, which I immediately acquainted the Indians of.

"I am glad it is agreable to your Honour and the Commissioners to Cloath the Indians here, as they were in great want of them.

"In Answer to that Paragraph of your Honour's Letter, wherein you say:

"'At the further Instance of the Commissioners, I desire you will let me know by the first Opportunity how you are empower'd to act, and what Portion of the Expence You propose to defray on the Part of the Crown in the ensuing Treaty.'

"On the Return of my Express from Sir William Johnson, I lay'd befo e y^{r} Honour my Instructions from him for holding the ensuing Treaty, and afterwards gave your Honour a Copy of them, by perusing of which, your Honour will see in what Manner I am empower'd to act, and by the following Extract from a Letter of Sir Willm Johnson's to me, Your Honour will see that he expects the whole Expence of this Treaty will be defray'd by this Government, which I mention'd to your Honour while His Excellency, Lord Loudoun was in Philadelphia, and which I shew'd to His Lordship, who was of the same Opinion with Sir William Johnson, that this Government sho'd bear the Expence of the Treaty.

"I expect that Government will defray all Expences attending said Meeting; The Indians here are in general healthy and desired me to make their Complements to your Honour, but seem impatient of the Arrival of their Cousens the Delawares and Shawnese, and

I hope as soon as they arrive, and your Honour has fix'd the Place of Meeting, that you will acquaint me of it, as Nothing will give me greater Pleasure, than to bring this Treaty to a speedy Issue, as the Expence will be heavy on the Government. I am, with great Esteem & Respect,

"Your Honour's most humble Servt

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

The Agents of the several Contractors for victualling the King's Navy in Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Antego, and other Places, having applied to the Governor for his Lycence to ship such Quantities as were actually wanted at those Places, or otherwise his Majesty's Fleets cou'd not be supported. The Governor at their pressing Instance wrote the following Letter to Lord Loudoun, to be deliver'd by Mr. Roberdeau the Merchant for the victualling Contractors at Jamaica.

A Letter from Governor Denny to the Earl of Loudoun.

"PHILADELPHIA, 19th April, 1757.

"My Lord:

"The Bearer, Mr. Roberdeau, a Merchant of this City, waits on your Lordship On a particular Occasion.

"As Agent for Augustus and John Boyd and Company of London, Contractors for supplying his Majesty's Navy station'd in Jamaica, he applied to me for Permission to ship the Supplies wanted there, setting forth, that the Agents of those Gentlemen in that Island, by Letter received the 6th Instant, have acquainted him that the Squadron there was encreased by Two Ships from Admiral Franklin, and that altho' they had upwards of 2,800 Men to victual, little Bread was to be had, and that they were obliged to issue Flower instead thereof, and that they absolutely depended upon him for a Supply. I referred his Application to the Members of Council, who were of Opinion that Permission shou'd be granted on Mr. Roberdeau's making Oath, as was done by him and others in the last Embargo; that the Provisions shipped were for the Supply of his Majesty's Navy at Jamaica, and for no other use whatever; and the Master of the Ship on board which they were shipped likewise making Oath that no more or other Provisions were or wou'd be taken on board save for the Use of the Ship's Crew, and giving Bond, and performing the Requisites prescribed by the Lords of Trade in their Letter of the 9th of October last, Copy of which was left with the Collector for his Instructions in clearing Vessels out of this Port. Agreeable to this advice, I gave Permission to Mr. Roberdeau to ship 582 Barrels of Bread to Jamaica on the above Terms, and he has hired a Ship and put on board that Quantity,

and desired my Orders to the Collector to clear the Vessel on his and the Master's making the Oaths and giving the Bond directed.

"Mr. Bell, another Merchant of this City, in the like Circumstances with regard to his Majesty's Troops and Garrisons at Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, has likewise applied for and had my leave to Ship the Supplies on the same Conditions.

"Mr. Francis a Merchant in this City, Agent for the Contractors, for Supplying his Majesty's Navy station'd at Barbadoes, has made the like Application, for leave to Ship the Supplies for Admiral Franklin's Squadron.

"Mr. Israel Pemberton, Agent for Governor Tinker, having Orders to Ship the usual Supplies for his Use, and that of His Majesty's Independent Company there, has made the like Application for leave to Ship to Providence.

"The Agent to the Contractor for victualling his Majesty's Navy at South Carolina, having made Oath before Governor Littleton, that he was in want of 20,000 Pounds Weight of Ship Bread for the Use of his Majesty's Ships there; and that there was no Bake Houses in the Province, and sent a Ship here for that Quantity; and the Master has produced the Oath, certified by Governor Littleton, and desired the like Leave with the rest.

"Pressed with these several Sollicitations, and the respective Agents acquainting me that They must renew their Applications for further Quantities, I Consulted Colon^{l} Stanwix, before I even gave any Orders to the Collector in favour of Mr. Roberdeau, or Mr. Bell, who had my leave to Ship Provisions, and we concured in Opinion, that the best Way was to make your Lordship acquainted with the whole Matter, and to desire your Lordship's Instructions. And this Gentleman being under a Charter Party, and likely to be a particular Sufferer in Consequence of my leave, takes the Trouble to wait on your Lordship.

"At the same time I desire your Lordship will favor me with your Instructions, on the other Cases herein specified, and any other of the like Nature that may occur.

"His Majesty's Subjects in the West Indies and the other Parts of North America, where sufficient Provisions are not raised for their Subsistance & Support, will no doubt very soon be obliged to apply to me for my leave to send them a Sufficiency, and I should be glad your Lordship wou'd be pleased to advise what may be done on such Applications.

"I am well inform'd, that many Applications will be made from Governors in the West Indies and the Southern Colonies, for Provisions; and I apprehend it is your Lordship's Pleasure, that they should be supplied accordingly, provided that the Orders of the Lords of Trade be complied with, and Certificates returned by the

Custom House Officers, agreable to the Instructions given by their Lordships.

"Inclosed is the Collector's Return of Ships entered inwards.

"I am, My Lord, with the greatest Regard,

"Your Lordship's most obedient & most humble Servt.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Earl of LOUDOUN."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	William Logan,	Esqrs.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Mr. Thomas McKee introduced Two Deputys from the Indians att Conestogo, who brought a Letter from Mr. Croghan to the Governor, inclosing an Indian Speech, which were well received, and read in these Words:

A Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan.

"LANCASTER, April 27th, 1757.

"May it please Your Honour:

"You have inclos'd a Speech made me Yesterday by the Chiefs of the several Nations here, and agreable to their Request, I have provided Three of their Chiefs with Horses, who will wait on your Honour in Company with Captain McKee, who I have got to go with them.

"If the Delawares and Shawanese shou'd be arrived at Easton, and Your Honour have prevailed on them to come to Philadelphia, I am in hopes that will be an Inducement to these Chiefs who wait on you, to agree to meet likewise there.

"Your Honour will see that they requested that Thee more might be provided with Horses to go to Easton to meet the Delawares and Shawanese, in Order to bring them here. I acquaint Your Honour with their setting off, that you may the better know how to treat with them that go to Philadelphia.

"I am Your Honour's

"Most obedt. humble Servt.

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

Invoice of Goods for Indian presents brought from England the 5th of June 1756. by Sr Charles Hardy and now in Store at Albany — Except such as were delivered To Sr William Johnson the 7th Augt 1756.

C H P

N°. 1. To 81	8. Whole Barl. Gun Powder 15. half ditto 58. Quarter ditto	These in the Magazine in Fort George Note Sr Chas Hardy sent Sr W Johnson 600 of Powder that is to be paid for being supplyd at his own Expence at 2/.
N°. 82. a Cask	6. doz. White Shirts 6. ditto 6 ditto	Sent to Sr William Johnson
N°. 83 To 88	4. Boxes Pipes 12 Grofs each 2 ditto 7 Grofs	
N°. 89 a Box	36. Mens Halls Trimm'd 24. ditto Laced with Tinsel 24. ditto Laced with broad Gold Lace	Put into Box N°. 1. QQL. marked delivered Sr William Johnson
N°. 90. a Box	20. doz. Stockings different Assortments	
N°. 91. a Cask	Brass Kettles different Assortments.	
N°. 92 To 95 Four Bales	5. Pieces embroidered Serge 5. Pieces best Striped duffill 16. Yards Striped Lincey for Wrapper 5. Pieces best Striped duffil twilled 16. Yards Striped Lincey for Wrapper 5. Pieces ditto 18. Yards Striped Lincey for Wrapper 6. pieces Red Stroud 5. Pieces blue Stroud 1. Piece Black ditto.	20 Blankets in the Piece

96. 1. Cask	12. doz.ª Spotted Horn Spring Knives	
	14. doz.ª Large d.º	
	5. doz.ª Large Close Point Knives	
	6. doz.ª d.º in Sheath	
	6. doz.ª Womens Pocket Scissars	
	6. doz.ª Gun Hammers	
	4. doz.ª hand Still Yards	
	1. Gross large Jews Harps	
	6. doz.ª Single Spring Tobacco boxes	
	2. Gross Whetstone Rings	
	1. Gross Horne Combs	
	6. doz.ª Ivory Combs	
	3. doz.ª Soothing Glasses	
	2. doz.ª Larger ditto	
	6 doz.ª Hatchets helved	
97. to 103. 7 Casks	Small Bars of Lead . .	Delivered S.ʳ William Johnson
104. one Cag . .	50.ˡᵇ fine Vermillion	delivered S.ʳ William Johnson
105. one Hogshead.	414 ℔ manufactured Tobacco.	
106. to 117. 12 Cases . .	200 Neat Fowling Piece in List Cases	Delivered S.ʳ Wᵐ Johnson
	90. d.º	
	50. d.º a better sort for the Chiefs	
	1. M Gun Flints	
117. 1. Cask	5. M Gun Flints.	Oliver De Lancey

Freight Storeage & Cartage

A List of Goods delivered To Sir William Johnson part of the Annexd Invo.

200. Neat Indian Guns
30. ditto
50 ditto of a meaner sort
6 M of best Gun Flints
1. Cag of Vermilion q^{r}. 50.^{lb}
7. Casks of Bar Lead w^{t}. about 900 each
6. doz^{n} Muffled Shirts.
24. Tinsel Laced Hats.
24. Hats with broad Gold Lace.

A List of Goods remaining in store part of the Annexd Invoice.

4. Boxes of Pipes 12. Gross each
2. d^{o}. . . . . 4 Gross each
20. doz^{n} of Stockings different Assortments
Brass Shells different Assortments
5. Pieces embroidered Serge
5. Pieces best Striped duffill
16. Yards Striped Lincey for Wrapper
5. Pieces best Striped duffill twilld. . . 20 Blankets in the d^{o}
16. Yards Striped Lincey for Wrapper
5. pieces ditto
18. Yards Striped Lincey for Wrapper
6. Pieces Red Stroud
5. Pieces Blue Stroud.
1. Peice Black d^{o}.
12. doz^{n} Spotted horn Spring Knives
14. doz^{n} ditto Large
5. doz^{n} Large Slop point Knive
6. doz^{n} ditto in Sheath
6. doz^{n} Womens Pocket Scissars
6. doz^{n} Gun Hammers
4. doz^{d} hand Still Gards

1. Gross of Large Jews Harps
6. doz.ᵗ Single Spring Tobacco Boxes
2. Gross Bath Stone Rings
1 Gross Horn Combs
6. doz.ᵗ Ivory Combs
3. doz.ᵃ Looking Glasses
2. doz.ᵃ Large d.ᵒ
6. doz.ᵗ Hatchets Helved
440. Lb Manufactured Tobacco

New York the 26.th April 1757.

Oliver De Lancey

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [

I would occasionally give a little – but Since all these
has been made the Agreement, we poor Indians daily
come hither with Hundreds of Pegs and the use a
Trading House for them

Bethlehem

Bethlehem the
Fourteen Day of April 1760

Brethren I acquainted you that I will make
to each Party Present during my stay that we were
to make a little Fire at the Mouth of the Meeting
at Onondaga with Compliments said for and
I now do it publickly by my Imperial Proclamation
to all the Castle Indians not daring to prevent any
from being disappointed as I am determined to
abide by it.

Given at Onondaga Fourteen
Days of April 1760 Old Stile

Present Tyanoga the Old Onondaga Indian
Speaker

Brother I have several Things further to you, to
acquainting us with what past at the late
Meeting with the Shawanese, Wanticoke &
Mohickander We are much pleased with the
Assurances they have given us, and we shall
take Care to make a Report thereof in our Re-
-spective Castles and trust it will be agree-
able to all our People.

27 April Four Mohickander Indians & Wanticoke Indians came
over the River & inquired of William what they
were sent by their Kings for with several Pro-
-vincial Indians on the opposite Side of the River to the
Town known by would come over the River to mor-
-row & desired to have some Provisions sent to them. Being
much in want — they had Pegs, Flour & Rum
sent them provisions & Rum sent them.

28 Dito. Four Onondagoes arrived here & told that
they with many of their Nation is all Ready in order
to get armed & compose Mr William but awaiting
orders

My Lord

Philadelphia 27 April 1757.

I was honoured with your Lordships of the 24th Instant and the real Contractors for furnishing the Kings Fleets and Garrisons are allowed to sail directly on giving the proper Securities.

As to the Detachment of the Two hundred Men of the Provincial Troops I am sorry to say they are not ready to be embarqued with the Five Companies The case is this. Your Lordship was acquainted that before I came into this Province Men were enlisted for a short Term, by which means they never could be made Soldiers, and many have lately quitted the Service, and I expect more will do the same.

The Regiment Stationed at Fort Augusta & Halifax consisted some Months ago of four hundred and twenty four Men, besides Commissioned Officers. When Colonel Clapham waited on your Lordship at Philadelphia there wanted one hundred and fifty Men to compleat that Battalion; lately the Commissary Mr Young went there and paid most of the Arrears due to the Garrisons, as the Times of many of the Men were out they demanded their discharges, and one hundred quitted the Service immediately, the commanding Officers have acquainted me that the rest of that Battalion will likewise quit the Service as soon as their whole Arrears are paid, which the Commissary is now on his Journey to do. When he first went, Maryland offering a Dollar for each Man who would reenlist, and he could not engage a single Man. After laying before the Commissioners the dangerous Situation of the Frontiers, they have at last condescended to give a Pistole for every Recruit that will inlist for three Years, or to the end of the War. I hope this Offer will have a good effect, and it was not in my power till Yesterday to notify their Resolution to the Commanding Officers of each Battalion.

Tho' Ticonderoga has lately confirmed the Intelligence of the French attacking Chamokin, I am in hopes that the intended Detachment for South Carolina will be ready to embark some time hence, but it is impossible they can go with the Five Companies. I shall use my utmost endeavours to forward their Embarcation.

I

I submit to your Lordship whether it would not be necessary for Captain Arbuthnot to return and convoy the Detachment of the Provincial Forces to South Carolina if they can be got ready to go, or that some other Ship of War be appointed for that Service.

At the last Treaty at Easton the Indians not having finished their Business desired another Conference, which was granted, and they are accordingly expected at Philadelphia. a large Number of Indians have been likewise invited by Sir William Johnson to attend the Treaty. The Government are very willing to bear the Expence of the Entertainment and Presents to Teedyuscung and his Party, but they hope your Lordship will on the part of the Crown defray the Expences attending the other Indians now encamped near Lancaster with Mr Croghan. Indeed my Lord I am pressed very hard on this Subject by the Commissioners who wait with impatience for your Lordships Answer. To do them Justice, they have most readily made the Presents necessary for condoling the Six Nation Indians sent by Sir William Johnson, because their Forms required it, and as they came almost Naked they have further ordered a supply for their immediate Cloathing, which will Amount to a considerable Sum, of which a Separate Account is ordered to be kept and shall be laid before your Lordship. — Their Maintenance will be very expensive, and I shall use my Endeavours to finish the Treaty as soon as possible, the opening of which depends on Teedyuscungs coming who is daily expected.

I received the inclosed Intelligence this Moment from Colonel Armstrong, who in his Letter likewise informs me, that a Party of Indians, consisting of about Thirty in Number, have killed some of the Inhabitants in the upper end of the County of Cumberland bordering on Maryland, And from Major Parsons who commands on the Delaware side of Northampton County, I have further Information that some small parties of Indians have murdered three of the Inhabitants, and are still in motion in that County. Some of the Friendly Indians are come into Fort Allen, and one of them told the Commanding Officer that a large Party of French Indians were actually on their March to Attack our Frontiers. I am

providing

providing against it in the best manner I can by ordering a Reinforcement to those Garrisons.

These several Alarms on the different Frontiers and the weakness of our Troops seem to make it necessary that Colonel Stanwix should March towards Carlisle, for there more ~~Troops~~ Parties could be spared where they may be most wanted, and the Detachment for Carolina sooner got together.

The most happy Circumstance of my coming to this Country is being known to your Lordship, and having such frequent Opportunities of assuring you, my Lord, that I am with the Truest Esteem

Your Lordship's
most obedient
and most humble Servant
William Denny

The remaining Transports will Sail to Bombay Hook as Captain Thackerly tells me in two Days and will wait there for Capt. Kennedy to escort them.

several Indians by the way who had been resolved
when he was determined to give no more than
any of the Indians and all the Mohawks at once
Sir William was glad they were pleased except Hope
Countryman a particular friend of Sir William
said he was determined to come upon them as he
was near and the other three accompanied him.
Upon Sir Williams asking him if he had
any Boys to tell us he would consult with them
from him and that the boys had no News at Harlem
but he had something to tell which happened in
their Town and then he said, that one of the young
men then present replied they came to Onida about
out of the Chain Road & went round by the Onida Lake
that whilst he was there several Savage Indians
arrived with a Canoe by water which he heard
were brought down Onida Lake in order to purchase
Ammunition which Pitts from us, and that the
said Savages Indians he understood talked
of coming down Mohawk

Johnson 28 Jan 1757 pm.
Received the following papers with a Mohawks
Chief Indian who came last Night came over
the Lake with a Letter to Sir William Johnson
accompanied by him with Strings of Wampum after
singing the Indian Ceremony
after which the Interpreter
the Chief began to address
himself to Sir William
in the following manner
I am sensible that
you have been
in Boston where you have heard things which we
can't depend on and therefore we thought it
proper to take a Journey hither to receive from
you the Truth how Affairs are situated
and at the same time to inform you the
English

English at this Conjuncture. Brother our Allies & Friends tend to strengthen their regard for us & ours & we hope you will take our present kindly in this View. With these things of Wampum we thank you for making us welcome, wiping away our Tears & clearing our Throats we pay you the same Compliment. Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Brother Now the Ceremonies on both sides are ended we would say something further to you, which is to acquaint you that one Party is set out with us & gone to the Dutch Flatts & another Party to Albany, we expect them Back to Day or to morrow & then we shall open our Minds further to you. The Cayugas, &c. gone down to Harris's Treaty which is the Reason you see none of them here.

After smoking a Pipe & drinking a Dram they took their Leave.

Die Jovis p. m.

The Interpreters & the Chief Man of the Nation & the Head Man of the Conajoharies who arrived here this Afternoon from the German Flatts The Nanticoke Chief spoke English & gave the following Intelligence

Capt. William Johnson

Yesterday Morning

That eight Days after Paimoza Chief of the Nanticokes left Canesie to come here, his Young Men then arrived at Otsinengo from Fort du Quesne & by their Computation it is 8 Days ago, which is eight Days before that he brought an Account that at Fort du Quesne there was 400 Indians from the Westward & the next Day it was 300 more

That

if Desired to come at the Lenapi but remain here this way I do as usually by a young man. We hear nothing about the Meeting yet. I believe it will not be this great while. Capt Montour was replied to go down this Day for Home but has defered it till to morrow. now days will stay no longer. We don't see can be able to do any great Service after he is away especially at the Grand Council to be held and as we have your Order to come & join you with what Indians we can get in case we should have pritty sure Intelligence of the French marching an Army to our parts, as the Navy now confirms the former we have no doubt of an Army coming we above propose setting off to morrow Morning thinking can be of more Service below than here

I am Sir
Your most Humble
Serv.t Butler

P.S.
The Bearer will tell you what Indians are here from Shegachie we shall make a short Speech in your name to Gaweekie with some Strings of Wampum to invite him down to you—

Fort Johnson 29 April 1757—

This Morning a few Tuscaroras arrived from Oughqua:
:ga—

Vol. 3d. P. 96.

At a Meeting of the Oughquagas also Tuscarora Kanticokes & Conoys Indians living in the Neigh:
:bourhood of Oughquaga

Pr.t
Sir William Johnson

Lieut. Pillington
Lieut. Read
Doctor Cattlewood

Mr. Montour & Capt. Hendrick Peters.t

They desired to know if Sir William was ready to hear them & he answering he was

Hd. Qrs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] hope you may expect as we have [illegible] meeting that we have some hopes [illegible] meanes to hear you but that by not [illegible] the lake [illegible] with [illegible] and to bring us [illegible] to the eight [illegible] after we shall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon [illegible] [illegible] we received this letter [illegible] with the [illegible] from you [illegible] that the great Man meaning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for time [illegible] at Niagara have [illegible] [illegible] to join him along with you which we should without fail have done but for [illegible] reasons

first there was such a general [illegible] among us at that time already [illegible] [illegible] going upon [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the engagement we entered into last summer when you were at Canadaga which [illegible] the [illegible] with us joyfully accepted of [illegible] that now when we are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we might have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Arms.

Secondly when we received this Belt we received [illegible] that the [illegible] was coming [illegible] we [illegible] [illegible] that it obliged us to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The Belt was the Tribute [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] that we should always have [illegible] without delay [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

who did join you at this time) went and agreed to
Even so both these Two Nations at the same Time sent
from Tinderoga meaning Thomas and Brady and
when they returned they were treated at Fort Henry
by the great Man there meaning your Brother as
if they were Enemies – he would not speak to
[illegible] any Notice of them, a piece of Behaviour which
we think very unbecoming from a Brother &
a Warrior. Brother when we hear of these un-
kind Treatment which our People received, it struck
us with Surprize and we began to imagine that
we were look'd upon as Enemies – however when
we Came cool we considered that if you had been
at Fort William-Henry, we should have met
with every Different Reception and upon that Journal
we determined to treat the Indians that came
and we now assure you that we the Chiefs present
are determined to stand to our Engagements
& continue Brothers with the English and
at all times ready to show our selves to you
may Depend upon it as we are steady & sincere.

Signs of the Chiefs &c.
of the Seven Nations

Brother

Some time ago upon Belt Wampum
when you desired your Leigh Lawful the Mohocks
to go to Canada to attend the Meeting
there they prepared to go by way of Saughquoga,
but were discouraged from it by some
Indians who told us that you thought us your
Foes & Traitors & you believed heartily attached to
the English Interest. Brother you told them true.
We are so and we are very glad you have en-
tertain'd such an Opinion of us. You also sent us a

by the Mohocks to keep a good look out & be upon our guard as the French are a Wily enemy & treacherous People — You also recommended Unanimity to our amongst ourselves & that we would be ready to come when you might have occasion to call upon us not Disappoint you as we did last Fall Brother we have already acquainted you with the reason for our not coming last Fall, but you may depend upon us Now that we are a Nation of our Brethren who are firmly determined to keep fast the Antient Covenant Chain with our Brethren the English, tho the Earth should tremble under our Feet & shake the Cov. Chain in our hands we will not let go our hold but chase one Another & that it will with our Brethren, and whenever we call for our assistance you may depend upon it we will follow the Deputies without Delay.

Thereupon they returned for answer
But sent them by the Mohocks.

[illegible] acquainting that the 5 Nations are much divided amongst themselves what Parties are like to arise at the Approaches of the Wolves at Onondaga [illegible] Brethren & Children & Brethren & Children & [illegible] Brethren the Cayugas are ready to obey their Council fire may direct & the 5 Nations Brethren [illegible] Brethren they desired to renew their Council fire for the Security We 5 Nations hope present will be our utmost for that purpose Brother Chaudiere & Monsieur de Vaudreuil [illegible] Brethren the French do

Answ

they all may become there another, but if they find the French cannot dispose the Union of the Six Nations, they runaways will come back again, therefore Brother we beg you will leave no Methods unthried to preserve the Harmony & Union of the Six Nations. The Mohawks are an Instance what Perseverance & prudent Management can do, the other day they were universally the English Interest could be known to be right, one, twice & thrice. At length they are released to their right Mind & sorry for their past Behaviour. Therefore Brother don't Despair, but do your best to keep the Cov. Chain bright & preserve the Friendship of the Six Nations. We may be a strong & powerful People if we unite together but we are divided. Divisions are next door to Ruin. The French know that when they can divide & among one another they have a good Chance.

Brother we have a great Dependance upon your Ability & Prudence in keeping the Six Nations together & we entreat you to make use of such Methods as may be in your Power. Let us hear from you by the Bearer & you may depend upon our Assistance.

Sir William said

Brethren I have heard all that you have to say & shall consider it with Deliberation. As it is now late I desire you will go home & I will give you my Answer to Morrow.

Then Sir William acquainted them with the News he had this day received from Capt. Dobbs.

Copy of Capt. Thomas Butlers Letter to Sir William Johnson bearing date Fort Edward Oswegatchey 28 April 1757. received this day at

had. We have been obliged to give 2 Shillings a Quart for Indian Corn — We have sent to the German Flatts several times for Provisions but whenever we sent of it was obliged to give the Indians Share otherwise they reflected. We are now considerable in Debt here among the Germans & shall want more Necessaries to take back — should be obliged to you if you'd please to send me about fifteen Pounds in Cash as I have no Money with me. I refer you to Capt. Fonda & the Indians for further particulars, I am about sending a Cag of Rum to Gawikie as he asked it. Your Commands shall gladly Obey & am &c.

AN INDIAN CONGRESS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 29 April 1757.

This Morning a few Tuscarores arrived from Aughquaga

Eod. Die. P. M.

At a Meeting of the Aughquagas, also Tuscaroras, Nanticokes & Connaye Indians living in the Neighbourhood of Aughquages

Prest.

Sir William Johnson	Peter Wraxall secry.
Lieut. Willington	Arent Stevens Interr.
Lieut. Claas	
Doctor Catherwood	

They desired to know if Sir William was ready to hear them & he answering he was, Adam one of the Chief Aughquaga Sachems Spoke as follows

Brother Warraghyjagey

Perhaps you may expect as we have desired this Meeting, that we have some News of great Importance to tell you, but

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

that is not realy the Case — it hath pleased God to bring us once again to the sight of each other & we shall embrace this Opportunity of speaking a few Words to You.

Brother

Last Fall we received this War Belt (wch. the Speaker held up) from you, accquainting us that the Great Man (meaning Lord Loudoun) was setting off for Lake George, at the same time calling upon us to join him along with You, which we should without fail have done but for these Two reasons.

First there was such a general Sickness amongst us at that time, as realy disabled us from going upon Action. Our Inclinations were good & we remembered the Engagements we entered into last Summer when you were at Onondaga & sharpened the Ax for the 6 Nations which we joyfully accepted of & that you then told us not to be backward or Slow when you might have occasion to call on us to join His Majestys Arms.

Secondly When we received this Belt we received News that the French were coming our way & as we had then no Fort, it obliged us to stay at home & guard our Families & Habitations against any evil Designs of the Enemy.

These Brother were the Obstructions to our coming on your Call. You should otherwise have seen us without Delay, for we are not a Sluggish People. There were indeed some few of our People who did join you at this time, went out against the Enemy & took Two Scalps at the Second French Fort from Tionderoga (meaning Thomas & his Party) but When they returned they were treated at Fort Henry by the great Man there (meaning Genl. Winslow)[1] as if they were Enemies — he would not speak to or take any Notice of them, a peice of Behaviour which we think very unaccountable from a Brother & a Warrior.

---

[1] General John Winslow, commander of provincial troops.

Brother

When we heard of this unkind Treatment which our People received, it struck us with Surprize & we began to imagine that we were looked upon as Enemies — however when we became cool, we considered that if You had been at Fort William Henry, we should have met with a very different Reception & upon that Account we detirmined to forget the Affront put upon us and we now assure you that we the 4 Nations present are detirmined to stand to our Engagements & continue Bretheren with the English & we shall at all times be ready to show our selves so & you may depend upon it we are steady & sincere.

They then returned Sir W^m^. the aforesaid Belt.

Brother

Some time ago when you desired Your Neighbours the Mohocks to go to Harris^s^. Ferry[1] to attend the Meeting there & they proposed to go by way of Aughquaga, you much approved of it & sent this Belt by them (holding one up) to tell us, that you thought us your good Friends & you beleived heartily attached to the English Interest. Brother you told them true, We are so, and we are very glad you have so just an Opinion of us — You also sent us word by the Mohocks to keep a good look out & be upon our Guard as the French were a Mischievous & treacherous People — You also recommended Unanimity to us amongst our Selves & that we would be ready to come when you might have Occasion to call on us & not disappoint you as we did last Fall. Brother we have already accquainted you with the reason for our not coming last Fall, but you may depend upon us Now here are 4 Nations of us Present who are firmly detirmined to hold fast the Antient Covenant Chain wch. our Forefathers made with our Bretheren the English, tho the Earth should tremble under our Feet & shake this Cov^t^. Chain in our hands we will not let go our hold, but

[1] Harrisburg, Pa.

share one Fate be it what it will with our Bretheren, and whenever you call for our Assistance You may depend upon it we will follow the Express without Delay.

hereupon they returned Sir W^ms^.
Belt sent them by the Mohocks.

Brother

We see plainly that the 5 Nations are much divided amongst themselves & that Parties are like to arise at the Approaching Meeting at Onondaga — dont be disheartened hereby Brother but exert your best Endeavours to keep them in Union & Harmony & to prevent any Accident happening to the old Cov^t^. Chain — Brother when the Council fire was first lighted here you admonished us to take Care of it & to keep every Enemy from it, it seems Brother the French are endeavouring to destroy this Council fire by drawing off the 5 Nations from it — Brother let us endeavour to defend this Council fire from this Enemy. We 4 Nations here present will do our utmost for that purpose. Brother stand fast & exert your self at this Juncture to keep the Six Nations together. tis true the French do decoy away here one & there another, but if they Find the French cannot dissolve the Union of the Six Nations, these runaways will come back again, therefore Brother we beg you will leave no Methods untried to preserve the Harmony & Union of the Six Nations — The Delawares & Mohikanders are an Instance what Perseverance & prudent Mannagement can do, the other day they were murdering the English, Belts were sent to them to desist, Once, twice & thrice. At length they are returned to their right Mind & sorry for their past Behaviour — therefore Brother dont despair, but do your best to keep the Cov^t^. Chain from slipping out of the hands of the Six Nations — We may be a strong & powerful People if we unite together but we are sensible Divisions must destroy us — The French know that & when they see us divided among one another they turn about & laugh.

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Secondly When we received this Belt we received News that the French were coming our way & as we had then no Fort, it obliged us to stay at home & guard our Families & Habitations against any evil Designs of the Enemy.

These Brother were the Obstructions to our coming on your Call. You should otherwise have seen us without Delay, for we are not a Sluggish People. There were indeed some few of our People who did join you at this time, went out against the Enemy & took Two Scalps at the Second French Fort from Tionderoga (meaning Thomas & his Party) but When they returned they were treated at Fort Henry by the great Man there (meaning Genl. Winslow)[1] as if they were Enemies — he would not speak to or take any Notice of them, a peice of Behaviour which we think very unaccountable from a Brother & a Warrior.

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INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 1 May 1757 p. m.

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the Aughquagas, Nanticokes &c. Speech of the 29 April.

Pres[t]
Sir William Johnson
Lieu[t]. Willington
Lieu[t]. Claas

Peter Wraxall sec[ry].
Arent Stevens & M[r].
Montour Interpr[rs].

Bretheren of Aughquaga & You Tuscaroaras Nanticoke & Connoye[2] Indians who live in the Neighbourhood of Aughquaga.

The reasons you have given me for your not coming upon my Call when I sent to You last year upon My Lord Loudoun's marching towards Lake George, was satisfactory to me, as I am confident from my past Experience of your Behaviour, that your remaining at home did not arise from want of Affection to your Bretheren the English or from a forgetfulness of the Engagements you have entered into of assisting His Majestys Arms against the French, who are no less your Enemies than ours

I was very much concerned at Gen[l] Winslow's behaviour to our Brother Thomas & his Party when he complained of it to me — It was very unkind & indeed not like a Brother — You

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] The Conoys were originally from Piscataway in Maryland. From there they moved to an island in the Potomac whence, on the invitation of William Penn, they removed to the Susquehannah. *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:268.

acted like wise Men in not suffering your resentment of the imprudent Behaviour of one person to turn your Hearts against your Bretheren the English in general — it would be very imprudent to throw away a heap of Corn because one or two bad Grains were amongst it. This Man is not to command again & I dare say you wont again meet with such uncivil Treatment. With these Strings I take all uneasiness about this Affair from your Hearts & assure you that I shall on my part always endeavour that you may be looked upon & treated by your Bretheren the English as our own Flesh & Blood & I think you are worthy of that Character

Gave a large Bunch of Wampum

Bretheren

Your Appology for not coming last Fall, the assurances you have given me of your sincere attachment to your Bretheren the English & your Promises of joining His Majestys Arms without Delay whenever I may have occasion to call on you, have made my Mind quite easy, And as the King your Father hath according to your Request built you a Fort for the Security of your old People Your Wives & Children he will expect that your Warriors in return will be ready to lend their Assistance to his Arms whenever he may by me call on you. And You may depend that those Indians who manifest their Fidelity & Zeal on such Occasions will find themselves properly rewarded for their Services & that they have chosen the better part.

What I have formerly told you, You will in the End find true, that as the Cause of the English is a just One, So there is reason to expect the Blessing of Heaven upon it & that we shall prevail over our Enemies — Cloudy & bad Weather may threaten but they will not make a Coward of a Brave Man, he knows that if he will be patient & stand it out, the Sun will at length shine upon him.

Bretheren

You have promised me to hold fast the Covenant Chain with your Bretheren the English & that you will not let it go tho y^{e}

Earth should shake under your Feet, and that you will share one Fate with us be it what it will — be assured Bretheren that we on our parts will never let this Covt. Chain go out of our hands & that we will always look on You as our own Flesh & Blood, and I dare say you will never have reason to repent your Fidelity & Affection for us, You may be assured we never will forsake you and that whoever hurts you we will feel it as if done to ourselves

Gave a Chain Belt.

Bretheren

What you have said to me on the present divided & unsettled Temper of the 5 Nations & the Endeavours of the French to disunite them, to draw them from their Native Country & the Habitations of their Fathers and provoke them to drop the Antient Covt. Chain with their Bretheren the English, I listened to with great Attention — You spoke like Wise Men, and your Concern about these things is a proof to me you are good Men as well as Wise Men & that you have right Notions what is the true Interest of these Confederate Nations.

Bretheren

You can witness for me, how often & how warmly I have exhorted the Six Nations to Unity & Brotherly Love — how frequently I have warned them against the Artifices & ill Designs of the French concealed under the Appearances of Love & Friendship — I am constantly repeating these things to them, & they have now among them several of my Belts on this Subject — To every Sachem or leading Man that comes this way, I do constantly in private Conversation repeat my Advice & Admonitions and I shall not be discouraged but continue my best Endeavours like a faithful Friend to warn them of the Destruction which threatens them from the French.

gave a Belt.

Bretheren

It seems to me as I told the Shawaneese & Nanticokes & Mohikanders of Otsiningo[1] the other day, that the French have put a Bandage over the Eyes of the Indians, to prevent their seeing the true state of their Country which they are on the point of loosing & giving up to the French, by suffering them to build a line of Forts thro the middle of it, secured with Soldiers & great Guns. They tell them tis to preserve their Country from the English — If the Indians were not blind or Drunk they would not beleive so foolish a Story, a Lie which a Child would discover — The great King of England doth not want their Country. He wants the Indians to have their hunting Grounds free to themselves, that they may get plenty of Furrs & sell them for such Goods as they want for the comfort & conveniency of themselves & their Families, and he would have them freely Purchase these Goods where they can get them best & cheapest. The French know they cant supply them so plentifully & so cheaply as the English, of whom they used to buy their Goods at Albany & Oswego, therefore they build Forts (wch is another reason) to hinder the Indians from dealing with the English.

Bretheren

Whilst a brave People are united they cannot be destroyed & made Slaves of — it is therefore the French endeavour to work up Divisions & parties amongst you, to stir up Brother against Brother & Father against Son. As I formerly told you the Six Nations when heartily united are like a Bundle of Sticks which cannot be broken when tied together, but if untied a Child may break Stick upon Stick. Whilst the Six Nations were united amongst themselves & kept the Covenant Chain with the English fast in their hands, the French could never destroy them tho they have often tried, therefore they now want them to drop this Covenant Chain. The French well know

[1] Chenango.

that when the Six Nations are divided amongst themselves & have broke the Antient Covt. Chain with their Bretheren the English they will be like Dust which the French can blow away with a Breath.

Bretheren

You know a great Council at Onondaga was called & was to have sat a great while ago, why it is delayed I know not unless the French have told the Six Nations they dont like the Meeting & ordered them not to Assemble — there are many Belts of mine to be considered there to which I am to have Answers, and of great Consequence they are to the Welfare of the Six Nations — I impatiently wait for the result of this Council that I may be able to tell the Great King of England & the great Man who commands all his Warriors on this side the great Lake, whether the Six Nations will stand by their Bretheren the English or not.

Bretheren

You are wise Men, the French Bandage seems not to be over your Eyes, you seem to be sober & in your Senses — Go up to the Onondaga Council tear off the French Bandage from the Eyes of the 5 Nations, that they may look round & see the state of their Country & their own Danger — that they may distinguish between their Friends & their Enemies — tell them to be united amongst themselves as the best Method to preserve them from Slavery & ruin wch the dropping the Covt. Chain with the English will inevitably bring upon them & wch I shall be very sorry to see — Let the Six Nations know all I have now said to you with this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

If you can propose any new Methods in my power to execute that will preserve the Union & Harmony of the Six Nations let me know & I will be very ready to try them

3 Strings Wampum

Eod. Die

In the Evening the Chiefs of the Aforesaid Indians came into Sir William's Room, When John one of the Chiefs of the Nanticokes spoke as follows

Brother

Last Summer when you were at Onondaga you opened the Road between our Habitations and Yours & desired us to gather our People together & become Strong — hereupon Brother We Nanticokes led by your good Advice opened a Road between us & our Nephews the Mohikanders & invited them to come & sit down & settle near us at Otsiningo — this they have done & propose to gather all their scattered people & remain under our Wing — As they have promised to regulate their Conduct by our Advice & Example, you may depend upon it Brother that we shall remind them of the Engagements they have lately entered into with you & use our utmost Influence to keep them steady to their Promises and that they never let go the Covt. Chain with our Bretheren the English

Gave a Belt.

Sir William replied

That he much approved the Conduct of the Nanticokes & their Brotherly Resolutions, that it would be of mutual Advantage both to them & the Mohikanders — That the Nanticokes & Mohikanders might depend that their good behaviour & Fidelity would secure to them the Friendship of their Bretheren the English

and hereupon gave him a Belt in Exchange

Then Adam the Aughquaga Speaker made the following Requests to Sir William

First that he would be pleased to order 12 Hoes & 12 Hatchets to be made for the River Indians setled at Aughquaga as they were too poor to buy them & in great want of them to cultivate the Land they had newly come on

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Secondly

That he would be pleased to order Provisions at Schohere for the Indians now come from Aughquaga to carry them home

Gave 2 Strings

Thirdly

That some of their People had been ill used by some Soldiers between Albany & Schenectady who took from them a Cag of Rum & a Blanket wch they hoped Sir William would make good to them.

Gave 2 Strings

Sir William agreed to their several Requests

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RYER BOWEN

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 2^{d}. May 1757.

As the Cayouga Indians have applied to me to send them up a Smith to mend their working Tools & their Arms, you are to accompany the Cayouge Indians now here to their Country where you are to remain till their work is finished in Quality of a Smith

Whatever Intelligence you can learn or News that may be of Consequence you are to dispatch it to me as soon as possible. You are to use your best Endeavours in all your Discourses with said Indians to promote His Majestys Interest amongst them & to warn them against being imposed on & led away by the Lies & Arts of the French — put them in Mind of the Cov^{t}. Chain which they & their Forefathers have so long & so often agreed to hold fast with their Brotheren the English — that the King of England their Father has done & is disposed to do every thing for them which they can reasonably desire — that

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

"the other Cases herein specified, and any other of the like Nature that may "occur".

"His Majesty's Subjects in the West Indies and the other Parts of North "America where sufficient Provisions are not raised for their Subsistence & Support "will no doubt very soon be obliged to apply to me for my leave to send them a Sup- "ficiency, and I should be glad your Lordships would be pleased to advise what "may be done on such Applications.

"I am well inform'd that many Applications will be made, from Govern- "ors in the West Indies and the Southern Colonies for Provisions, and I apprehend "it is your Lordships Pleasure that they should be supplied accordingly, provi- "ded that the Orders of the Lords of Trade be complied with, and Certificates re- "turned by the Custom House Officers, agreable to the Instructions given by their "Lordships.

"Inclosed is the Collectors Return of Ships entred inwards. I am, "My Lord with the greatest Regards, "Your Lordships, "most obedient & "most humble Servt "William Lunly."

"Earl of Loudoun".

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 30th. of April 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, } Esqrs.

Mr. Thomas McKee introduced Two Deputys from the Indians at Cones- togo, who brought a Letter from Mr. Croghan to the Governor inclosing an Indian Speech, which was well received and read in these Words.

A Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan.

"May it please your Honour, "Lancaster April 27th. 1757.

"You have inclos'd a Speech made me Yesterday by the "Chiefs of the several Nations here, and, agreable to their Request, I have provided "three of their Chiefs with Horses, who will wait on your Honour in Company with "Captain McKee, who I have got to go with them.

"If the Delawares and Shawanese should be arrived at Easton, and "your Honour have prevailed on them to come to Philadelphia, I am in hopes that "will be an Inducement to these Chiefs who wait on you to agree to meet likewise there.

"Your Honour will see that they requested, that three more might be "provided with Horses to go to Easton to meet the Delawares and Shawanese in Orde "to bring them here. I acquaint Your Honour with their setting off that you may

"the

Pennsylvania 1757.

"that Gentlemen know how to treat with them that go to Philadelphia; I am,

"To
"The Honble William Denny Esqr."

"Your Honours,
"most obed! humble Servt."
"Geo: Croghan"

Speech of the Indian Chiefs at Lancaster made to George Croghan Esqr:

"The 28th of April, the Chiefs of the several Tribes called a Meeting and sent Belts, and desired "to know what time they might expect their Brother Onas up, and their Nephews the Delawares "and Cousins the Shawanese, to hold the Conference.

"To which I answered, I had not yet received any certain Account of the Arrival "of the Delawares and Shawanese, and until the Governor had fixed the Place and Time of treating "with Deedy Messengers, I could not give them a full Answer.

"To which little Abraham spoke as follows in behalfe of the whole:

"Brother!

"We have been here a great while, and the Spring is coming on fast, it is time "for us to think of going home to Aunt. We have heard what you have said to us from our Brother "Onas, both at John Harris's and here; that our Brother Onas proposed to hold the Treaty at "Philadelphia. Every time you spoke to us on that head, we gave you our Objections to going so far down; "which we expected would have been considered before now, but as our Brother Onas has not yet agreed to come "here, we have determined in our Minds to treat with our Brother Onas here, and go no further down the "Country.

"Brother,

"We have appointed three Men to go to Philadelphia to speak with our "Brother Onas, and request of him to come up; and we desire you will find Horses for them to ride "down, and a Man to go with them to the Governor; and we have appointed three more to go "and meet our Nephews the Delawares and Cousins the Shawanese and bring them here, and we "desire you will find them Horses, and a Man to go and take Care of them, and provide Necessarys "for them on the Road".

"Gave a String of Wampum".

The Governor enquired kindly after the Health of our Brethren the Indians, and "then desired Thomas Hickman Oneida Chief, to proceed to the Business he was sent upon. On which "he arose and spoke as follows,

"Brother Onas and Brethren of the Council,

"We are Deputies from the Indians at Lancaster, and have a Message from "them to the Governor which You will be pleased to hearken to.

"On Monday last the Indian Chiefs at Lancaster held a Council, and desired "the Presence of Mr. Croghan. They reminded him that on his Invitation they came to Harris's "very understanding the Council Fire was to be kindled there, but after they had staid some "time they were desired to accompany him to Lancaster, where, and not at Harris, he said the "Treaty was to be held, and that Onas would come to them there. And therefore they complied with "it, and now have appointed us, with Mr. M'Kee, to wait on the Governor to take him by the Hand "and invite him to the Council. They have determined among themselves not to come further, "and would be glad to see Onas there, his Coming would chear their Hearts and make them "quite glad.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum of 7 Rows".

Then after repeating what was said at the Council, he proceeded to let the

Governor

Pennsylvania 1757.

Governor know that the Indians earnestly desired he would come to them as soon as possible, for they had a good many Women and Children with them, and were much wanted at home to plant their Corn: When they came away they left but a small Quantity of Provisions in their Towns, had been but a long while and were afraid of suffering the ensuing Year, if they should stay beyond the time of planting which was now very near, and therefore prayed the Governor to use dispatch: Signifying this further of him, that whatever Determination he should come to, it might be forthwith sent by Express to the Chiefs at Lancaster, who were extremely uneasy at their long stay. He added, that Sir William Johnson at parting with the Chiefs, advised them, as soon as they had done their Business with the Governor of Pennsylvania to return home in a Body; this they promised to do, but now some of their People were grown so impatient, that they would not be kept together much longer, and they should not be able to follow the Advice of Sir William Johnson unless the Governor hastened on the Treaty, and came to them soon.

Gave a small String of Wampum.

They were told by the Governor, that their Message should be considered by himself and the Council, and an Answer sent to the Indians with all possible Dispatch.

Sir William Johnsons Letter of the 16th of February, was read together with his Commission and Instructions to Mr. Croghan, in order to know what was proposed to be done by the Indians at this Meeting. From that Letter it appeared, that the Indians were sent by Sir William to use their Influence with the Delawares and Shawanese for the immediate Restoration of the Prisoners (still in their Power) to their Families. And that the Shawanese and Delawares should in the strongest Terms be reminded of the solemn Promises they made to the Deputies of the Six Nations, sent to meet them at Otsaningo last Spring, which were confirmed by the Old Delaware and Shawanese King in behalfe of their Nation in the most solemn Manner, last July at Sir William Johnsons House, in the Presence of their Uncles the Six Nations; to lay down their Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English and deliver up all the English Prisoners, and which was again repeated to Governor Denny at Easton; And further that the Grievances mentioned by Teedyuscung at Easton last November, or any others they may suffer, should be carefully and attentively heard, and if justly grounded, the most prudent, speedy, and effectual Methods, should be taken to have them amply redressed.

By these and Mr. Croghan's Letters to the Governor it appears that the things to be done in the ensuing Treaty, cannot be entered upon till Teedyuscungs Arrival which is uncertain, and may be delayed, by the Motions of the French Indians towards this Province. And therefore it is the Opinion of the Council, that all this should be plainly set forth in the Answer to the Indians, and that then it should be proposed to them to send away their Women and Children, and such of their Men as they chuse should conduct them, and to leave a sufficient Number of Chiefs and principal Indians to carry on the Treaty. And if this be agreable to the Indians, then it is recommended to the Governor, to obtain from the Commissioners their Consent to make the

Indians

Pennsylvania 1757.

Indians that shall be sent away, a small Present, which may be in part of the General Present proposed to be given on this Occasion. It is further thought proper that the Answer to the Belt of Wampum should be delivered by a Member of Council and interpreted by Mr. Weiser. And Mr. Logan being requested to undertake it, he was kind enough to consent. An Express was ordered to be sent to Mr. Weiser forthwith, to meet Mr. Logan for this Purpose at Lancaster on Tuesday Night, where he proposed to be at that time, if the Weather and his Health would permit.

It was then considered whether the Indians should be gratified in their Request to have the Treaty held at Lancaster. The Governor said, Tedyuscung at Easton promised to come to this City, and that he had sent a Message to be delivered to him by Major Parsons on his Arrival at Fort Allens inviting him, agreable to his Promise, to come and hold the Treaty here; and he hoped he would make no Difficulty about it. That he conceived it by no means advisable to leave this City at so dangerous a Time, as publick Business could not be done in his Absence, and that therefore these Indians should be pressed to proceed and hold the Treaty here, but if notwithstanding what should be said to them, they should still continue in their Determination to come no further than Lancaster, then he would send Commissioners to treat with them there. The Members of Council urged that the many important things to be done at this Treaty required all the Weight and Authority of the Governor, that Commissioners would not be so much regarded nor have so much Influence, in case of Difficulties, as the Governor himself, and that it appeared to them there was great Danger of losing the fine Opportunity presented for bringing all Matters in Difference to an amicable Conclusion and finally establishing a firm Peace with the Indians. The Governor, after hearing their Sentiments determined either to go himself, or send Commissioners to Lancaster, as the publick Affairs would permit, if Tedyuscung should come and incline that the Treaty should be held there.

The following Instructions were given to Mr. Logan, with Copys of Sir William Johnson's Letter, Letter from Mr. Croghan enclosing the Indian Message, and of the Minute of this Council.

Instructions to William Logan Esquire

"Philadelphia 30th April 1757.

"Sir,

"Since you are so kind as to undertake the Trouble of this Journey "I desire you will deliver such an Answer for me to the Indians as will be agreable to the enclosed Copy "of the Minute of Council.

"The manner of saying things to Indians depends so much on Forms & a certain "Circumlocution of them and their Dispositions at the time of speaking to them, that I must leave it "to you with the assistance of Mr. Weiser to frame the Words of the Answer and to accompany each "Part with a Belt or String of Wampum as Efficiency of which will be given you by the Secretary "as you shall judge proper. I would have those Indians made acquainted that I never intended "either Harris's Ferry or Lancaster as the Place of Treaty, but all along believed that Tedyuscung "would choose to come to this City agreable to what he told me at Easton, and therefore have "sent him an Invitation to come hither, which will be delivered to him on his Arrival at Fort Allen "and Mr. Croghan has my Letters telling this Matter forth, so that it gives me Pain to hear of "their Intention to come no further. That I am truly concerned at their Stay occasioned by "Tedyuscung's not coming in, but that till he comes, Mr. Croghan writes me no Treaty can be began

will

"with those Indians, the Matters for which they were sent by Sir William Johnson from
"being principally to bring the Shawanese and Delawares to conclude a firm Peace and
"then join with his Majesty's Forces in such Manner as Sir William shall advise. And
"further that the Matters complained of by the Delaware Kings at Easton, or any other
"He may have to complain of, be attentively considered and redressed. These, by Sir
"William Johnson's Letter to me, and the Tenor of his Commissions and Instructions
"to Mr. Croghan, Copies of which are prepared for you; are the Matters principally
"to be transacted at the treaty shortly; which make it necessary that Tedyuscung
"with the Delaware and Shawanese Sachems should be present, and if backward to
"perform their mutual Engagements so solemnly made at Shamokin, at Sir William
"Johnsons and at Easton the Six Nations shall then be interposed their Authority
"and oblige them to do it.

"That as it is uncertain when Tedyuscung may come, I would
"for their own Convenience, propose it to them that most of their Women & Children
"should immediately return home, with as many Men as can conduct them to their
"respective Places of abode, that a Number of their principal Men may stay to
"hold the Treaty. This may in a great Measure prevent the Inconveniencies that
"will arise from a longer Stay and save to them the Benefit of their planting season,
"as well as prevent many of them getting the small Pox.

"That I am always glad to see our Brethren the Six Nations &
"consider so many of them coming at once to visit us at this Juncture, as a particular Proof
"Testimony of their Friendship and Regard for the People of this Province, that
"it would give pleasure to gratify them in their Desire of seeing me at Lancaster.
"yet I would have them made sensible that I cannot leave this City without infinite
"Prejudice to the Kings Affairs, and other publick Business that cannot be done any
"where else, and therefore could heartily wish they could be prevailed on, Out of regard to
"my Circumstances at this particular time, to come here, where I assure them of a very
"kind Reception, and that every thing will be made as agreeable to them as possible.

"That I have dispatched a Messenger to Tedyuscung acquainting him
"with the impatience of the Six Nations, and the many Inconveniencies arising to him
"from his Stay and desiring him to make all the haste he can.

"If you perceive that the Indians Notwithstanding this Message
"and Invitation, which in honour to them, I send by a Member of Council, will not come
"to Philadelphia or should be disgusted and offer to return home, I must desire you to
"acquaint them, that if Tedyuscung comes and inclines to treat at Lancaster, I shall with
"go there, or send Commissioners, as the Affairs of the Government will permit.

"I am,
"Sir,
"Your most humble Serv.t"
"William Denny."

P.S. Please to let it be asked whether
Deliverd, as set forth in the Minutes of
Council, be the same w.th what was given them
in charge, least the Interpreter, who does not
well understand the Language, should have mistaken it."

M.r Weiser having set down in writing the particulars
of what passed between him and some Indians sent from Conestogo, to enquire of
Tedyuscung

Pennsylvania 1757.

Teedyuscung at Easton, he sent it to the Governor and it was read and ordered to be entered.

"April 5th 1757. Memorandum made by Mr. Nesser, begun the 5th & continued to the 29th Inst.

"Then an Indian named Nathaniel, formerly a Moravian, arrived in Reading, with "a Message from Mr. Croghan to Teedyuscung, at or on his Way to Easton, in order to invite him to come to the Indians that were then arrived at John Harris's Ferry, and attend at the ensueing Treaty. "as Nathaniel told me I gave him his Dinner, some Pocket Money, and a Guide to Bethlehem.

"28th. Captain William Trent arrived, with three Mohock Indians, viz:t, Jonathan, Cayen= "quilyquo, and his Wife, and David Anuchrayeckle in their Way to Bethlehem or Easton to meet "Teedyuscung and the rest of the Indians with him to invite them to Lancaster. Soon after Capt. Trent "The Indians told me "That they were sent by Mr. Croghan to Reading for the Purpose before "mentioned, and that they were told Teedyuscung was there. "Told the Indians, in the presence "of Captain Trent, what was first said. The Indians desired me to ask him who said it was to "Bethlehem. Then it was found to be a fault in the Interpreter. Condoled with Jonathan "for the Loss of his Son, who dyed in Philadelphia, gave him a String of white Wampum "and his Wife a large Silk Cloth, which he took kindly. Told the Indians that I had "received Orders from the Governor of Pennsylvania to go to Lancaster and take his Brethren "the Indians that came down the River Susquehannah by the Hand, and bid them welcome "to Pennsylvania in his Name; told that I intended to have set off Tomorrow Morning, if "They had not come. I did not know as yet what they had to say to me. After a few Minutes "Pause, Jonathan told me, "That he was very glad That such Orders, and did wonder That I "them not sooner." Told them that when I last in Philadelphia, about a Month ago, the "Governor's Secretary told me, That the Council thought it necessary I should go with the "Governor Compliments to the Indians at Lancaster, and I then told the Secretary I could not go "at these critical Times without the Governor written Orders, which came to Hand two Nights "ago. "We have now been, said Jonathan, two Months in the Country and not seen one Brother "The Governor of Pennsylvania as yet, nor heard hardly any thing of him yet. Tho' we have been "sent for and invited to come down. I asked him very modestly who has sent for you? He said "why don't you know? I answered No. He seemed to be surprized at this. Why says he, Lewis "Montour and others, came up to Diahogo and invited the Delawares and Six Nations of Indians "to come down to Philadelphia, to finish the Treaty of Peace that was begun last Summer. "And we came as Deputys from the Mohawks sent by Wanuchyochon (Sir William Johnson) "to be present at the Treaty, and so many are come from all the Six Nations (excepting the "Senecas, who sent none) And we have been promised since we came to Pennsylvania large "Presents of Money and Goods by Mr. C—n. I told him, I am very glad you came with the Appro= "bation of Wanuchyochon, he is a good and great Man and is trusted by the King of Great Britain, "with all the Management of Indian Affairs in North America. I wish you had all come to "one Place in Pennsylvania, and all together. Your Coming to Lancaster, and Teedyuscung "with his Company, as Then Coming to Easton, two Places so far distant from one another, "One upon the River Susquehannah, the other on the River Delaware, will make the Affair "of the Treaty very difficult; besides Teedyuscung is so far behind. Jonathan answered. "When "we came by Diahogo, Teedyuscung was gone up that River, and we could not stay in such a hungry "Country as that now is; they have nothing to eat but Walnuts and wild Potatoes. And we "heard that he would soon follow us, and a great Number of Indians with him, some from "a true Love of Peace with their Brethren the English, and some for want of every thing, "especially Victuals. Several things were discoursed of, among others, Jonathan asked me,

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Is it true that you are become a fallen Tree? That you must no more engage in
"Indian Affairs neither as a Counsellor nor Interpreter? What is the Reason thereof?
"I told him it was true. That the King of Great Britain had appointed Warraghy-
"yoh to be manager of all Indian Affairs, that concern Treaties of Friendship
"&c. And that accordingly the Great General that came over the Great Waters,
"had, in the Name of the King ordered the Government of Pennsylvania to desist
"from holding Treaties with the Indians. And the Government of Pennsylvania
"will obey the Kings Command: And consequently I, as the Governments Servant,
"have Nothing more to do with Indian Affairs. Ha! Ha! was both their Voice
"at once; as much as if they had said, Usual! After they had both whispered together
"for a while, I gave them Room to do it by going into another Room. Jonathan
"told me. But Olia Comrade the Tale we give one another I heard you have
"engaged on another Scene. You are made a Captain of Warriors and cast
"aside the Counsel Affair, and turned a Soldier. I made answer, Olia what
"you say is true. But let me tell in what Connexion it is true & Hear therefore!
"When Pennsylvania People have Nothing from the Indians, and good Will
"and Treaties of Friendship subsisted between them, and our Brethren the Indians;
"the Delawares and Shawanese invaded our Country all at once, in a barbarous
"and cruel Manner, killed or led into Captivity, all who came before them,
"spared neither Sex, nor Age, my Country then called for my Aid before the
"Governor of Pennsylvania did. And raised Men to defend Part of the Country,
"of which the Governor approved, and soon after a great Council was called
"in Philadelphia, at which I attended, and it was agreed that Scarroyady &
"Tohnigora should go up to the Indian Country, to learn the Cause of this War
"and Breach of Friendship, and become Mediators. How they have been received
"You have been an Eye Witness. You know their Lives were threatened; How
"after a Fatiguing Journey, they arrived in the Mohawks Country and delivered
"the Letters of the Governor of Pennsylvania to Sir William Johnson. That
"Gentleman then or before, had effected his Mediation, by the Assistance of his
"Neighbours and good Friend the Mohawks. Our two Brethren gone and
"while in the Mohock Country, and came to Philadelphia at Last. You came with
"them and several other of the Mohawks. You remember well what News you
"brought, and how the Belts & Wampum of the Six Nations had been answered by these our
"old Friends and new Enemies, the Indians at Diahoga. The insolent Answer those
"Indians made occasioned a Proclamation of War. Remember all the Indians then
"in Philadelphia had been first consulted, and you gave your Approbation, and you
"all were present when War was proclaimed. A great many Stout hearted Men then
"engaged and prepared to go to go to War against these Indians, and the Governor and
"Counsellors of Pennsylvania opened the Council Chest and took out Money
"to pay for Ammunition, and all that was necessary to carry on the War, to
"pay their Soldiers. When soon after all at once, Letters came from the Govern.
"of New York, and Sir William Johnson, to the Governor of Pennsylvania, by which
"We learned that Sir William Johnson, by his prudent Management, and the
"Assistance of the Mohawks our good Friends had at last prevailed on these
"Indians to come to a Cessation of Arms. The Governor immediately sent

his

"His Proclamation, and order'd the Soldiers and others to be only upon the defensive; & "not to go on any Expedition or act Offensively on the East side of Susquehannah.
"The Governor then sent immediately Messengers up the River Susquehannah, as far "as Diahoga, to let the Indians know what was agreed upon by Sir William Johnson & "the Chiefs or some of the Chiefs of the Delawares. What further happen'd you will soon "hear. Now, in all these Proceedings Olia, I have assisted and never Laid aside Civil "affairs. I attended at the Treaties in Easton last Summer, as a Counsellor in the Affairs "of the Treaty, and also with some of the Soldiers under my Command, as a Guard to the "Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Gentlemen Counsellors, and others who came "with him and to Redressing and all the Indians with him, and conveyed them over "the Blue Mountains to Fort Allen, with all their Goods and Provision, and we acted as "Civil Counsellors, and Redressing recommended the Affair of Peace with Tears in his "Eyes. So, Olia, Don't charge me with such a thing, as that I take greater Delight "in War than in Civil Affairs. I am a Man for Peace, and if I had my wish there shou'd "be no War at all, at least not on this Side the Great Waters. Jonathan made Answer, "Olia, I thank you for this Information, and for refreshing my Memory. I am entirely satis- "fied with what you said to be the Truth, and I am now able to report the Thing in a clear "Light."

A Letter from Major Parsons informing the Governor that the Indians ... were committing Mischief in the County of Northampton was received. The Deposition of One Michael Roup, relating to the Facts was read as follows,

The Deposition of Michael Roup.

"The 21st Day of April One thousand seven Hundred and Fifty seven appeared "before me William Parsons Esquire, One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County "of Northampton, Michael Roup of Lower Smithfield in the said County aged 52 Years "a Person to me well known and worthy of Credit And being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists "of Almighty God, did depose and declare, That his Neighbour Philip Bogard living at Fort "Norris last Saturday Week heard a Letter read there, which was dispatched by Major Parsons to "acquaint the Garrison that he had received Information that some Enemy Indians inclined "shortly to come and attack the Inhabitants at and about Minisink and to desire them "to be upon their Guard: which was soon made known to all the Neighbouring Inhabi- "tants. And this Deponent further saith, That on Friday Morning last John Depue, "passing by the House of Philip Bogard and this Deponent, informed them, That the "Indians had murder'd Casper Gundyman last Wednesday Morning. Whereupon this "Deponent went immediately to the House of Philip Bogard to consult what was best "to be done, their Houses lying about half a Mile apart. That they concluded it best for the "Neighbours to collect themselves together, as many as they could, in some one House. "And this Deponent further saith, that he immediately returned home and loaded his "Waggon as fast as he could with his most valuable Effects which he carried to Bogards House. "That as soon as he had unloaded his Waggon he drove to his Son in Law Peter Soars "House about two Miles and loaded as much of his Effects as the Time and hurry would "admit and took them also to Bogards, where 9 Families were retired. That a great Number "of the Inhabitants were also retired to the Houses of Conrad Bittinbender & John M.dowel. "That Bogards House is 9 Miles from Fort Hamilton, and 12 from Fort Norris. And this "Deponent further saith, that Yesterday Morning about 9 o'clock, the said Peter Soar and

Christian

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Christian Klein with his Daughter about 16 Years of Age went from Bozarks House to
"the House of the said Klein and thence to Lohns House, to look after their Cattle and to
"bring off more Effects. And this Deponant further saith, That about half an hour after
"the above 3 Persons were gone from Bozarks House a certain George Haublib who also fled
"with his Family to Bozarks and who had been at his own House about a Mile from Soans,
"to look after his Creatures and to bring away what he could, returned to Bozarks and reported
"that he had heard 3 Guns fired very quick one after another towards Soans Place wch made
"them all conclude the above 3 Persons were killed by the Indians. And this Deponant
"further saith, That their little Company were afraid to venture to go and see what had hap-
"pened that Day, as they had many Women and Children to take Care of, who if they had left
"might have fallen an easy Prey to the Enemy. And this Deponant further saith, That the
"Morning 9 Men of their Neighbourhood armed themselves as well as they could and went towards
"Peter Soans Place in order to discover what was become of the above 3 Persons. That when
"they came within about 300 Yards of the House, they found the Bodies of the said Soon
"and Klein lying about 20 Feet from each other killed and scalpt, but did not find Kleins
"Daughter. Soan was killed by a Bullet which entered the upper Part of his Back and came out
"at his Breast. Klein was killed with their Tomhawks. The 9 Men immediately returned to Bozarks
"and reported as above. That this Deponent was not one of the 9, but that he remained at
"Bozarks with the Women and Children. That the rest of the People desired this Deponent to
"come to Easton and acquaint the Justice with what had happened. That the 9 Men did not
"think it safe to stay to bury the dead. And further this Deponant saith not."

"Sworn at Easton, the Day & Year
"above said Before Me W.m Parsons."

"The mark of
"Michael Coups."

Then was read, an Address from the Moravian Brethren
at Bethlehem in these Words,

"May it please your Honour,

"We called some time since when the late Indian Troubles
"took their Beginning, the Brethren's valuable Settlement on the Mahony together with
"eleven human Lives were destroyed, and our People were thereby Losers of at least 1000
"£ Loss which we shall feel while we live. And whereas at the same time, a Number of
"Indians, who were then living on our Land at Gnadenhutten, and in a fair way of
"getting there a competent and comfortable Livelyhood, without being burthensome
"for it, either to the Province or to our Neighbours thereabouts, having been preserved
"by Means of the Brethren in their Friendship and Alliance with their Government,
"were even therefore at the same time forced to fly for their Lives, lose their all, &
"take their Refuge to the Brethren at Bethlehem, destitute of every thing to support Life.
"And whereas your Honours Predecessors considering their Circumstances, has told and
"given it them in Writing, that they should be treated friendly and supported in their
"necessitous Circumstances by the Province; Upon the good Faith of which the Brethren in
"Bethlehem have furnished them with Necessaries of Life, and charged the Expences to
"the Province Account. And whereas at sundry Times the Bethlehem have pro-
"duced their Accounts before the Honourable the Commissioners and had them punctu-
"ally paid, till Now, when Mr. Schmalling one of the Brethren delivered our Account, amount-
"ing but to a mere trifle each Day & Head, was refused the Payment. I am therefore to

Pennsylvania 1757.

to represent our hard Case to your Honour, in Behalfe of our much oppressed Community, and to beg your Honours favourable Interposition with the Honourable the Commissioners: For altho the Indians residing here in Bethlehem on one hand are not inclined to settle a Place in the Indian Country, for fear of their Lives; and on the other cannot resolve to live below Philadelphia, for want of keeping Cowes, which makes a great part of their Livelihood; And altho on that Account the Brethren at Bethlehem have consented to let them settle on a Piece of Ground belonging to us not far from here, We humbly conceive, that this is not a sufficient Ground to cut them off from the hitherto usual allowance they have had from this Government, as long as they are not yet settled upon that intended Spot. For as long as the Government maintains so many other Indians, who have murdered many of the Inhabitants, enslaved others, and destroyed their Possessions. We therefore hope your Honour will in good Reason think, those who have faithfully adhered to this Government, entitled to the same beneficial allowance, which such Indians as our Enemies still enjoy.

"We have that Confidence in your Honour, that you in Equity and Justice will support our Request and not suffer, that these poor friendly but at present Neighbouring Indians, shall either be thrown entirely upon the Brethren at Bethlehem, already so very great Losers in this Province, or be left to the Mercy of their imbittered Indian Brethren.

Not doubting of your Honour's equitable Resolution, We rest,

"Your Honours,

"most obedient humble Servants.

"Bethlehem, April 22d. 1757."

"signed in Behalfe of the Brethren,

"Matthew Throop, Steward."

The Council advised the Governor to lay the above Address before the Provincial Commissioners, for their Consideration and Concurrence.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 3d. Day of May 1757.

Present

The Hon.ble William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwallader, } Esquires.

A Letter from Lord Loudoun of the 30th. of April, and a Letter from Sir Charles Hardy inclosing Minute of Council of New York, of the same Date were read in these Words,

A Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Governor Denny.

New York, April 30th. 1757.

"Sir,

"Having been represented to me, that at the time of laying on of the Embargo, there were a Number of Vessels in the several Ports of the Provinces, where the Embargo took place, that were actually loaded and cleared previous to the Embargo being laid.

"And being desirous to give every Ease to the Trade consistant with Conv-

Custom House Officers, agreable to the Instructions given by their Lordships.

"Inclosed is the Collector's Return of Ships entered inwards.

"I am, My Lord, with the greatest Regard,

"Your Lordship's most obedient & most humble Servt.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"Earl of LOUDOUN."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday the 30th of April, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	William Logan,	Esqrs.
Richard Peters,	Lynford Lardner,	
Benjamin Chew,	Thomas Cadwalader,	

Mr. Thomas McKee introduced Two Deputys from the Indians att Conestogo, who brought a Letter from Mr. Croghan to the Governor, inclosing an Indian Speech, which were well received, and read in these Words:

A Letter to Governor Denny from Mr. Croghan.

"LANCASTER, April 27th, 1757.

"May it please Your Honour:

"You have inclos'd a Speech made me Yesterday by the Chiefs of the several Nations here, and agreable to their Request, I have provided Three of their Chiefs with Horses, who will wait on your Honour in Company with Captain McKee, who I have got to go with them.

"If the Delawares and Shawanese shou'd be arrived at Easton, and Your Honour have prevailed on them to come to Philadelphia, I am in hopes that will be an Inducement to these Chiefs who wait on you, to agree to meet likewise there.

"Your Honour will see that they requested that Thee more might be provided with Horses to go to Easton to meet the Delawares and Shawanese, in Order to bring them here. I acquaint Your Honour with their setting off, that you may the better know how to treat with them that go to Philadelphia.

"I am Your Honour's

"Most obedt. humble Servt.

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

Speech of the Indian Chiefs at Lancaster, made to George Croghan, Esquire.

"The 26th of April, the Chiefs of the several Tribes called a Meeting and sent for me, and desir'd to know what time they might expect their Brother Onas up, and their Nephew's the Delawares, and Cousens, the Shawanese, to hold the Conference.

"To which I answer'd, I had not yet receiv'd any certain Account of the Arrival of the Delawares and Shawanese, and untill the Governor had fix'd the Place and time of Meeting with Teedyuscung, I cou'd not give them a full Answer.

"To Which little Abraham spoke as follows in Behalfe of the whole:

"'Brother:

"'We have been here a great while, and the Spring is coming on fast, it is time for us to think of going home to Plant. We have heard what you have said to us from our Brother Onas, both at John Harris' and here; that our Brother Onas proposed to hold the Treaty at Philadelphia. Every time you spoke to us on that head, we gave you our Objections to going so far down, which we expected wou'd have been consider'd before now, but as our Brother Onas has not yet agreed to come here, we have determin'd in our Minds to treat with our Brother Onas here, and go no further down the Country.

"'Brother:

"'We have appointed three Men to go to Philadelphia to speak with our Brother Onas and request of him to come up; and we desire you will find Horses for them to ride down and a Man to go with them to the Governor; and we have appointed Three more to go and meet our Nephews, the Delawares, and Cousens, the Shawanese, and bring them here; and we desire you will find them Horses and a Man to go and take Care of them and provide Necessarys for them on the Road.'

"Gave a String of Wampum."

The Governor enquired kindly after the Health of our Brethren, the Indians, and then desired Thomas King, an Oneida Chief, to proceed to the Business he was sent upon. On which he arose and spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas and Brethren of the Council:

"We are Deputies from the Indians at Lancaster, and have a Message from them to the Governor, which you will be pleased to hearken to:

"On Monday last, the Indian Chiefs at Lancaster held a Council, and desiring the Presence of Mr. Croghan, they reminded him that on his Invitation they came to Harris' Ferry, understanding

the Council Fire was to be kindled there; but after they had staid some time, they were desired to accompany him to Lancaster, where, and not at Harris', he said the Treaty was to be held, and that Onas wou'd come to them there, and therefore they complied with it, and now have appointed us, with Mr. McKee, to wait on the Governor to take him by the hand and invite him to the Council. They have determin'd among themselves not to come further, and wou'd be glad to see Onas there; his Coming wou'd chear their Hearts and make them quite glad."

Gave a Belt of Wampum of 7 Rowes.

Then, after repeating what was s^d. at the Council, he proceeded to let the Governor know that the Indians earnestly desired he wou'd come to them as soon as possible, for they had a good many Women and Children with them, and were much wanted at home to plant their Corn. When they came away they left but a small Quantity of Provisions in their Towns; had been here a long while and where afraid of suffering, the ensuing Year, if they shou'd stay beyond the Time of planting, wch. was now very near, and, therefore, pressed the Governor to use dispatch, requesting this further of him, that whatever Determination he shou'd come to, it might be forthwith sent by Express to the Chiefs at Lancaster, who were extremely uneasy at their long Stay. He added, that Sir William Johnson at parting with the Chiefs, advised them as soon as they had done their Business with the Governor of Pennsylvania, to return home in a Body. This they promised to do; but now some of their People were grown so impatient that they wou'd not be kept together much longer, and they shou'd not be able to follow the Advice of Sir William Johnson, unless the Governor hasten'd on the Treaty and came to them soon.

Gave a small String of Wampum.

They were told by the Governor that their Message shou'd be considered by himself and the Council, and an Answer sent to the Indians with all possible Dispatch.

Sir William Johnson's Letter of the 16th of February was read, together with his Commission and Instructions to Mr. Croghan, in Order to know what was proposed to be done by the Indians at this Meeting. ffrom that Letter it appear'd that the Indians were sent by Sir William to use their Influence with the Delawares and Shawnese for the immediate Restoration of the Prisoners (still in their Power) to their Families; And that the Shawnese and Delawares sho^d. in the strongest Terms, be reminded of the solemn Promises they made to the Delegates of the Six Nations sent to meet them at Otsaningo last Spring, which were confirmed by the Old Delaware and Shawnese King, in Behalfe of their People, in the most solemn Manner last July, at Sir William Johnson's House, in the Presence of their Uncles, the Six Nations, to lay down the Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English, and deliver up all the Eng-

lish Prisoners, and which was again repeated to Governor Denny at Easton; And, further, that the Grievances mention'd by Teedyuscung at Easton last November, or any others they may suffer'd, shou'd be carefully and attentively heard, and, if justly grounded, the most prudent, speedy, and effectual Methods shou'd be taken to have them amply redressed.

By these, and Mr. Croghan's late Letters to the Governor, it appears that the Things to be done in the ensuing Treaty cannot be entered upon till Teedyuscung's Arrival, wch. is uncertain, and may be delayed by the Motions of the French Indians towards this Frontier; And, therefore, it is the Opinion of the Council that all this shou'd be plainly set forth in the Answer to the Indians, and that then it shou'd be proposed to them to send away their Women and Children, and such of their Men as they chuse shou'd conduct them, and to leave a sufficient Number of Chiefs and principal Indians to carry on the Treaty; And if this be agreeable to the Indians, then it is recommended to the Governor to obtain from the Commissioners their Consent to make the Indians that shall be sent away a small Present, which may be in part of a General Present proposed to be given On this Occasion. It is further thought proper that the Answer to the Message shou'd be delivered by a Member of Council and interpreted by Mr. Weiser; And Mr. Logan being requested to undertake it, he was kind enough to consent. An Express was order'd to be sent to Mr. Weiser forthwith, to meet Mr. Logan for this Purpose at Lancaster, on Tuesday Night, where he proposed to be at that time, if the Weather and his Health wou'd permit.

It was then considered whether the Indians shou'd be gratified in their Request to have the Treaty held at Lancaster. The Governor said Teedyuscung at Easton promised to come to this City, and that he had sent a Message to be deliver'd to him by Major Parsons on his Arrival at Fort Allen, inviting him, agreable to his Promise, to come and hold the Treaty here, and he hoped he wou'd make no Difficulty about it; That he conceived it by no Means adviseable to leave this City at so dangerous a Time, as publick Business cou'd not be done in his Absence, and that, therefore, these Indians shou'd be pressed to proceed and hold the Treaty here, but if, Notwithstanding what shou'd be said to them, they shou'd still continue in their Determination to come no further than Lancaster, then he wou'd send Commissioners to treat with them there. The Members of Council urged that the many important Things to be done at this Treaty required all the Weight and Authority of the Governor; that Commissioners wou'd not be so much regarded, nor have so much Influence in case of Difficulties, as the Governor himself, and that it appeared to them there was great Danger of losing the fine Opportunity presented for bringing all Matters in difference to an amicable Conclusion, and finally establishing a firm Peace with the Indians. The Governor, after hearing these Sentiments, deter-

mined either to go himself or send Commissioners to Lancaster, as the publick Affairs wou'd permit, if Teedyuscung shou'd come and incline that the Treaty shou'd be held there.

The following Instructions were given to Mr. Logan, with Copys of Sir William Johnson's Letter, Letters from Mr. Croghan enclosing the Indian Message, and of the Minute of this Council:

Instructions to William Logan, Esquire.

"PHILADELPHIA, 30th April, 1757.

"Sir:

"Since you are so kind as to undertake the Trouble of this Journey, I desire you will deliver such an Answer for me to the Indians as will be agreable to the enclos'd Copy of the Minute of Council.

"The manner of saying things to Indians depends so much on Forms & a narrow Observation of them and their Dispositions at the Time of speaking to them, that I must leave it to you with the Assistance of Mr. Weiser to frame the words of the Answer and to accompany each Part with a Belt or String of Wampum (a Sufficiency of which will be given you by the Secretary) as you shall judge proper. I wou'd have those Indians made acquainted that I never intended either Harris' Ferry or Lancaster as the Place of Treaty, but all along believ'd that Teedyuscung wou'd choose to come to this City agreable to what he told me at Easton, and therefore have sent him an Invitation to come here, which will be delivered to him on his Arrival at Fort Allen, and Mr. Croghan has my Letters setting this Matter forth, that it gives me Pain to hear of their Intention to come no further. That I am truly concern'd at their Stay occasioned by Teedyuscung's not coming in; but that till he comes, Mr. Croghan writes me no Treaty can be begun with those Indians, the Matters for which they were sent by Sir William Johnson being principally to bring the Shawonese and Delawares to conclude a firm Peace, and then join with his Majesty's Forces in such manner as Sir William shall advise. And further, that the Matters complained of by the Delaware King at Easton, or any other He may have to complain of, be attentively considered and redressed. These, by Sir William Johnson's Letter to me, and the Tenor of his Commissions and Instructions to Mr. Croghan, Copies of which are prepared for you, are the Matters principally to be transacted at the ensuing Treaty; which makes it Necessary that Teedyuscung with the Delaware and Shawonese Tribes should be present, and if backward to perform their several Engagements so solemnly made at Otsaningo, at S^r. William Johnson's, and at Easton, the Six Nations are then to interpose their Authority and oblige them to do it.

"That as it is uncertain when Teedyuscung may come, I wou'd for their own Convenience propose it to them, that most of their Women & Children shou'd immediately return home, with as

Many Men as can conduct them to their respective Places of abode, that a Number of their principal Men may stay to hold the Treaty. This may in a great Measure prevent the Inconveniences that will arise from a longer Stay, and save to them the Benefit of their planting Season, as well as prevent many of them getting the Small Pox.

"That I am always glad to see our Brethren the Six Nations, & consider so many of them coming amongst us at this Juncture, as a particular strong Testimony of their Friendship and Regard for the People of this Province; that it wou'd give pleasure to gratify them in their Desire of seeing me at Lancaster, yet I would have them made sensible that I cannot leave this City without infinite Prejudice to the King's Affairs, and other publick Business that cannot be done any where else, and therefore cou'd heartily wish they cou'd be prevailed on, Out of Regard to my Circumstances at this particular time, to come here, where I assure them of a very kind Reception, and that every thing will be made as agreable to them as possible.

"That I have dispatched a Messenger to Teedyuscung acquainting him with the impatience of the Six Nations, and the many Inconveniences arising to 'em from his Stay, and desiring him to make all the haste he can.

"If you perceive that the Indians, notwithstanding this Message and Invitation, which in honour to them I send by a Member of Council, will not come to Philadelphia, or shou'd be disgusted and offer to return home, I must desire you to acquaint them that if Teedyuscung comes and inclines to treat at Lancaster, I shall either go there or send Commissioners as the Affairs of the Government will permit.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servt.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"P. S.—Please to let it be asked whether deliver'd as set forth in the Minute of Council be the same wth what was given them in charge, lest the Interpreter, who does not well understand the Language, shou'd have mistaken it."

Mr. Weiser having set down in writing the particulars of what passed between him and some Indians sent from Conestogo to enquire of Teedyuscung at Easton, he sent it to the Governor, and it was read and ordered to be entered.

Memorandum made by Mr. Weiser; begun the 5th & continued to the 29th Ins^{t}

"April 5th, 1757. Then an Indian named Nathaniel, formerly a Moravian, arriv'd in Reading with a Message from Mr. Croghan to Teedyuscung, at or on his Way to Easton, in order to invite him to come to the Indians that were then arrived at John Harris' Ferry

and attend at the ensuing Treaty (as Nathaniel told me). I gave him his Dinner, some Pocket Money, and a guide to Bethlehem.

"28th. Captain William Trent arriv'd, with three Mohock Indians, to wit: Jonathan, Cayenguilyquo, and his Wife, and David Anuchragechle, in their Way to Bethlehem or Easton, to meet Teedyuscung, and the rest of the Indians with him to invite them to Lancaster. (So far Cap. Trent). The Indians told me 'that they were sent by Mr. Croghan to Reading for the Purpose beforementioned, and that they were told Teedyuscung was there.' I told the Indians in the presence of Captain Trent what was first said. The Indians desired me to ask him who said it was to Bethlehem. Then it was found to be a Fault in the Interpreter. I condoled with Jonathan for the loss of his Son, who dyed in Philadelphia, gave him a String of whole Wampum and his Wife a large Silk Cloth, which he took kindly. I told the Indians that I had receiv'd Orders from the Governor of Pennsylvania to go to Lancaster and take his Brethren the Indians, that came down the River Sasquehannah by the Hand, and bid them wellcome to Pennsylvania in his Name; And that I intended to have set off Tomorrow Morning, if They had not come, (I did not know as yet what they had to say to me.) After a few Minutes Pause, Jonathan told me 'that he was very glad I had such Orders, and did wonder I had them not sooner.' I told them that when I was last in Philadelphia, about a Month ago, the Governor's Secretary told me that the Council thought it necessary I shou'd go with the Governor's Complements to the Indians at Lancaster, and I then told the Secretary I cou'd not go at these critical Times without the Governor's written Orders, which came to Hand two Nights ago. 'We have now been (said Jonathan) two Months in the Country and not seen our Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania as yet, nor heard hardly any thing of him yet, tho' we have been sent for and invited to come down.' I asked him very modestly, 'who has sent for you?' He said, 'why don't you know?' I answer'd, 'No.' He seem'd to be surprized at this. 'Why,' says he, 'Lewis Montour and others came up to Diahogo and invited the Delawares and Six Nations of Indians to come down to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to finish the Treaty of Peace that was begun last Summer, And we came as Deputys from the Mohawks, sent by Waruchyockon (Sir William Johnson) to be present at the Treaty, and so many are come from all the Six Nations (excepting the Senecas who sent none), And we have been promised since we came to Pennsylvania, large Presents of Money and Goods by Mr. C——n.' I told him 'I am very glad you came with the Approbation of Warruchyockon, he is a good and great Man and is trusted by the King of Great Britain with all the Management of Indian Affairs in North America. I wish you had all come to one Place in Pennsylvania and all together. Your Coming to Lancaster, and Teedyuscung with his Company, as I hear, Coming to Easton, two Places so far distant

from one another: One upon the River Sasquehannah, the other on the River Delaware, will make the Affair of the Treaty very difficult; besides Teedyuscung's so far behind.' Jonathan Answer'd, 'When we came by Diahogo, Teedyuscung was gone up that River, and we cou'd not stay in such a hungry Country as that now is, They have nothing to eat but Walnuts and wild Potatoes, And we heard that he wou'd soon follow us and a great Number of Indians with him, some from a true Love of Peace with their Brethren the English, and some for want of every thing, especially Victuals.' Several things were discours'd of, among others, Jonathan asked me, 'Is it true that you are become a fallen Tree? That you must no more engage in Indian Affairs, neither as a Counsellor nor Interpreter? What is the Reason thereof?' I told him it was true. 'That the King of Great Britain had appointed Warruychyockon to be manager of all Indian Affairs, that concern Treaties of Friendship, War, &c. And that accordingly the Great General that came over the Great Waters had, in the Name of the King, ordered the Government of Pennsylvania to desist from holding Treaties with the Indians, and the Government of Pennsylvania will obey the King's Command, and consequently I, as the Government's Servant, have Nothing more to do with Indian Affairs.' 'Ha! Ha!' was both their Voice at once, as much as if they had said, Oh sad! After they had both wisper'd together for a while (I gave them Room to do it by going into another Room), Jonathan told me: 'But Olia (Comrade, the Stile we give one another), I heard you have engaged on another Bottom. You are made a Captain of Warriors, and laid aside the Counsel Affair and turned a Soldier.' I made answer, 'Olia, what You say is true, But let me tell in what Connexion it is true. Hear therefore. When Pennsylvania People feared Nothing from the Indians, and good Will and Treaties of Friendship subsisted between them and our Brethren the Indians, the Delawares and Shawonese invaded our Country all at once, in a barbarous and cruel Manner, killed or led into Captivity all who came before them, spared neither Sex nor Age. My Country then called for my aid (before the Governor of Pennsylvania did), and I raised Men to defend Part of the Country, of which the Governor approved, and soon after a great Counsel was called in Philadelphia, at which I attended, and it was agreed that Scarroyady & Echnizera shou'd go up to the Indian Country, to learn the Cause of this Murder and Breach of Friendship, and become Mediators. How they have been received You have been an Eye Witness. You know their Lives were threatened. When, after a fatiguing Journey, they arriv'd in the Mohawks' Country and deliver'd the Letters of the Governor of Pennsylvania to Sir William Johnson. That Gentleman then, or before, had offer'd his Mediation by the Assistance of his Neighbours and good Friends the Mohawks. Our two Messengers staid a good while in the Mohawk Country, and came to Philadelphia at last. You came with them, and several other of the Mohawks.

You remember well what News you brought, and how the Messages of the Six Nations had been answer'd by these our Old Friends and New Enemies, the Indians at Diahogo. The insolent Answer those Indians made, occasioned a Proclamation of War! I remember all the Indians then in Philadelphia had been first consulted, and you gave your Approbation, and you all were present when War was proclaimed. A great many Stout hearted Men then engaged and prepared to go to War against these Indians, and the Governor and Counsellors of Pennsylvania open'd the Counsel Chest and took out Money to pay for Ammunition, and all that was necessary to carry on the War, to pay their Soldiers. When soon after, all at once, Letters came from the Govern^{r} of New York and Sir William Johnson, to the Governor of Pennsylvania, by wch. We learned that Sir William Johnson, by his prudent Management, and the Assistance of the Mohawks, our good Friends, had at last prevailed on these Indians to come to a Cessation of Arms. The Governor immediately issued his Proclamation and order'd the Soldiers, and others, to be only upon the defensive, & not to go on any Expedition or act offensively on the East side of Sasquehannah. The Governor then sent, immediately, Messengers up the River Sasquehannah, as far as Diahogo, to let the Indians know what was agreed upon by Sir William Johnson & the Chiefs, or some of the Chiefs of the Delawares. What further happen'd you will soon hear. Now, in all these Proceedings, Olia, I have assisted, and never laid aside Civil Affairs. I attended at the Treaties in Easton, last Summer, as a Counsellor in the Affairs of the Treaty, and also with some of the Soldiers under my Command as a Guard to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Gentlemen Counsellors, and others, who came with him, and to Teedyuscung and all the Indians with him, and conveyed them over the Blue Mountains to Fort Allen, with all their Goods and Provisions, and we parted as Civil Counsellors, and Teedyuscung recommended the Affair of Peace with Tears in his Eyes. So, Olia, Don't charge me with such a thing as that. I take greater Delight in War than in Civil Affairs. I am a man for Peace, and If I had my wish there sho^{d}. be no War at all, at least not on this Side the Great Waters.' Jonathan made Answer, 'Olia, I thank you for this Information and for refreshing my Memory. I am entirely satisfied with what you said to be the Truth, and am now able to report the Thing in a clear Light.'"

A Letter from Major Parsons, informing the Governor that the Indians were committing Mischief in the County of Northampton, was receiv'd. The Deposition of One Michael Roup's, setting forth the Facts, was read as follows:

"*The Deposition of Michael Roup.*

"The 24th Day of April, One thousand seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven, appeared before me, William Parsons, Esquire, One of His

Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, Michael Roup, of Lower Smithfield, in the said County, aged 52 Years, a Person to me well known and worthy of Credit, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and declare, That his Neighbour, Philip Bozart, being at Fort Norris last Saturday Week, heard a letter read there, which was dispatch'd by Major Parsons to acquaint the Garrison that he had receiv'd Information that some Enemy Indians intended shortly to come and attack the Inhabitants at and about Minisink and to desire them to be upon their Guard; which was soon made known to all the Neighboring Inhabitants. And this Deponant further saith, That on Friday Morning last John Lefever, passing by the Houses of Philip Bozart and This Deponant, informed them, that the Indians had murder'd Casper Gundryman last Wednesday Evening; Whereupon This Deponant went immediately to the House of Philip Bozart to consult what was best to be done, Their Houses being about half a Mile apart. That they concluded it best for the Neighbors to collect themselves together, as many as They cou'd, in some one House. And this Deponant further saith, that he immediately returned home and loaded his Waggon as fast as he cou'd with his most valuable Effects which he carried to Bozart's house, That as soon as he had unloaded his Waggon he drove to his Son-in-Law Peter Soan's House, about two Miles, and loaded as much of his Effects as the Time and and hurry wou'd admit, and took them also to Bozart's, where 9 Families were retired; That a great Number of the Inhabitants were also retired to the Houses of Conrad Bittenbender & John Medowel; That Bozart's House is 7 Miles from Fort Hamilton, and 12 from Fort Norris. And this Deponant further saith, that yesterday Morning about 9 o'clock, the said Peter Soan and Christian Klein with his Daughter about 13 Years of age went from Bozart's House to the House of the said Klein and thence to Soan's House to look after their Cattle and to bring off more effects. And this Deponant further saith, That about a half an hour after the above 3 Persons were gone from Bozart's House, a certain George Hartleib, who also fled with his family to Bozart's and who had been at his own House about a Mile from Soan's, to look after his Creatures and to bring away what he cou'd, return'd to Bozart's and reported that he had heard 3 guns fired very quick one after the another towards Soan's Place wch. made them all conclude the above 3 Persons were killed by the Indians. And this Deponant further saith, That their little Company were afraid to venture to go and see what had happened that Day, as they had many Women and Children to take Care of, who if they had left might have fallen an easy Prey to the Enemy. And this Deponant further saith, That this Morning 9 Men of the Neighbourhood armed themselves as well as they cou'd, and went towards Peter Soan's Place, in order to discover what was become of the above 3 Persons. That when

they came within about 300 yards of the House, they found the Bodies of the said Sloan and Klein lying about 20 Feet from each other killed and scalpt, but did not find Klein's Daughter. Soan was killed by a Bullet which enter'd the upper Part of his Back and came out at his Breast. Klein was killed with their Tomhawks. The 9 Men immediately returned to Bozart's and reported as above. That this Deponant was not one of the 9, but that he remained at Bozart's with the Women and Children. That the rest of the People desired this Deponant to come to Easton and acquaint the Justice with what had happened. That the 9 Men did not think it safe to stay to bury the Dead. And further this Deponant saith not.

"The Mark of
W
"MICHAEL ROUP.

"Sworn at Easton, the Day & Year above said Before Me
"W · PARSONS."

Then was read an Address from the Moravian Brethren at Bethlehem in these Words:

"May it please your Honour:

"*Whereas*, some time since when the late Indian Troubles took their Beginning, the Brethren's valuable Settlement on the Mahony together with Eleven human lives were destroyed, and Our People were thereby Losers of at Least £2,000, a Loss which we shall feel while we live. *And Whereas*, at the same time a Number of Indians who were then living on our Land at Gnadenhutten, and in a fair way of getting there a competent and comfortable Livelyhood without being burthensome for it either to the Province or to our Neighbours thereabouts, having been preserv'd by Means of the Brethren in their Friendship and Alliance with this Government, were even therefore at the same time forced to fly for their Lives, loose their all, & take their Refuge to the Brethren at Bethlehem destitute of every thing to support Life; *And Whereas*, your Honour's Predecessors, considering their Circumstances, has told and given it them in Writing that they shou'd be treated friendly and supported in their Necessitous Circumstances by the Province; Upon the good Faith of which the Brethren in Bethlehem have furnish'd them with Necessaries of Life, and charged the Expences to the Province Account; *And Whereas*, at sundry Times the Bethlehem have produced their Accounts before the Honourable the Commissioners and had them punctually paid till now, when Mr. Schmalling, one of the Brethren, deliver'd our Account, amounting but to a mere Trifle each Day ℔ Head, was refused the Payment. I am, therefore, to represent our hard Case to your Honour in Behalfe of our much aggrieved Community, and to beg your Honour's favourable Interposition with the Honourable the Commissioners; ffor altho' the Indians residing here in Bethlehem on one hand are not inclined to settle again in the Indian Country *for*

fear of their Lifes, and on the other cannot resolve to live below Philadelphia *for want of hunting Opportunity*, which makes a great part of their Livelyhood; And altho' on that Account the Brethren at Bethlehem have consented to let them settle on a Piece of Ground belonging to us not far from here, We humbly conceive that this is not a sufficient Ground to cut them off from the hitherto usual Allowance they have had from this Government as long as they are not yet settled upon that intended Spot, Nor as long as the Government maintains so many other Indians who have murdered many of the Inhabitants, enslaved others, and destroyed their Possessions. We therefore hope your Honour will in good Reason think those who have faithfully adhered to this Government entituled to the same beneficial Allowance which such Indians as were Enemies still Enjoy.

"We have that Confidence in your Honour, that you in Equity and Justice will support our Request, and not suffer that these poor, friendly, but at present Necessitous Indians, shall either be thrown entirely upon the Brethren at Bethlehem, already so very great Losers in this Province, or be left to the Mercy of their imbitterred Indian Brethren.

"Not doubting of your Honour's equitable Resolution, We rest

"Your Honour's Most obedient humble Servants.

"Signed in Behalfe of the Brethren.

"MATHEW SHROPP, Steward.

"Bethlehem, April 22nd, 1757."

The Council advised the Governor to lay the above Address before the provincial Commissioners for their Consideration and Concurrence.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 3d Day of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwallader,	

A Letter from Lord Loudoun of the 30th of April, and a Letter from Sir Charles Hardy, inclosing Minute of Council of New York of the same Date, were read in these Words:

A Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Governor Denny.

"NEW YORK, April 30th, 1757.

"Sir:

"It having been represented to me, that at the Time of laying

At a Council held at Philadelphia Saturday 30th April 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

Robert Hettle
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwallader
} Esquires

Indians.

Thomas King an Oneido
Jos King a Tuscarora
Moses Tattamy a Delaware

Thomas McKee Interpreter

Yesterday afternoon the Governor received a Letter from McCroghan dated at Lancaster the 27th Instant inclosing a Speech made to him by the Indians there on Monday last, both which were read: and two of the Chiefs mentioned in the Letter coming last night to Town under the Conduct of Mr Thomas McKee, and desiring to be heard this Morning (being in haste to return to their Company) they were called in, kindly received, and after a little Conversation one of them an Oneida Indian called Thomas King opened the Business, Speaking as follows.

Brother Onas and Brethren of the Council.

We are Deputies from the Indians at Lancaster and have a Message from them to the Governor which you will be pleased to hearken to.

On Sunday last the Indian Chiefs held a Council at Lancaster with McCroghan, when they made a Speech to him in which they told him, that on his Invitation they came to Harris's Ferry, understanding the Council Fire was to be kindled there: but after they had said some thing, they were desired to accompany him to Lancaster where, and not at Harris's he said the Treaty was to be held and that Onas would come to them there. and therefore they complied with it. and now have obtained as with Mr. McKee to wait on the Governor to take him by the Hand and invite him to the Council. They have determined among themselves not to come further, and would be glad to see Onas there. his coming would chear their Hearts and make them quite glad.

Gave a Belt of Seven Rows.

He proceeded

Then Oster repeating what was said, ~~before that they had~~ to let the Governor know that the Indians earnestly desired he would come to them as soon as possible, for they had a good many Women and Children with them, and ~~they~~ wanted to hurry home to plant their Corn. When they came away they left but a small Quantity of Provision in their Towns, had been here along while, and were afraid of suffering the Ensuing Year, if they should stay beyond the time of Planting, which was now very near: and therefore desired the Governor to use dispatch: requesting this further as soon as them that whatever determination he should come to, it might be forthwith sent by Express to the Chief at Lancaster, who were extreamly uneasy at their long stay. He added that Sir William Johnson at parting with the Chiefs advised them, as soon as they had done their business with the Governor of Pennsylvania, to return home in a Body. This they promised to do— but now some of their People were grown so impatient that they could not be kept together much longer and they should not be able to follow the advice of Sir William Johnson, unless the Governor hastned on the Treaty and came to them soon.

Cave a small String.

The were told by the Governor their Message should be considered by himself and the Council and an answer sent to the Indians with all possible dispatch.

The Governor thought it necessary that the Council should be made acquainted with the present State of Affairs in the County of Northampton and ordered the Secretary to read the Letters received since last Thursdays Council.

Sir William Johnsons Letter of the 16th of February with the Commission and Instructions given at the same time by him to Mr. Croghan were called for by the Council as from thence it would be seen what that Gentleman proposed should be done at this Meeting. On these being read it appeared that these Indians were sent by Sir William to use their Influence with the Delawares and Shawonese for the immediate Restoration of the Prisoners still in their power to their Families: and that the Shawonese and Delawares should in the strongest Terms be reminded of their Solemn Promises they made to the Delegates of the Six Nations sent to meet them at Otsenango last Spring which were

confirmed

confirmed by the Old Delaware and Shawanese Kings in behalf of their People in the most solemn manner last July at Sir William Johnsons House in the presence of their Uncles the Six Nations, namely, to lay down their Hatchet, return to their Friendship with the English, and deliver up all the English Prisoners: and which was again repeated to Governor Denny at Easton; and further that the Grievances mentioned by Teedyuscung at Easton last November, or any others they may have suffered, should be carefully and attentively heard, and if justly grounded, the most prudent, speedy and effectual methods should be taken to have them amply redressed.

The Governor and Proprietaries Commissioners [illegible] the Governor [illegible] the things to be done in the ensuing Treaty and to hear [illegible] can be entered upon till Teedyuscungs Arrival, which is uncertain, and may perhaps be delayd by the motions of the French Indians towards this Frontier. It is the Opinion of the Council that this should be strictly set forth in the answer to the Indians. and that then it should be proposed to them to send away their Women and Children and such of their Men as they shall think proper to conduct them, and to leave a sufficient Number of Chiefs and principal Indians to carry on the Treaty. and if this be agreable to the Indians, then it is recommended to the Governor to obtain from the Commissioners their consent to make the Indians that shall be sent away a small present, which may be in part of a general present proposed to be given on this occasion. It is further thought proper that the Answer to the Message should be delivered by a Member of Council and Interpreted by Mr Weiser. and Mr Logan being requested to undertake it he was kind enough to consent. An Express was ordered to be sent to Mr Weiser to desire him to meet Mr Logan for this purpose at Lancaster on Tuesday next, where he proposed to be at that time if the Weather & Health would permit.

It was then considered whether the Indians should be gratified in their request to have the Treaty held at Lancaster.

The Governor said, Teedyuscung at Easton promised to come to this City, and that he had sent a Message to be delivered to him by Major Parsons on his Arrival at Fortallen inviting him, agreeable to his promise to come and hold the Treaty here and he hoped he would make no difficulty about it. That he conceived it by no means advisable to leave this City in so dangerous a time, as publick business could not be done in his absence and that therefore these Indians should be pressed to

to proceed and hold the Treaty here, but if, notwithstanding what should
th be said to them they should still continue in their determination to come no
a further than Lancaster, then he would send Commissioners to Treat with
to them there. The Members of Council urged, that the many important
a things to be done at this Treaty required all the weight and Authority of the
h Governmt. that Commissioners would not be so much regarded, nor have so
y much Influence, in case of difficulties, as the Governor himself, and that
a it appeared to them there was great danger of loosing the fine Opportunity
e presented for bringing all matters in difference to an Amicable Conclusion
b and finally establishing a firm Peace with the Indians. The Governor after
e hearing these Sentiments declared either to go or send Commissioners to Lan-
caster as the Publick affairs would permit when Teedyuscung should come
and unless that Body should be there.

A true Copy

Richard Peters

Secy to the Commrs.

I have seen many examples of your brotherly behaviour to our Brother Thomas Wiley Early which he complained of it to me. I was very unkind indeed not like a Brother. You also like wise Men in not resenting your treatment of the imprudent Behaviour of one Person to turn your Heads against your Brethren the English in general I should deem very imprudent to throw away a heap of Corn because one or two bad Grains were amongst it. This Man is not to command against you Nay you must expect to meet with much unkind Treatment. With these things I take it unreasonable about this Affair but your Heart must bear you that I have on my part all ways endeavour that you may be looked upon & treated by your Brethren the English as your own Flesh & Blood & I think you deserve by that Character

Your Most Obedient Humble Servant

Brethren

Your Apology & acknowledgment I accept, the Assurance you have given me of your sincere attachment to your Brethren the English & your Fidelity & promise of His Majesty's Service without Delay whenever I may have occasion to call on you, have made my mind quite easy, and as the Great Father hath according to your Request Sent you a Coat for the Security of your aged People your Wives & Children he will expect that your Warriors in return will be ready to Embody & march to his Assistance as may by me called upon. And that you may find that these Indians who manifest their fidelity & Loyalty to Government will find themselves properly rewarded for their Services that they have shown the Lieutenant

Governor

what I have to say to you. You are in the unhappy situation that in the Cause of the English we have just Cause to think we have reason to expect the Blessing of Heaven upon it & that we shall, never see an hour of cloudy & bad Weather may threaten but they will not make a Coward of a Brave Man, he may stand & he will in patient resolution bear the storm until at length it clear upon him.

Brethren you have promised me to add fast the Covenant Chain with your Brethren the English that you will not let it go they say with a hand to take hold under your feet, and that you will have one Fire with us let what it will — we assure Brethren that we on our part will never let this Chain go out of our hands & that we will always look on you as our own Flesh & Blood, and dare say you will never have reason to upbraid your fidelity & affection for us, you may be assured we never will forsake you and that whenever any war we will stand with you to support the Chain Belt.

Brethren.

What you have said to me on the unhappy divided unsettled temper of the Nations & the endeavours of the French to dissuade them, to draw them from their Native Country & the habitation of their Fathers and provoke them to drop the ancient Chain with their Brethren the English, I listened to with great attention — You are like wise Men and your words shew that you are a people to be known as good Men around by this & what you say is right Nothing what is the

true

[illegible] that [illegible] they can not [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] supply
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Consequence to us as to the Welfare of the Six Nations. I impatiently wait for the Speedy Council that I may be able to tell the Great King of England & the great Man who commands all his Warriors on this side the great Lake, whether the Six Nations will stand by their Brethren the English or not.

Brethren You are wise. When the French Bandage seem'd near to be over your Eyes, you seem'd to be sober & in your Senses. I go up to the Onondaga Council tear off the French Bandage from the Eyes of the 5 Nations, that they may look round & see the State of their Country & their own Danger that they may distinguish between their Friends & their Enemy. Tell them to deliberate amongst themselves as the Last Belt I gave them from Chaweny & Quin & the Dropping the Hat. I am with the English will encourage & bring upon them & I shall be very sorry to see the Six Nations now all I have now said to you with my Belt.

Brethren

If you can, oppose any more Settlers in my power to encroach that will please the Union & Harmony of the Six Nations & me and I will be ever ready to do them

Tuesday 2nd Dec.

In the Evening the Chiefs of the aforesaid Indians came into Sir William's Room when Capn. one of the Chiefs of the Mantour spoke as follows—

Brother

Last Summer when you were at Onondaga you opened the Road between us & Albany

Proviso made there for the Indians to come from Augusta to carry them home

Albany

Friday That some of their People had been killed by some Soldier between Albany & Schenectady who took from them a Keg of Beer as they hoped Sir William would make good to them

Albany

Sir William agreed to their request & Promised

Fort Johnson 2d May 1757

Instructions for Myer Bowen

As the Cayuga Indians have applied to me to send them up a Smith to mend their Guns being Scarce their Guns, you are to accompany the Cayuga Indians now gone to their Country where you are to remain till their Guns is finished in Case they shall want you, but in the mean time you are to give all the assistance you can to the Smith

You are to use your best Endeavours to keep all your Discourse with said Indians to promote My Interest & Interest amongst them always bearing in Mind to keep them steady to the Chain which they & their Forefathers have so long & often agreed to & Smoke Pipe with their Children the English that the King of England their Father has done & is prepared to do every thing for them which they can reasonably Desire that the French how ever kind to them now pretend to be their Friends because they are at War with the English but that they do not love them in their

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 1 May 1757 p. m.

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the Aughquagas, Nanticokes &c. Speech of the 29 April.

Pres[t]
Sir William Johnson
Lieu[t]. Willington
Lieu[t]. Claas

Peter Wraxall sec[ry].
Arent Stevens & M[r].
Montour Interpr[rs].

Bretheren of Aughquaga & You Tuscaroaras Nanticoke & Connoye[2] Indians who live in the Neighbourhood of Aughquaga.

The reasons you have given me for your not coming upon my Call when I sent to You last year upon My Lord Loudoun's marching towards Lake George, was satisfactory to me, as I am confident from my past Experience of your Behaviour, that your remaining at home did not arise from want of Affection to your Bretheren the English or from a forgetfulness of the Engagements you have entered into of assisting His Majestys Arms against the French, who are no less your Enemies than ours

I was very much concerned at Gen[l] Winslow's behaviour to our Brother Thomas & his Party when he complained of it to me — It was very unkind & indeed not like a Brother — You

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[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

[2] The Conoys were originally from Piscataway in Maryland. From there they moved to an island in the Potomac whence, on the invitation of William Penn, they removed to the Susquehannah. *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:268.

acted like wise Men in not suffering your resentment of the imprudent Behaviour of one person to turn your Hearts against your Bretheren the English in general — it would be very imprudent to throw away a heap of Corn because one or two bad Grains were amongst it. This Man is not to command again & I dare say you wont again meet with such uncivil Treatment. With these Strings I take all uneasiness about this Affair from your Hearts & assure you that I shall on my part always endeavour that you may be looked upon & treated by your Bretheren the English as our own Flesh & Blood & I think you are worthy of that Character

Gave a large Bunch of Wampum

Bretheren

Your Appology for not coming last Fall, the assurances you have given me of your sincere attachment to your Bretheren the English & your Promises of joining His Majestys Arms without Delay whenever I may have occasion to call on you, have made my Mind quite easy, And as the King your Father hath according to your Request built you a Fort for the Security of your old People Your Wives & Children he will expect that your Warriors in return will be ready to lend their Assistance to his Arms whenever he may by me call on you. And You may depend that those Indians who manifest their Fidelity & Zeal on such Occasions will find themselves properly rewarded for their Services & that they have chosen the better part.

What I have formerly told you, You will in the End find true, that as the Cause of the English is a just One, So there is reason to expect the Blessing of Heaven upon it & that we shall prevail over our Enemies — Cloudy & bad Weather may threaten but they will not make a Coward of a Brave Man, he knows that if he will be patient & stand it out, the Sun will at length shine upon him.

Bretheren

You have promised me to hold fast the Covenant Chain with your Bretheren the English & that you will not let it go tho y^{e}

Earth should shake under your Feet, and that you will share one Fate with us be it what it will — be assured Bretheren that we on our parts will never let this Covt. Chain go out of our hands & that we will always look on You as our own Flesh & Blood, and I dare say you will never have reason to repent your Fidelity & Affection for us, You may be assured we never will forsake you and that whoever hurts you we will feel it as if done to ourselves

Gave a Chain Belt.

Bretheren

What you have said to me on the present divided & unsettled Temper of the 5 Nations & the Endeavours of the French to disunite them, to draw them from their Native Country & the Habitations of their Fathers and provoke them to drop the Antient Covt. Chain with their Bretheren the English, I listened to with great Attention — You spoke like Wise Men, and your Concern about these things is a proof to me you are good Men as well as Wise Men & that you have right Notions what is the true Interest of these Confederate Nations.

Bretheren

You can witness for me, how often & how warmly I have exhorted the Six Nations to Unity & Brotherly Love — how frequently I have warned them against the Artifices & ill Designs of the French concealed under the Appearances of Love & Friendship — I am constantly repeating these things to them, & they have now among them several of my Belts on this Subject — To every Sachem or leading Man that comes this way, I do constantly in private Conversation repeat my Advice & Admonitions and I shall not be discouraged but continue my best Endeavours like a faithful Friend to warn them of the Destruction which threatens them from the French.

gave a Belt.

Bretheren

It seems to me as I told the Shawaneese & Nanticokes & Mohikanders of Otsiningo[1] the other day, that the French have put a Bandage over the Eyes of the Indians, to prevent their seeing the true state of their Country which they are on the point of loosing & giving up to the French, by suffering them to build a line of Forts thro the middle of it, secured with Soldiers & great Guns. They tell them tis to preserve their Country from the English — If the Indians were not blind or Drunk they would not beleive so foolish a Story, a Lie which a Child would discover — The great King of England doth not want their Country. He wants the Indians to have their hunting Grounds free to themselves, that they may get plenty of Furrs & sell them for such Goods as they want for the comfort & conveniency of themselves & their Families, and he would have them freely Purchase these Goods where they can get them best & cheapest. The French know they cant supply them so plentifully & so cheaply as the English, of whom they used to buy their Goods at Albany & Oswego, therefore they build Forts (wch is another reason) to hinder the Indians from dealing with the English.

Bretheren

Whilst a brave People are united they cannot be destroyed & made Slaves of — it is therefore the French endeavour to work up Divisions & parties amongst you, to stir up Brother against Brother & Father against Son. As I formerly told you the Six Nations when heartily united are like a Bundle of Sticks which cannot be broken when tied together, but if untied a Child may break Stick upon Stick. Whilst the Six Nations were united amongst themselves & kept the Covenant Chain with the English fast in their hands, the French could never destroy them tho they have often tried, therefore they now want them to drop this Covenant Chain. The French well know

[1] Chenango.

that when the Six Nations are divided amongst themselves & have broke the Antient Covt. Chain with their Bretheren the English they will be like Dust which the French can blow away with a Breath.

Bretheren

You know a great Council at Onondaga was called & was to have sat a great while ago, why it is delayed I know not unless the French have told the Six Nations they dont like the Meeting & ordered them not to Assemble — there are many Belts of mine to be considered there to which I am to have Answers, and of great Consequence they are to the Welfare of the Six Nations — I impatiently wait for the result of this Council that I may be able to tell the Great King of England & the great Man who commands all his Warriors on this side the great Lake, whether the Six Nations will stand by their Bretheren the English or not.

Bretheren

You are wise Men, the French Bandage seems not to be over your Eyes, you seem to be sober & in your Senses — Go up to the Onondaga Council tear off the French Bandage from the Eyes of the 5 Nations, that they may look round & see the state of their Country & their own Danger — that they may distinguish between their Friends & their Enemies — tell them to be united amongst themselves as the best Method to preserve them from Slavery & ruin wch the dropping the Covt. Chain with the English will inevitably bring upon them & wch I shall be very sorry to see — Let the Six Nations know all I have now said to you with this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren

If you can propose any new Methods in my power to execute that will preserve the Union & Harmony of the Six Nations let me know & I will be very ready to try them

3 Strings Wampum

Eod. Die

In the Evening the Chiefs of the Aforesaid Indians came into Sir William's Room, When John one of the Chiefs of the Nanticokes spoke as follows

Brother

Last Summer when you were at Onondaga you opened the Road between our Habitations and Yours & desired us to gather our People together & become Strong — hereupon Brother We Nanticokes led by your good Advice opened a Road between us & our Nephews the Mohikanders & invited them to come & sit down & settle near us at Otsiningo — this they have done & propose to gather all their scattered people & remain under our Wing — As they have promised to regulate their Conduct by our Advice & Example, you may depend upon it Brother that we shall remind them of the Engagements they have lately entered into with you & use our utmost Influence to keep them steady to their Promises and that they never let go the Cov^{t}. Chain with our Bretheren the English

Gave a Belt.

Sir William replied

That he much approved the Conduct of the Nanticokes & their Brotherly Resolutions, that it would be of mutual Advantage both to them & the Mohikanders — That the Nanticokes & Mohikanders might depend that their good behaviour & Fidelity would secure to them the Friendship of their Bretheren the English

and hereupon gave him a Belt in Exchange

Then Adam the Aughquaga Speaker made the following Requests to Sir William

First that he would be pleased to order 12 Hoes & 12 Hatchets to be made for the River Indians setled at Aughquaga as they were too poor to buy them & in great want of them to cultivate the Land they had newly come on

Gave 3 Strings Wampum

Secondly

That he would be pleased to order Provisions at Schohere for the Indians now come from Aughquaga to carry them home

Gave 2 Strings

Thirdly

That some of their People had been ill used by some Soldiers between Albany & Schenectady who took from them a Cag of Rum & a Blanket wch they hoped Sir William would make good to them.

Gave 2 Strings

Sir William agreed to their several Requests

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RYER BOWEN

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 2^d^. May 1757.

As the Cayouga Indians have applied to me to send them up a Smith to mend their working Tools & their Arms, you are to accompany the Cayouge Indians now here to their Country where you are to remain till their work is finished in Quality of a Smith

Whatever Intelligence you can learn or News that may be of Consequence you are to dispatch it to me as soon as possible. You are to use your best Endeavours in all your Discourses with said Indians to promote His Majestys Interest amongst them & to warn them against being imposed on & led away by the Lies & Arts of the French — put them in Mind of the Cov^t^. Chain which they & their Forefathers have so long & so often agreed to hold fast with their Bretheren the English — that the King of England their Father has done & is disposed to do every thing for them which they can reasonably desire — that

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

the French speak kind to them now & pretend to be their Friends because they are at War with the English but that they do not love them in their Hearts — That we are a peaceable quiet People but that the French will not let any of their Neighbours rest in peace & wont be contented with Canada — but want all the Indians Country as they may see by the many Forts they are building in the middle of it

Given under my Hand & Seal this
2d. day of May 1757 at Fort Johnson
Wm. JOHNSON

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 2d. May 1757 p. m.

At a Meeting of the Deputies of the Aughquaga & other Indians

Prest.

Sir Wm. Johnson
Lieut Claas
Peter Wraxall secry.
Arent Stevens & Mr.
Montour Interptr.

Adam the Aughquaga Speaker said

Brother Warraghyjagey

Yesterday you gave us your Answer to what we had said to You in a very satisfactory manner to us, we are now come to answer you on some parts of your said Speech. You desired we should go up to Onondaga to the Council to be held there, You told us we were wise Men & might do good as much depended on the result of that Meeting. Brother the People who are to compose that Council think themselves too wise to be directed by us — We are obliged to You for your good Opinion of us,

[1] In Canadian Public Archives, Ottawa, Canada. Indian Records, Vol. 5.

but hope you will not take it amis that we are unwilling to go up to Onondagee as we think it would not have the good Effects wch you seem to imagine.

returned Sir Wms. Belt

Brother

Dont be uneasy at our declining you Request, We hope God will direct the Determinations of that Council to what will be most for the general good of us all.

Brother

As You desired us if we knew any better or other Methods than you had pursued to preserve the unity & Harmony of the 6 Nations that we would propose it to you — We are much obliged to you for this Condescension, but we realy do not know any thing more or better to propose then what you have already done, and we think every thing you have proposed to the 6 Nations & laid before them for their Guidance is what they ought to follow & embrace.

returned Sir Willms. Strings given on this Article.

Brother

We repeat to you again that we hope you will be no ways displeased at our declining to go to Onondaga & we assure you it dos not arise from any disrespect in us but that we are convinced it would not be Attended with any beneficial Consequences.

Brother

Mr. Hawley[1] the Minister who formerly lived with us, is gone to Boston & told us when he went away that if we wanted him to return & it was safe for him to write him & he would come back. Now we desire Brother that you would write a Letter to him & accquaint him that we desire his return amongst us —

[1] The Rev. Gideon Hawley.

let[1] him that several of our People can read & write & that Peter the Indian who he left as Schoolmaster cant learn them any farther as he has gone thro all the Lessons he left him.

Brother Parson Schuylder[2] at Schohere used to Christen & marry our People and we paid him for it, but he told us if we would give him a little peice of Land he would do it for nothing. We gave him a peice but since we have heard nothing from him & dont know where he is, as he has thus deceived & given us up, we desire you will write him that we now take the Land we appointed for him back again — That if he will act according to his Engagements & give us his reasons why he left us perhaps we may yet give him the Land.

Sir William told them he was contented with the reasons they had given him for not going to Onondaga & that he would write to Mr. Hawley according to their Desire — As to Parson Schuylder that he did not know what was become of him & that they might dispose of the Land intended for him in what way they thought proper.

Sir Wm. also told them that now all Buisness was finished, tho he had not at present much Goods by him as the late bad Weather prevented him from bringing them up — however as they were good Friends he would share amongst them what Goods he had by him & desired they would do Justice to each Person when they passed it amongst them

After this was over Sir Wm. ordered the Presents out & gave to them.

Thus ended the publik Buisness at this Meeting

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[1] Intended for "tell."

[2] The Rev. Mr. Schuyler, Presbyterian minister at Schoharie. *Doc. Rel. Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 8:551.

Sir Wm Johnson's Speech to the Six Nations at Fort Johnson 2d May 1757

Present

Sir Wm Johnson Bart.
Agent Lieut. Genl. &c.

Peter Wraxall Esqr.
Secretary

Mr. Daniel Claus.

Canasatego Speaker

Brethren of the Six Nations

Yesterday you gave up your Belts of Wampum to us, and informed us in a very satisfactory manner that you were convened to answer upon a matter of consequence, which you said I knew very well, and desired I would acquaint you what I had to say upon it. I told you then that I would consider of it, and give you my answer this day. I have considered it with the Council I have here, and have also wrote to the Governor of Canada upon the subject. What I have to say is for the Ears of the People who are to remain behind, as well as those who are to go to Onondaga. As we have not yet received any Letters from Canada, we are willing to hope from your good Opinion of us, that you will not take it amiss that we are unwilling to go up to Onondaga, as we think it would not be for the good of the Publick, as you seem to imagine.

I shall write to Gov. Hardy

&c.

Brother, Don't be uneasy at our declining your Request, We hope God will direct the Determination of that Council to what will be most for the general good of us all.

Brother As you desired us if we knew any Letter or other Writeings that you had pursued to prepare the unity & Harmony of the Nations that we would propose it to you — We are much obliged to you for this Condescension, but we really do not know any thing more to prepare them than what you have already done, and we think every thing you have proposed to the Nations & said before them for their Guidance is what they ought to pay due regard to.

Wampum Belt Mr. Thomas gives on this occasion.

Brother I repeat it to you again that we hope you will not be displeased at our declining to go to Canada as we assure you it does not arise from any disrespect in us but that we are convinced it would not be attended with any beneficial Consequences.

Brother Mr. Hawley the Minister who formerly lived with us, is gone to Boston & told us when he went away that if we wanted him to return he would go for him to write him & he would come back. Now we desire Brother that you would write a Letter to him & desire him that he desires his Return amongst us — let him that received your Epistle read & write & that Letter the Indian who he left us shall carry and return from any further as he has gone into all the Towns he left them.

Brother Parson Sergeant is with us and

and to Boston to carry our People and we paid him for it but he told us if we would give him a little [illegible] he would not ask for it for nothing. We gave him a [illegible] but since we have heard nothing from him about how we [illegible] he is, & he say they do not [illegible] up, we desire you will write him that we now take the Land we appointed for him back again. That if he will seek out according to his Engagement & give us his reasons why he left us perhaps we may yet give him the Land.

Sir William told them he was contented with the Reasons they had given him for not going to Onondaga & that he would write to Mr Hawley according to their desire. Also Parson Schuyler that he did not know what way Governor Fitch that they might dispose of the Land intended for him in what way they thought proper.

Sir Wm also told them that now all Business was finished, tho he had not at present much to say to them by the Last Letters, however as they were good friends he would discourse amongst them what Goods he had by him & desired they would do Justice to each Person when they parted & among [illegible] them.

——— & for this purpose Sir Wm ordered the Present that was to be given to them.

[illegible] ed the publick Business at this Meeting

to represent our hard Case to your Honour, in Behalfe of our much aggrieved Commonalty,
and to beg your Honour's favourable Interposition with the Honourable the Commissioners: For
altho' the Indians residing here in Bethlehem on one hand are not inclined to settle again
in the Indian Country, for fear of their Lives, and on the other cannot resolve to live below
Philadelphia, for want of keeping Conversation, which makes a great part of their Livelihood; And altho' on that Account the Brethren at Bethlehem have consented to let them
settle on a Piece of Ground belonging to us not far from here, We humbly conceive, that this is
not a sufficient Ground to cut them off from the hitherto usual allowance they have had from
this Government, as long as they are not settled upon that intended Spot. For as long as
the Government maintains so many other Indians, who have murdered many of the Inhabitants, enslaved others, and destroyed their Possessions. We therefore hope your Honour
will in good Reason think, those who have faithfully adhered to this Government, entitled
to the same beneficial allowance, which such Indians as were Enemies still enjoy.

"We have that Confidence in your Honour, that you in Equity and Justice
will support our Request and not suffer, that these poor friendly but at present Neighbouring
Indians, shall either be thrown entirely upon the Brethren at Bethlehem, already so very
great Losers in this Province, or be left to the Mercy of their imbittered Indian Brethren.

Not doubting of your Honour's equitable Resolution, We rest,

"your Honours,

"most obedient humble Servants.

"Bethlehem, April 22d. 1757."

"signed in Behalf of the Brethren

"Matthew Shropp, Steward."

The Council advised the Governor to lay the above Address before the Provincial Commissioners, for their Consideration and Concurrence.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 3d. Day of May 1757.

Present

The Hon.ble William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, John Mifflin, Thomas Cadwallader } Esquires.

A Letter from Lord Loudoun of the 30th. of April, and a Letter from Sir Charles Hardy inclosing Minute of Council of New York, of the same Date were read in these Words,

A Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Governor Denny.

New York, April 30th. 1757.

"Sir,

"Having been represented to me, that at the time of laying on of the
"Embargo, there were a Number of Vessels in the several Ports of the Provinces, where the Embargo
took place, that were actually loaded and cleared previous to the Embargo being laid.

"And being desirous to give every Ease to the Trade consistant with Carry-
ing on the Service, I have consulted with Sir. Charles Hardy, and we both agree, that consi-
dering the Forwardness in which the Transports now are, that the said Ships so loaded

and

and cleared at the Time of laying the Embargo, may, without Prejudice to His Majesty's Service, be permitted to depart on Friday the 6th. Day of May next. And I am in hopes of having Things soon in such Forwardness, as to be able to write to you to take off all Restraint from the Shipping on account of that Part of His Majesty's Service, that I am particularly appointed to manage. I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant

Loudoun

"To The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r"

A Letter from Sir Charles Hardy to Governor Denny.

Fort George, New York 30th. April 1757.

"Sir,)

"As there was some Ships and Vessels in this Port that were actually loaded and cleared out when the General Embargo was laid on, and the Transports taken up for His Majesty's Service being in great Forwardness; I have with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, given Leave to such Ships and Vessels to depart, on a certain day, agreable to the inclosed Minute of Council, to which I beg leave to refer you; and shall only observe, That no Ships or Vessels that were not cleared on the 2.d day of March last, will be permitted to sail, but the Embargo will be continued till His Majesty's Service will admit of taking it off, in all which I hope your Government will concur.

"I am with regard

Sir,

Your most obed.t

humble Servant.

Cha.s Hardy."

"The Hon.ble Governor Denny."

Minute of New York Council held at Fort George 29th. April 1757.

"At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Friday the Twenty Ninth Day of April 1757.

"Present

"His Excellency Sir Charles Hardy Kn.t Capt.n Gen.l &c.a

Lieutenant Governor De Lancey. Mr. Rutherford,

Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Horsmanden, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Smith.

His Excellency observed to the Council, that there are a Number of loaded Vessels in this Port, that were actually loaded and cleared on the Second Day of March last, the Day on which the Embargo was laid, and that the Transports are in such forwardness that he conceives such loaded Vessels may be permitted to depart without any Prejudice to his Majesty's Service, and therefore his Excellency required the Opinion of the Council thereupon.

"The Council advised that Leave be given to such Vessels to depart on Friday next, and that His Excellency do give immediate Notice thereof to the other Governments.

"A true Copy examined By

"Ja.s Banyar Dep.t Sec.y"

Reconsidering which Letters, Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Chew were desired to examine the Custom House Entries and Papers, and make an Extract of such Ships &c

as were laden and cleared, before the Governor's Orders for an Embargo, which were delivered to the Collector on the 4th day of March.

Then a Letter from the Speaker, and an Address from the Commissioners were read in these Words, to wit,

"May it please the Governor, "May 2d. 1757.

"If I had been able to do it, would have waited upon the Governor instead of giving him the Trouble of this Letter, but as I am not, I hope he will be pleased to excuse "the Freedom I have ventured to take in Regard to the Indians at Lancaster who I am informed ... "have sent down a Belt of Wampum to invite the Governor to expedite a Treaty with them there, and to shew "their Uneasiness at being so long detained without being able to ascertain their Business with their "Government.

"These Indians are now come down to Lancaster at the Governor's Request, and have "stay'd there a considerable Time at a great Expence to the Province, and any further Delays "to enable other Delays may appear to them trifling & evasive, especially considering the Season "of the Year calls them home to their Plantations, and as their Influence with the other Tribes of "Indians, who have so lately infested our Frontiers, and filled them with Blood and Cruelty, "is very considerable, it may be of the utmost Consequence, that they be made sensible of the "steady Conduct of this Government with regard to their Complaints, if they have any, and their "great Inclination to do them Justice, and that the Governor will not hesitate to meet them for this or "any other purpose in which the publick Welfare is so nearly concerned. I am confident the Com- "missioners will heartily concur in defraying the necessary Expences, and will likewise chearfully "lend him to this Treaty. The wisest Measures we can take will be to do Nothing which may "appear to these Indians with an ill Aspect, either as affecting Delay or avoiding any Enquiries "in which they or any other Indians may apprehend themselves to have been injured, as we ... "seem now, by an Oversight prudent Management of our Affairs, to have an Opportunity, put "into our Hands of regaining the Affections of the Indians, and establishing such a Barrier as "under God, may in a good Measure protect this Province from the future Incursions of a ... "savage & bloody-minded Enemy.

"I am obliged to write in haste, will be I hope some Excuse with the Governor, "for the Incorrectness of what my great Affection for the Province has induced me to send to "him, on the present important Occasion.

"I am the Governor's sincere & affectionate &c.

"Isaac Norris."

In Address to the Governor from the Commissioners.

"Sir

"The Commissioners think it necessary to inform You, that on Saturday "last, in pursuance of your Letter of the 27th Ultimo, they agreed to purchase £2000 worth of "Indian Goods to be distributed among the Natives in Presents at the ensuing Conferences, ... "and that they have taken proper Care to have the Goods provided against the Time on which you "shall direct the said Conferences to be held.

"We also beg leave to inform your Honour, that we are ready to wait on You to ... "the said Conferences when ever you shall think proper to attend them, and that we will defray the "Expences of the Governor and his Attendants out of the publick Money, or if the Governor chuses "to take that Trouble on himself, we will chearfully put such a Sum into his Hands, as he shall "think necessary for these Purposes.

"We

Pennsylvania 1757.

"We are informd that the Indians at Lancaster are very uneasy, and com-
"plain of their long Detention from their Habitations. Their Sowing Season advances
"fast, and if not soon dismissed, they must lose this Opportunity of providing the Necc-
"sary Subsistence for themselves and Families. The enquiring Years. Sundry of their
"Warriors are now ill with the small Pox, and many more must take the Infection,
"should they remain much longer among the Inhabitants. And their coming to this
"City must very considerably tend to prolong their absence from their Places of Abode,
"and be attended with many other unavoidable Inconveniences. We also understand
"by a Message from your Honour, That you have recommended it to the Indians at Lan-
"caster to send away their Women and Children, and as many Men as they incline to
"go with them". This Measure we apprehend will greatly disgust them, and should they
"go off dissatisfyed, may irritate them against the People of this Province and his
"Majesty's Service in general, if not obstruct them in their way home to join with our Enemies
"in Committing Depredations and Plunders upon our Inhabitants.

"We therefore think it our Duty earnestly to recommend to your
"Honour to gratify them in their Resolution of holding a Treaty at Lancaster, and that
"as soon as possible. To those who are acquainted with the Dispositions of the Nation, it is
"known that they are a jealous People, easily disgusted, and put out of Humour; and when
"they are under this Circumstance little Good is to be expected from a Conference with them.

"We doubt not your Honour is sensible of the great Importance it will
"be to the publick Peace and welfare, under this present unhappy Situation, to convince
"the Indians that it is their Interest to join the English against their Enemies, and to
"live in Amity with us, and in Order to do this, to remove all Grounds of Complaint they
"may have against any Persons concerned in this Government. And more especially so
"as they have offered not to return to their Towns but to settle at Wyomoing & Shamokin,
"by which means they will become an advantageous Barrier to that part of our Frontiers.

"Moved by these Reasons we earnestly recommend it to your Honour
"to leave the Appointment of the Place of holding these Conferences to the Indians, to in-
"dulge them in nominating a short Day for that Purpose, and to use no Arguments by
"keeping them in good Humour and sending them away perfectly satisfied with the Justice
"Honour and Conduct of this Government: For should the Contrary be the Case, we are very
"apprehensive, it will prove greatly detrimental to the Interest of the Provinces in general
"His Majesty's Service, and this Province in particular.

"To
The Hon.ble Wm Denny Esq.r

"John Mifflin
"Jo.s Fox
"Wm Masters
"John Baynton
"Joseph Galloway."

Which being taken into Consideration, it was the Unanimous Opinion of the Council, That it would be for his Majesty's Service, and the particular Benefit of this Province, if he would meet the Indians at Lancaster agreable to their Invitation, and the Governor consenting to go, the Indian Messengers were sent for, and the Governor returned an Answer to their Speeches in these Words.

"Brethren,

"I have considered the Message you delivered to me on Saturday

"The

Pennsylvania 1757

"The Indians have given me so affectionate an Invitation, that I propose "to go up to Lancaster in a few days as soon as I can get ready; and in the meantime, Mr. "Logan a Member of Council is so kind as to carry my Resolution to the Indian Chiefs".

After which the Governor invited the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Provincial Commissioners, to accompany him to Lancaster.

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Saturday the 14th. of May 1757.

Present:

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters } Esquires.

The Committee of Council brought in their Report, which was read and is as follows. viz.t,

"Having been requested by His Honour the Governor to examine & enquire "what Vessels were laden and cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia for parts beyond "the Seas, before the Laying of the Embargo, We do hereby certify that from the Papers pro-"duced to us, and the Report of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs, the Vessels "mentioned in the following List, were laden and cleared out for the several Places "and at the several Times, in the following List specified, before the said Embargo took "place. Witness our Hands May the 5th. 1757.

"Benjamin Chew
"John Mifflin.

"A List of Vessels clear'd out of the Port of Philadelphia at the Time of Laying "The Embargo.

"Vessels Names.	Captains Names.	Places to wch. bound.	Time when cleared.
"Ships Ann	George Fortune.	Dublin	March 2d. 1757.
"Ships St. George.	Gilbert Falkoner.	Jamaica.	March 3d.
"Ships Alexander.	Nathan.l M.cGlen.	Belfast.	March 3d.
"Snow Charming Polly.	Henry Dougherty.	St. Christophers.	March 4th.
"Brigg.t Friendships.	Daniel Rees.	Newry.	March 4th.
"Ships. Isabella Maria ..	William Cuzzins.	Jamaica).	March 8th.
"Sloop. St. Andrew.	William Simpson.	Jamaica.	March 8th.
"Brigg.t Rebecca).	Lewis Edwards.	Jamaica.	March 8th.
"Brigg.t Nancy.	David Stewart.	Londonderry.	March 8th.
"Snow Rob.t	Nathan.l Sayer	Belfast.	March 8th
"Brigan.t Warren.	Wilson Donald.	Belfast.	March 8th.
"Ships. Delaware.	Richard Winter.	Belfast.	March 8th

The following Letter was thereupon wrote to Mr. Taylor, and one of the same Tenor to Mr. Hill and Mr. Metcalfe.

A Letter from Governor Denny to the Collector of the Port of Philad.a

"Sir, "Philadelphia 6th. May 1757.

"Lord Loudoun having signified his Pleasure to the Governors of the "Provinces in North America where the present Embargo has taken place, that all

fear of their Lifes, and on the other cannot resolve to live below Philadelphia *for want of hunting Opportunity*, which makes a great part of their Livelyhood; And altho' on that Account the Brethren at Bethlehem have consented to let them settle on a Piece of Ground belonging to us not far from here, We humbly conceive that this is not a sufficient Ground to cut them off from the hitherto usual Allowance they have had from this Government as long as they are not yet settled upon that intended Spot, Nor as long as the Government maintains so many other Indians who have murdered many of the Inhabitants, enslaved others, and destroyed their Possessions. We therefore hope your Honour will in good Reason think those who have faithfully adhered to this Government entituled to the same beneficial Allowance which such Indians as were Enemies still Enjoy.

"We have that Confidence in your Honour, that you in Equity and Justice will support our Request, and not suffer that these poor, friendly, but at present Necessitous Indians, shall either be thrown entirely upon the Brethren at Bethlehem, already so very great Losers in this Province, or be left to the Mercy of their imbitterred Indian Brethren.

"Not doubting of your Honour's equitable Resolution, We rest

"Your Honour's Most obedient humble Servants.

"Signed in Behalfe of the Brethren.

"MATHEW SHROPP, Steward.

"Bethlehem, April 22nd, 1757."

The Council advised the Governor to lay the above Address before the provincial Commissioners for their Consideration and Concurrence.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 3d Day of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,	William Logan,	Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	
John Mifflin,	Thomas Cadwallader,	

A Letter from Lord Loudoun of the 30th of April, and a Letter from Sir Charles Hardy, inclosing Minute of Council of New York of the same Date, were read in these Words:

A Letter from the Earl of Loudoun to Governor Denny.

"NEW YORK, April 30th, 1757.

"Sir:

"It having been represented to me, that at the Time of laying

on of the Embargo, there were a Number of Vessels in the several Ports of the Provinces where the Embargo took place, that were actually loaded and cleared previous to the Embargo being laid;

"And being desirous to give every Ease to the Trade consistant with Carrying on the Service, I have consulted with Sir Charles Hardy, and we both agree that considering the forwardness in which the Transports now are, that the said Ships so to loaded and cleared at the Time of laying the Embargo, may, without Prejudice to His Majesty's Service, be permitted to depart on Friday the 6th Day of May next; And I am in hopes of having Things soon in such Forwardness as to be able to write to you to take off all Restraint from the Shipping, on Account of that Part of His Majesty's Service that I am particularly appointed to manage. I am, with great Regard,

"Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"LOUDOUN.

"To The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr.

—

A Letter from Sir Charles Hardy to Governor Denny.

"FORT GEORGE, New York, 30th April, 1757.

"Sir:

"As there was some Ships and Vessels in this Port that were actually loaded and cleared out when the General Embargo was laid on, and the Transports taken up for His Majesty's Service being in great Forwardness, I have with the advice of His Majesty's Council, given leave to such Ships and Vessels to depart on a certain day, agreable to the Inclosed Minute of Council, to which I beg leave to refer you, and shall only observe that no Ships or Vessels that were not cleared on the 2nd day of March last will be permitted to Sail, but the Embargo will be continued till His Majesty's Service will admit of taking it off, in all which I hope your Government will concur.

"I am, with regard, Sir,

"Your most obed^t humble Servant,

"CHA^s. HARDY.

"The Honb^le Governor DENNY."

Minute of New York Council held at Fort George, 29th April, 1757.

"At a Council held at Fort George, in the City of New York, on Friday the Twenty-Ninth Day of April, 1757.

"PRESENT:

"His Excellency Sir CHARLES HARDY, Knt. Capt. Genl. &c.

"Lieutenant Governor De Lancy,	Mr. Rutherford,
"Mr. Kennedy,	Mr. Horsmanden,
"Mr. Chambers,	Mr. Smith.

"His Excellency observ'd to the Council that there are a Number of loaded Vessels in this Port that were actually loaded and cleared on the Second Day of March last, the day on which the Embargo was laid, and that the Transports are in such Forwardness that he conceives such loaded Vessels may be permitted to depart without any Prejudice to his Majesty's Service, and therefore his Excellency required the Opinion of the Council thereupon.

"The Council advised that Leave be given to such Vessels to depart on Friday next, and that His Excellency do give immediate Notice thereof to the other Governments.

"A true Copy. Examined by

"JAs. BANYAR, D. Clk. Con."

On considering which Letters, Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Chew were desired to examine the Custom House Entries and Papers, and make an Extract of such Vessels as were laden and cleared before the Governor's Orders for an Embargo, which were delivered to the Collector on the 4th Day of March.

Then a Letter from the Speaker, and an Address from the Commissioners, were read in these Words, to wit:

"May 2d, 1757.

"May it please the Governor:

"If I had been able to do it, wou'd have waited upon the Governor instead of giving him the Trouble of this Letter, but as I am not, I hope he will be pleas'd to excuse the Freedom I have ventured to take in Regard to the Indians at Lancaster, who I am informed have sent down a Message, to invite the Governor to expedite a Treaty with them there, and to shew their Uneasiness at being so long detained without being able to issue their Business with this Government.

"These Indians are now come down to Lancaster at the Governor's Request, and have staid there a considerable Time (at a great Expence to the Province), and any further Messages to create other Delays may appear to them trifling or evasive, especially considering the Season of the Year calls them home to their planting; and as their Influence with the other Tribes of Indians who have so lately

infested our Frontiers, and filled them with Blood and Cruelty, is very considerable, it may be of the utmost Consequence that they be made sensible of the Manly Conduct of this Government with Regard to their Complaints, if they have any, and their real Inclination to do them Justice, and that the Governor will not hesitate to meet them for this, or any other purpose in which the Publick Welfare is so nearly concern'd. I am confident the Commissioners will heartily concur in defraying the necessary Expences, and will likewise chearfully attend him to this Treaty. The wisest Measures we can take will be to do nothing wch may appear to these Indians with an ill Aspect, either as affecting Delay, or avoiding any Enquiries in which they or any other Indians may apprehend themselves to have been injured, as we seem now, by an upright, prudent Management of our Affairs, to have an Opportunity put into our Hands of regaining the Affections of the Indians, and establishing such a ffrontier as, Under God, may in a good Measure protect this Province from the future Incursions of a savage Merciless Enemy.

"I am obliged to write in haste, will be, I hope, some Excuse with the Governor for the Incorrectness of what my great Affection for the Province has induced me to send to him on the present important Occasion.

"I am the Governor's assured & Affectionate ffr^d^,

"ISAAC NORRIS."

—

An Address to the Governor from the Commissioners.

"Sir:

"The Commissioners think it necessary to inform You that on Saturday last, in pursuance of your Letter of the 27th Ultim^o^ they agreed to purchase £2,000 worth of Indian Goods to be distributed among the Natives in Presents at the ensuing Conferences, and that they have taken proper Care to have the Goods provided against the Time on which you shall direct the said Conferences to be held.

"We also beg leave to inform your Honour that we are ready to wait on You to the said Conferences when ever you shall think proper to attend them, and that we will defray the Expences of the Governor and his Attendants out of the Publick Money, or, if the Governor chuses to take that Trouble on himself, we will chearfully put such a Sum into his Hands as he shall think necessary for these Purposes.

"We are inform'd that the Indians at Lancaster are very uneasy, and complain of their long Detention from their Habitations. Their Sowing Season advances fast, and if not soon dismissed they must lose this Opportunity of providing the Necessary Subsistance for themselves and Families the ensuing Year. Sundry of their Warriors are now ill with the small Pox, and many more must take the

Infection shou'd they remain much longer among the Inhabitants; And their coming to this City must very considerably tend to prolong their Absence from their Places of Abode, and be attended with many other unavoidable Inconveniences. We also understand by a Message from your Honour That you have recommended it to the Indians at Lancaster to send away their Women and Children, and as many Men as they incline sho^d go with them. This Measure, we apprehend, will greatly disgust them, and shou'd they go off dissatisfyed may irritate them against the People of this Province and his Majesty's Service in general, if not excite them in their way home to join with our Enemies in Committing Depredations and Murders upon our Inhabitants.

"We, therefore, think it our Duty earnestly to recommend to your Honour to gratify them in their Resolution of holding a Treaty at Lancaster, and that as soon as possible. To those who are acquainted with the Dispositions of the Natives it is known that they are a jealous People, easily disgusted and put out of humour, and when they are under this Circumstance, little Good is to be expected from a Conference with 'em.

"We doubt not your Honour is sensible of the great Importance it will be to the publick Peace and welfare, under its present unhappy Situation, to convince the Indians that it is their Int'rest to join the English against their Enemies, and to live in Amity with Us, and in Order to do this to remove all Grounds of Complaint they may have against any Persons concern'd in this Government, And more especially so as they have offered *not to return to their Towns, but to settle at Wyoming & Shamokin*, by which means they will become an advantageous Barrier to that part of our Frontiers.

"Moved by these Reasons we earnestly recommend it to y^r Honour to leave the Appointment of the Place of holding these Conferences to the Indians, to indulge them in nominating a short Day for that Purpose, and to miss no Opportunity of keeping them in good Humour, and sending them away perfectly satisfied with the Justice, Honour, and Conduct of this Government; ffor shou'd the Contrary be the Case we are very apprehensive it will prove greatly detrimental to the Interest of the Provinces in general, His Majesty's Service, and this Province in particular.

"JOHN MIFFLIN,
"JO^S FOX,
"W^M MASTERS,
"JOHN BAYNTON,
"JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

"To the Honble W^M DENNY, Esqr."

Which being taken into Consideration, it was the Unanimous Opinion of the Council that it wou'd be for his Majesty's Service and the particular Benefit of this Province if he wou'd meet the Indians at Lancaster, agreeable to their Invitation, and the Governor

consenting to go, the Indian Messengers were sent for, and the Governor returned an Answer to their Speeches in these Words:

"Brethren:

"I have considered the Message you deliver'd to me on Saturday.

"The Indians have given me so affectionate an Invitation that I propose to go up to Lancaster in a few days as soon as I can get ready; and in the Meantime Mr. Logan, a Member of Council, is so kind as to carry my Resolution to the Indian Chiefs."

After which the Governor invited the Gentlemen of the Council and the Provincial Commissioners to accompany him to Lancaster.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Saturday the 7th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, }

The Committee of Council brought in their Report, which was read and is as follows, vizt:

"Having been requested by His Honour the Governor, to examine & enquire what Vessels were laden and cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia for parts beyond the Seas, before the laying of the Embargo, We do hereby certify, that from the Papers produced to us, and the Report of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs, the Vessels mentioned in the following List were laden and cleared out for the several Places and at the several Times in the following List specified, before the said Embargo took place.

"Witness our Hands, May the 5th, 1757,

"BENJAMIN CHEW,
"JOHN MIFFLIN.

"*A List of Vessels clear'd out of the Port of Philadelphia, at the Time of laying the Embargo.*

"*Vessels Names.*	*Captains Names.*	*Places to wch. bound.*	*Time when cleared.*
"Ship Ann,	George Fortune,	Dublin,	March 2nd, 1757.
"Ship St. George,	Gilbert Falkoner,	Jamaica,	March 3d.
"Ship Alexander,	Nathanl. McGhee,	Belfast.	March 3d.
"Snow Charming Polly,	Henry Dougherty,	St. Christopher's,	March 4th.
"Briggt. Friendship,	Daniel Rees,	Newry,	March 2nd.
"Ship Isabella Maria,	William Cuzzens,	Jamaica,	March 3d.
"Sloop St. Andrew,	William Simpson,	Jamaica,	March 2nd.
"Briggt Rebecca,	Lewis Edwards,	Jamaica,	March 3d.
"Briggt Nancy,	David Stewart,	Londonderry,	March 3d.
"Snow Ross,	Nathanl. Sayer,	Belfast,	March 2nd.
"Briggant Warren,	Mossenden Auld,	Belfast,	March 2d.
"Ship Delahante,	Richard Winter,	Belfast,	March 2nd.

Virginia

At a Council held May 3d 1757.

Present

The Governor

William Fairfax	Peter Randolph
John Blair	Richard Corbin
William Nelson	Philip Ludwell Esqrs
Thomas Nelson	Mr Commissary
Philip Grymes	Philip Ludwell Lee Esqr
	John Taylor Esqr

The Governor was pleased to communicate to the Board two Letters from Captain Mercer dated at Fort Loudoun, the one of the 4th the other of the 26th of last Month, directed to Colonel Washington, and communicated by him to his Honour; relating to the Conduct of the Cherokees, with the Speeches inclosed of their two Chiefs, and Captain Mercers Answer, which Papers he had shewn to Mr Atkin, and desired his Opinion upon.

Copy

Upon reading which it was the Advice of the Council, that his Honour would be pleased to lay the said Letters and Papers before the House of Burgesses; that our Promises of Presents to the Indians should be complied with, And Mr Atkin the Superintendant requested to go up to Winchester; as the Superintendancy of all Affairs relating to the Southern Indians is intrusted with him.

Copy

N. Wallace Cl. Con.

Virginia
Copies of Minutes
of Council
May 3 & 7 — & Oct. 9. 14. 18. 20 —
1757.

At a Council held May 7th 1757.

Present

The Governor

William Fairfax	Peter Randolph
John Blair	Richard Corbin
William Nelson	Philip Ludwell Esqr
Thomas Nelson	Mr Commissary
Philip Grymes	Philip Ludwell Lee Esqr

The Governor acquainted the Board that He had communicated their Advice to Mr Atkin and requested him to be ready to proceed with the Presents to Winchester; and had received a Letter from him containing his Sentiments upon the Subject of Captain Mercer's Letters, and the other Papers.

Which Letter being read, it was the repeated Advice of this Council, that his Honour would be pleased to signify to Mr Atkin that the Board were unanimously of Opinion, that his Majesty's Service, and the Security and Interest of the Southern Colonies in General, as well as of this Dominion in particular rendered it indispensably necessary for him to go up with the Presents to Winchester; as we had received indubitable Intelligence of the unruly Behaviour of the Indians in the Frontier Parts of this Country, to prevent any future Misconduct of the Indians, to pacify their discontented Minds, and confirm their wavering Dispositions.

It was also the Advice of this Council, that the Presents promised to the Indians should be forthwith got ready for Mr Atkin to deliver, and £100 or £50, Advanced to him towards supporting his Expences in this Service, until he shall receive Money from the Earl of Loudoun to replace the same.

Copy

N. Walthoe Cl. Con.

At a Council held October 11th 1757.

Present

The Governor

The Governor communicated to the Board a Letter dated this Day from the Honourable Edmund Atkin Esq. informing of his Transactions in the Frontier Parts, and the State of Affairs with the Indians; of his Establishing the same Regulation with the Cherokies; as he had done before with the Catabaws at James Town; of his appointing on the 10th of June, Richard Smith, Interpreter and Chief Conductor of the Cherokees at Ten Shillings Curry. per Diem; on the 25th of June, John Watts, Interpreter and Conductor of the same at eight Shillings; on the 11th of July, Thomas Rutherford, Conductor of the Catawbas, at Five Shillings, and the 25th of July, Christopher Gist Esq. Deputy to manage and transact whatever relates to the Cattle of Indians that come to the Assistance of Virginia at Ten Shillings Sterl. or twelve Shillings and six pence Curry. per Diem; That he had deferred appointing a Commissary to take Charge of the Indian Presents, thinking it proper upon the System of keeping the Indians out of the Settlements, that the same Person should also provide Provisions for them; and inclosing a List of the Presents remaining and left in the Hands of Mr. Gist, together with his own Accounts stated with the Colony.

Ordered

That the said Accounts be referred to John Blair, William Nelson, and Philip Grymes Esqrs. to examine.

Copy

R. Walthoe C. Con.

At a Council held October 18th 1757.

Present

The Governor

John Blair Esqr reported that the Members appointed to examine the Accounts of the Honorable Edmund Atkin Esqr had examined the same, and were of Opinion that his Disbursements on Account of the Indians, and Major Sinnicks Expences who attended him to Winchester, amounting to £309 15 7½ ought to be paid by his Honours Warrant on the Treasurer. And that the Articles of his own Travelling Charges, and that of his Secretary with his Pay, amounting to £298 2 3 tho' reasonable in themselves, he ought to apply to the Lord Loudoun for the Payment of, as they are informed his Lordship has defrayed such Expences incurred in the like Service by Sr William Johnson. They find that of the above he has had £150. Which Opinion was agreed to by the Board.

The usual Appointments made by Mr Atkin were approved of to be continued for one Year from the Time of their Appointment; the Appointment of a Commissary solely to take Charge of the Indian Prisoners was judged unnecessary, the Board being of Opinion that the Deputy was sufficient for that Service, and might very well undertake it in Consideration of his present Allowance.

N. Walthoe Cl. Con.

At a Council held October 20th 1757.

Present

The Governor

Upon reconsidering the Report of the Committee appointed to examine Mr Atkins Accounts which was agreed to by the Board the 18th Instant, the Council advised his Honour to give his Warrant for paying him the full Sum of £309 15 7½ without deducting £150. advanced to him towards supporting the Expences of his Journey to Winchester.

N. Walthoe Cl. Con.

New York May 5th 1767.

Sir

Indian Affairs, As to the demand for the Maintainence of the Indians it's Totaly out of my Province, the fair State of that affair is this, The King has seen that His Indian Interest has been lost in a great measure, by the Management of the different Provinces, in whose hands it was Originally Placed, therefore has appointed Two Persons with large Sallarys for the Management of all Indian affairs, one for the Northern Indians, and the other for the Southern, with Orders to the Commander in Chief to supply them with money, to Inspect into their Conduct and give Proper directions to them, by which Means I have seen the Immenece Expence the Crown is Put to in this Article.

Notwithstanding the Kings Intentions in the Management of His Indian affairs and the Letters writ on that Subject last Summer both by Sir William Johnston, and by me, to you, the People of your Province have obstinately insisted in carrying on

To The Hon.ble Governor Denny Nego=

Negotiations with the Indians, & have even sent to Negotiate with them seperately in the Kings Agents own House; — And that the Case of the Indians that are now with You is that on the great Eagerness Your People have Expressed for having a Seperate meeting with those Indians, Sir William Johnston has for the Present — aquiesed in it, with my aprobation till I shall receive further directions in Consequence of Letters writ both by Sir William Johnson and me, Stating the method in which Your Province were Proceeding in relation to Indian affairs.

In this Situation of things I did not expect that the most Sanguine of the People could have imagin'd that I could give any Countenance, to putting the Crown to any Expence for a Meeting with the Indians, — Insisted on by Your People, and only — Aquiesed in by the Kings Servants, till they receive further Instructions; I am sure You will see that I am in the right not to — Interfere in this expence, and I hope a Little Consideration will bring Your People

— to —

to the same Opinion, and I cannot help thinking that the Experience will at last open their Eyes, and that they will see that it's their Interest, as well as their duty, to pay Obedience to the Kings Commands and not to Interfere with the Prerogative of making Peace and War.

I am with great regard

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

Message delivered the Indians on the 6th day of the 5th Month called May
by William Logan by the Governor Wm Penns Ord.

At the Indian Camp near Lancaster in the Presence of

George Croghan — Capt. Thomas M.Kee. Isaac Lore
Conrad Weiser Wm. Trent. Saundry Others

about twenty of the Mohock & Other Indians

Brethren the Deputies of the six United Nations and Your Cousins Our Brethren the Delawares —

I am sent to You by Your Brother Onas from Philadelphia as a Member of his Council and Your very good Friend and desire You will attend to what I am now going to say to You, as I am sending my Words as if they were Spoken by Onas himself — a String —

Brethren — A few Days since Thomas Hunt, & three Indians, accompanied by Thomas M.Kee as their Guide came to me in Philadelphia and informed me by their Belt of Wampum that You had a Council fire at Lancaster, and had sent for Our Friend George Croghan to all of which You desired he would come, that the Invitation You sent me & John Penn, understanding a Council Fire was to be kindled there, that after You had made Peace with Your Cousins the Cherokees at Lancaster, You would meet Us there. That Brethren You had appointed the Second Day of this Month to meet Us there. That by the Belt You sent me to Your Council. That You had determined among Yourselves to smoke further & would desired to know & that My coming would rejoice your Hearts — a String —

Brethren You must be very sensible that in the transacting public Affairs in this Troublesome Times Many Difficulties Unforseen Accidents happen which require my particular Attendance in

in Philadelphia — "This is my present Case) I do Tell you now & Chief of the Delawares, Our Countryman and Partaker in, with Some other Chiefs and Headmen of that Nation has sent me lately a Message Requesting me that He Was On his Way With a great Number of Indians coming to Meet me in Order to finish the Treaty of Peace began last Year by Our late Governr & myself With the said Chiefs, & desired me to be Ready With my Councellors to Assist in finishing the said Treaty, which Was so happily begun, and that I Would be So kind as to send for Messrs Calvary & Peter Cumpshire two Delaware Indian Interpreters from the Forks to be present, And that as there Was so great a Number of Indians who Were coming With him They Would Want Provisions on their Way, and desired I Would send some to Wyoming for them, which Immediately complyed With — These Are the Reasons I have had for my Delaying My Journey to meet You at Lancaster, and for my Desiring Sthoghan Would Endeavour to Prevail On You Our Brethren to Come to the Council Fire at Philadelphia, Where the Old Wise People who are Your Hearty Friends, Would have been Exceeding Glad to See You — & As I have heard nothing from Him Suspecting Lately, I am Unapprehensive Some Accident has happened to him — & I thank You Very Kindly for Your Affectionate Invitation I Accept of it and Will With great Pleasure come & Consult With You at Your Council Fire at Lancaster

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows

N.B. When I had Ended this Speech & delivered the Belt, After some Pause they Gave the General Voice of Acceptance, Johan. Wilhelm did Likewise When I delivered the String & After some further Pause Abraham Conferred With Thomas King & some other Indians who Seem'd Round him to Which all the Others Were Attentive. Which being Ended Abraham first Repeating very Particularly Every Thing that I Said to them Spoke as Follows

Brother.

Brother

We are very glad to see You and that Onas has sent such a Mes-
senger by You We have long desired to see Onas Since we came here, but
Our Ears have been stopt the whole time We have been here. The
the Message You have delivered Us has Opened them. We shall
now be able to hear what Passes We are much pleased to hear
Onas is coming & shall keep Our Eyes constantly look-
ing down the Road in Expectation of seeing him soon.

The Sage delivered to the
Indians at their Camp near
Lancaster May 6th Pursuant to
Instructions with the Inclosed

Read in Council June 1st
16th May 1757

Pennsylvania 1757.

"The Indians have given me so affectionate an Invitation, that I propose "to go up to Lancaster in a few days as soon as I can get ready; and in the meantime, Mr. "Logan a Member of Council is so kind as to carry my Resolution to the Indian Chiefs."

Upon which the Governor invited the Gentlemen of the Council, and the Provincial Commissioners, to accompany him to Lancaster.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Saturday the 7th. of May 1757.

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters } Esquires.

The Committee of Council brought in their Report, which was read and is as follows. viz.t,

"Having been requested by His Honour the Governor to examine & enquire "what Vessels were laden and cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia for parts beyond "the Seas, before the Laying of the Embargo, We do hereby certify that from the Papers pro- "duced to us, and the Report of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs, the Vessels "mentioned in the following List, were laden and cleared out for the several Places "and at the several Times, in the following List specified, before the said Embargo took "place. Witness our Hands this 5th. 1757.

"Benjamin Chew
"John Mifflin.

"A List of Vessels clear'd out of the Port of Philadelphia at the Time of Laying "the Embargo.

"Vessels Names.	Captains Names.	Places to wch. bound.	Time when cleared.
"Ship Anna	George Fortune.	Dublin	March 2nd. 1757.
"Ship St. George.	Gilbert Falkoner.	Jamaica.	March 3.
"Ship Alexander.	Nathan. McClea.	Belfast.	March 3.
"Snow Charming Polly.	Henry Dougherty.	St. Christophers.	March 4th.
"Brigg. Friendship.	Daniel Rees.	Newry.	March 2nd.
"Ship. Isabella Maria ..	William Cuzzins.	Jamaica.	March 3.
"Sloop. St. Andrew.	William Simpson.	Jamaica.	March 2nd.
"Brigt. Rebecca.	Lewis Edwards.	Jamaica.	March 3?
"Brigt. Nancy.	David Stewart.	Londonderry.	March 3?
"Snow do.	Nathan. Sayer	Belfast.	March 2nd
"Brigan. Hannah.	Wilson Kendall.	Belfast.	March 2.
"Ship. Delaware.	Richard Wilder.	Belfast.	March 2nd

The following Letter was thereupon wrote to Mr. Taylor, and one of the same Tenor to Mr. Sill and Mr. Metcalfe.

A Letter from Governor Denny to the Collector of the Port of Philada.

"Philadelphia 6th. May 1757.

"Sir,

"Lord Loudoun having signified his Pleasure to the Governors of the "Provinces in North America where the present Embargo has taken place, that all

Vessels

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Vessels which were laden and cleared before the time it was laid on, should be per-
"mitted to sail on the 6th. Instant. And it appearing to me by a Report of a Committee
"of Council that the above Vessels were cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia
"before the time of laying the said Embargo, I Do permit each and every of them
"to sail, and do authorize and desire you to clear them accordingly.

"I am,
"Sir,
"Your most humble Servt.
"William Denny.

"To
"Abraham Taylor Esqr.
"Collector."

Mr. Roberdeau, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Francis having acquainted the Gov.r that more Provisions would be wanted for his Majesty's Navy, the Council left in Town to do Business was desired to issue the Necessary Orders, taking Care not to violate the Directions given by Lord Loudoun in his Letters.

A Letter from Sir Charles Hardy of the 2.nd Instant acquainting the Governor of his being appointed an Admiral of Great Britain was read in the Words, towit,

"Fort George New York 2.nd May 1757.

"Sir,

"Yesterday I received by his Majesty's Sloop Ferret the Inclos'd Packet from Mr. Secretary Pitt, with Directions to forward it to you for which I "take the Opportunity of Lord Loudons Express, and at the same time to acquaint "You, that I have received Orders to hoist my Flagg, and shall as soon as Lord Loudoun "can embark the Troops, proceed with his Lordship and them to join the Fleet and "Succours expected from Europe.

"I am, with great Regard,
"Sir,
"Your most Obed.t
"Humble Servant
"Cha.s Hardy."

"The Hon.ble Gov.r Denny."

Mr. James Humphreys having petitioned the Governor to be appointed to the Office of Clerk of the Orphans Court, vacant by the Resignation of Mr. Price, his Honour was pleas'd by the Advice of the Council to order his Commission to be prepared.

The Governor receiv'd a Letter of the 28.th of April, from Colon.l Armstrong inclosing Intelligence sent him by the Commander at Fort Cumberland in Virginia; which was read and the Intelligence order'd to be entered, viz.t

"Extract of a Letter dated at Fort Cumberland April the 9.th 1757.

"Sir,

"One hundred Thirty four Catawbas arriv'd here Yesterday. I receiv'd "them in a Manner that was entirely agreeable to them; and this day I gave them a for-"mal welcome. What I said to them happened to please so well, that they have "submitted themselves entirely to my Disposal.

"By some Inadvertant Persons who came to go out Volunteers &c. "them, they learn that some Delawares and Shawonese are gone down to make Peace

with

"with Pennsylvania. Which chagreen'd them so much, that they had a good Mind to enter "Pennsylvania and Cut every Quakers Throat: however I appeas'd it off as well as possible "and prevail'd the Quakers Also by Treating with one Party of a Publick, whilst the other Part "are supplied with Provisions and Cloathing from Hence.

"The Catawbas came upon me without any Notice, and I have no Orders "about them, I am at a Distance from the Inhabitants, and am at a loss for Cattle and Horses otherwise I would proceed immediately, and at least get certain Intelligence of the Ohio. "By our last Accounts there were 400 Men at Duquesne, and 400 at Venango. I wish you Success. I am,

"Your most obed.t

"humble Servant

"Adam Stephen."

"Since the Receipt of the above Letter, Intelligence arrived here, w.ch seems to be confirmed, "That as two of the Catawbas were pleasuring in a Canoe some Distance from the Fort, they "were killed, upon which the whole Body of the Catawbas, with about One hundred White "Men, set off in Pursuit of the Enemy, 'tis said, by some they took 30, by others 60 Days "Provisions with them.

"This Minute Accounts informs us that on Monday last 13 Persons were "killed about a Mile above the Mouth of Connicocheague Creek, 'tis said they Captivated "one more, as all that were missing are found dead.

"Eight Days ago, a Man within 300 Yards of Fort Frederick in Maryland was "killed and scalped."

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 2.nd Instant, from Lancaster, was read in these words, videlicet

"May it please your Honour,

"Lancaster May 2.nd 1757.

"Friday last a Party of Onondaga Warriors left Camp "to go to Fort Cumberland, in order to join the Southern Indians there, and from thence to "proceed against his Majesty's Enemies.

"To Morrow Scarrooyady, with a Party of the Mohawk Warriors, "set off for Fort Augusta; I have given them Orders to Reconnoitre the adjacent Woods for a few days "to see if any of the Enemy be lurking about the Garrison: They are then to proceed towards Ohio, recon-"noitering all the Country well as they go; if they should discover any Body of the Enemy, or Party of "Indians coming down towards Fort Augusta, or any part of those Colonies, they are to return "and give Notice to the Commanding Officer of Fort Augusta, or any other Fort on these Frontiers, "where they may return to.

"There are here now 18 Indians in the small Pox most of which seem likely "to recover. I am,

"Your Honour's,

"most obedient

"humble Servant

"Geo: Croghan."

"To

"The Hon.ble

William Denny Esq.r

A Letter from Colon.l Armstrong of the 5.th Instant was read in these Words, to wit.

"Carlisle 5.th May 1757.

"May it please your Honour,

"The Sixty Cherokee Indians mentioned in my last, under the Di-

-rection

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Direction of Capt. Paris a Trader in their Nation) found the Tracks of the Enemy
"Indians who committed the late Mischiefs near the Mouth of Conajocheque which
"they followed into this Province, called at Philip Davis's and Justice Maxwells Sorts &
"lodged at a Place called Blacks Mill about five Miles from Fort Loudoun, where they
"were discovered by a Country Man who had in that Neighbourhood been making Search
"for his Horses: the Man seeing the Cherokees for Enemies, fled to Fort Loudoun
"with the News, upon which Sixty Men with three or four Officers marched to the
"Place and found the Indians were there; but thought it expedient to postpone the
"Attack until Break of Day; accordingly they lay out all Night, divided themselves
"into 3 Parties, surrounded the House where the Indians were: and at Day break
"drew near to begin their Fire, but being happily discovered, some White Men who
"came with the Indians sprang out and hollow'd to our People, that those were
"our Friends the Cherokees come for our Assistance, whereupon the Indians came
"out of the House, laid down their Arms, which our Officers discovering, ordered
"the Soldiers to do the same; upon which ensued a very friendly Greeting. The
"Indian Chief was highly pleas'd that our Soldiers discovered themselves thus by
"so surrounding of him, but wonder'd much, as did Captain Paris, that
"Notice of them being in those Parts had not been sent from Maxwells Fort to
"Fort Loudoun, which they said they had expressly desired. They were asked
"to go to Fort Loudoun and be refreshed, and told that the Tracks they were then
"on were too old, that the Enemy would soon be down again &c. To which they
"answered, they were then on the Starting of their Wonders and our Wonders,
"That they left their Country with Design to kill those our Enemies and would call
"in at Fort Lyttleton, if they should want Provisions, or at Fort Cumberland.
"They further said, that they wanted to see me, that they might shake Hands
"and be thankfull for killing some of the worst of their Enemies, and would
"readily joine with Us in the like Service, whenever occasion served.

"I have been sundry Times informed, that shortly after we came from
"the Shittanning, one Campbell in Carolina wrote his Father in Connecocheque, that
"a Number of the Cherokees were willing & ready to come here and join this Battalion,
"but were discouraged, by hearing that this Government was entering into Treaty
"with their Enemies the Delawares and Shawanese. Something like this I hear was
"dropt by the Indian Captain to our People at Blacks, but as that part of the In-
"telligence is not come clear, I cannot assert it.

"The Coming of the Cherokees and Catawbo's appears to be a very
"favourable Providence, which should, in my Opinion, be speedily and properly improved;
"as well for the Benefit of this, as of other his Majesty's Colonies, and prompts me to
"propose to your Honours, what I have long ago suggested to the late Governor, and
"Gentlemen Commissioners, that is, the Building a Fort at Ray's Town, without which,
"the Indian Business, and the Country's Safety can never be effected to the Westward.
"To this Place, were we there encamped or fortified, might the Southern Indians
"be brought frequently from Fort Cumberland, provided ~~with~~ the Necessaries of Life
"and of War, could there be given them, and from it might proceed Parolling
"Parties to spy, way lay, intercept &c. which Duty should constantly or frequently be followed
"while others might carry on the Building. 'Tis true this Service will require upwards

"of

"of 500 Men, as no doubt they will be attack'd if any Power be at Fort Duquesne, because "this will be a visible, large and direct Stride to that Place, but no doubt Colonel Hamilton "will bear a part in Duty and Expence".

"Beside the Inclination which the Cherokees have expressed to be "acquainted and occasionally join with us, I am well acquainted with Davis the Trader, who "is at the Head of those People, and can be perswaded get him to visit and abide with most "of the Chiefs of his People, except when they may be out on some Expedition or particular Service "from Virginia; but have not taken the Liberty even of writing to that Gentleman on the "Subject until I have your Honour's Authority for so doing. I am informed that on their coming "over Potomack, Commissary Rose order'd Liquor to the Governor of Maryland. Their "Arms were said to be of the worst sort of Sale Guns with Painted Stocks, and that they would "gladly have had an Exchange of some. Trifles that were among our People. The Indian Chief "was gratified and got a Bottle from one of the Soldiers.

"I think Davis will, for some time stay at Fort Cumberland, if your Honour "thinks proper to write a order me to give any Thing with him relative to the Indians & his "Service. The sooner it is done the better, least they should be able to charge us with any "Neglect of them: but as I don't mean any Thing of the Value of a Shilling, not to attempt "breathing in upon the proper Province of any Person whatsoever, but only to live a good "Understanding with all the Friends of a British Constitution, and in Conjunction with "them to oppose and desist his Majesty's avowed Enemies, and the ungrateful Murderers "of our fellow Subjects, so let me beg your Honour would send no Indian Interpreters "nor carry on Trade amongst us, for at this time nothing is so likely to loose us the "Friendship of these Southern Tribes as the appearance of Competing with a few abject "Delawares and Shawanese. East of Susquehannah Peace Medals may be requisite, "but West of it, Warriors are most needful and those, in the End, will make the best "Peace". "I am

"Hond Sir,

"Your most obedient &

"most humble Servant

"Governor Denny". "John Armstrong."

At a Council held at Lancaster on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

William Logan, Richard Peters,
Lunsford Lardner, George Croghan, Esquires.

Yesterday Morning the Governor, attended by a Number of his Council, a Number of the House of Representatives, the Commissioners for the Province, with a great Number of other Gentlemen, arrived here.

Mr. Croghan being obliged by his Instructions, to send Sir William Johnson an Account of all his Proceedings with the Indians, and having made out a fair Copy of his Minutes, to be sent to Sir William, he laid it before the Governor in Council, and it was read, and order

consenting to go, the Indian Messengers were sent for, and the Governor returned an Answer to their Speeches in these Words:

"Brethren:

"I have considered the Message you deliver'd to me on Saturday.

"The Indians have given me so affectionate an Invitation that I propose to go up to Lancaster in a few days as soon as I can get ready; and in the Meantime Mr. Logan, a Member of Council, is so kind as to carry my Resolution to the Indian Chiefs."

After which the Governor invited the Gentlemen of the Council and the Provincial Commissioners to accompany him to Lancaster.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, On Saturday the 7th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, }

The Committee of Council brought in their Report, which was read and is as follows, vizt:

"Having been requested by His Honour the Governor, to examine & enquire what Vessels were laden and cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia for parts beyond the Seas, before the laying of the Embargo, We do hereby certify, that from the Papers produced to us, and the Report of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs, the Vessels mentioned in the following List were laden and cleared out for the several Places, and at the several Times in the following List specified, before the said Embargo took place.

"Witness our Hands, May the 5th, 1757,

"BENJAMIN CHEW,
"JOHN MIFFLIN.

"*A List of Vessels clear'd out of the Port of Philadelphia, at the Time of laying the Embargo.*

"*Vessels Names.*	*Captains Names.*	*Places to wch. bound.*	*Time when cleared.*
"Ship Ann,	George Fortune,	Dublin,	March 2nd, 1757.
"Ship St. George,	Gilbert Falkoner,	Jamaica,	March 3d.
"Ship Alexander,	Nathanl. McGhee,	Belfast,	March 3d.
"Snow Charming Polly,	Henry Dongherty,	St. Christopher's,	March 4th.
"Briggt. Friendship,	Daniel Rees,	Newry,	March 2nd.
"Ship Isabella Maria,	William Cuzzens,	Jamaica,	March 3d.
"Sloop St. Andrew,	William Simpson,	Jamaica,	March 2nd.
"Briggt Rebecca,	Lewis Edwards,	Jamaica,	March 3d.
"Briggt Nancy,	David Stewart,	Londonderry,	March 3d.
"Snow Ross,	Nathanl. Sayer,	Belfast,	March 2nd.
"Briggant. Warren,	Mussenden Auld,	Belfast,	March 2d.
"Ship Delahante,	Richard Winter,	Belfast,	March 2nd.

The following Letter was thereupon wrote to Mr. Taylor, and one of the same Tenor to Mr. Till and Mr. Metcalfe:

A Letter from Governor Denny to the Collector of the Port of Philad^a.

"PHILADELPHIA, 6th May, 1757.

"Sir:

"Lord Loudoun have signified his Pleasure to the Governors of the Provinces in North America, where the present Embargo has taken place, that all Vessels which were laden and cleared, before the Time it was laid on, should be permitted to sail on the 6th Instant. And it appearing to me by a Report of a Comittee of Council, that the above Vessels were cleared out of the Port of Philadelphia, before the Time of laying the said Embargo, I do permit each and every of them to sail, and do authorize and desire you to clear them accordingly.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servt.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To ABRAHAM TAYLOR, Esqr."

Mr. Roberdeau, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Francis having acquainted the Govr. that more Provisions wou'd be wanted for his Majesty's Navy, the Council left in Town to do Business was desired to issue the Necessary Orders, taking Care not to violate the Directions given by Lord Loudoun in his Letters.

A Letter from Sir Charles Hardy of the 2nd Instant, acquainting the Governor of his being appointed an Admiral of Great Britain was read in these Words, to wit:

"FORT GEORGE, New York, 2nd May, 1757.

"Sir:

"Yesterday I received by his Majesty's Sloop Ferrett the Inclos'd Packet from Mr. Secretary Pitt, with Directions to forward it to you, for which I take the Opportunity of Lord Loudoun's Express, And at the same time to acquaint You that I have received Orders to hoist my Flagg, and shall, as soon as Lord Loudoun can embark the Troops, proceed with his Lordship and them to join the Fleet and Succours expected from Europe.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,

"Your most obed^t. & humble Servant,

"CHA^s. HARDY.

"The Honble. Govr. DENNY."

Mr. James Humphreys having petition'd the Governor to be appointed to the Office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, vacant by the

Resignation of Mr. Price, his Honour was pleas'd, by the Advice of the Council, to order his Comission to be prepared.

The Governor received a Letter of the 23d of April, from Colon^l. Armstrong, inclosing Intelligence sent him by the Commander at Fort Cumberland in Virginia, which was read, and the Intelligence order'd to be enter'd, vizt.:

Extract of a Letter dated at Fort Cumberland, April the 9th, 1757.

"Sir:

"One hundred & twenty-four Catawbas arriv'd here Yesterday. I recv^d. them in a Manner that was entirely agreeable to them; And this Day I gave them a formal welcome. What I said to them happen'd to please so well that they have submitted themselves entirely to my Disposal.

"By some Inadvertant Persons who came to go out Volunteers wth. them, they learn that some Delawares and Shawonese are gone down to make Peace with Pennsylvania; Which chagrien'd them so much that they had a good Mind to enter Pennsylvania and Cut every Quaker's Throat. However, I explained it off as well as possible, and proved the Quakers Fools, by Treating with one Party of a Nation, whilst the other Part are supplied with Ammunition and committing Hostilities.

"The Catawbas came upon me without any Notice, and I have no Orders about them; I am at a Distance from the Inhabitants, and am at a loss for Carriage Horses, otherwise I wou'd proceed immediately, and at least get certain Intelligence of the Ohio. By our last Accounts there were 700 Men at Duquesne, and 400 at Wenango. I wish you Success.

"I am, your most obed^t.
"Humble Servant,
"ADAM STEPHEN."

Since the Receipt of the above Letter, Intelligence arriv'd here, wch. seems to be confirm'd, That as two of the Catawbas were pleasuring in a Canoe some Distance from the Fort, they were killed, upon which the whole Body of the Catawbas, with about One hundred White Men, set off in Pursuit of the Enemy; 'tis said by some they took 30, by others 60 Days' Provisions with them.

This Minute Accounts informs us, that on Monday last 13 Persons were killed about a Mile above the Mouth of Connicocheeque Creek; 'tis said they captivated none, as all that were missing are found dead.

Eight Days ago, a Man within 300 Yards of Fort Frederich, in Maryland, was killed and scalp'd.

A Letter from Mr. Croghan of the 2nd Instant, from Lancaster, was read in these words, videlicet;

"LANCASTER, May 2d, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"Ffriday last a Party of Onondaga Warriors left Camp to go to Fort Cumberland, in Order to join the Southern Indians there, and from thence to proceed against his Majesty's Enemies.

"To-morrow Scarroyady, with a Party of the Mohawk Warriors, set off for Fort Augusta; I have given them Orders to reconnoitre the adjacent Woods for a few days, to see if any of the Enemy be lurking about the Garrison; They are then to proceed towards Ohio, reconnoitering all the Country well as they go; if they shou'd discover any Body of the Enemy, or Party of Indians coming down towards Fort Augusta, or any part of those Colonies, they are to return and give Notice to the Commanding officer of Fort Augusta, or any other Fort on these Frontiers where they may return to.

"There are here now 15 Indians in the small Pox, most of which seem likely to recover.

"I am your Honour's most obedient

"Humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr.

—

A Letter from Colon^l Armstrong of the 5th Instant, was read in these Words, to wit:

"CARLISLE, 5th May, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"The Sixty Cherokee Indians, mention'd in my last, under the Direction of Capt Paris (a Trader in their Nation), found the Tracks of the Enemy Indians who committed the late Mischiefs near the Mouth of Connigochegue, which they followed into this Province, called at Philip Davis' and Justice Maxwel's Forts, & lodged at a Place called Black's Mill, about ffive Miles from Fort Loudoun, where they were discovered by a Country Man, who had in that Neighbourhood been making Search for his Horses. The Man taking the Cherokees for Enemies, fled to Fort Loudoun with the News, upon which Sixty Men, with Three or Four Officers, marched to the Place and found the Indians were there, but thought it expedient to postpone the Attack until Break of Day. Accordingly they lay out all Night, divided themselves into 3 Parties, surrounded the House where the Indians were, and at Day break drew near to begin their Fire, but being happily discovered, some White Men

who came with the Indians sprang out and hollow'd to our People that those were our Friends, the Cherokees, come for our Assistance; Whereupon the Indians came out of the House, laid down their Arms, which Our officers discovering, ordered the Soldiers to do the same, upon which ensued a very friendly Meeting. The Indian Chief was highly pleas'd that our Soldiers discover'd themselves Men by so surrounding of him, but wonder'd much, as did Captain Paris, that Notice of their being in those Parts had not been sent from Maxwell's Fort to Fort Loudoun, which they said they had expressly desired. They were asked to go to Fort Loudoun and be refreshed, and told that the Tracks they were then on were too Old, that the Enemy wou'd soon be down again, &c^a. To which they answered, They were then on the Footing of their Murderers and our Murderers; That they left their Country with Design to kill those, our Enemies, and wou'd call in at Fort Lyttleton if they shou'd want Provisions, or at Fort Cumberland. They farther said, that they wanted to see me, that they might shake Hands and be thankfull for killing some of the worst of their Enemies, and wou'd readily join with Us in the like Service whenever occasion served.

"I have been sundry Times informed that shortly after we came from the Kittanning One Campbell in Carolina wrote his Father in Connecochegue that a Number of the Cherokees were getting ready to come here and join this Battalion, but were discouraged by hearing that this Government was entering into Treaty with their Enemys the Delawares and Shawones. Something like this I hear was dropt by the Indian Captain to our People at Black's, but as that part of the Intelligence is not come clear I cannot assert it.

"The Coming of the Cherokees and Catawbas appears to be a very favourable Providence, which shou'd in my opinion be speedily and properly improved, as well for the Benefit of this as of others his Majesty's Colonies, and prompts me to propose to your Honour what I have long ago suggested to the late Governor and Gentlemen Commissioners, that is the Building a Fort at Ray's Town, without which the King's Business and the Country's Safety can never be effected to the Westward. To this Place, were we there encamped or fortified, might the Southern Indians be brought frequently from Fort Cumberland, provided the Necessaries of Life and of War cou'd there be given them; and from it might proceed Patroling Parties to spy, waylay, intercept, &^c., which Dutys shou'd constantly or frequently be follow'd, while others might carry on the Building. 'Tis true this Service will require upwards of 500 Men, as no doubt they will be attack'd if any Power be at Fort Duquesne, because this will be a visible, large, and direct Stride to that Place; but no doubt Colonel Stanwix will bear a party in Duty and Expence.

"Besides the Inclination which the Cherokees have expressed to be acquainted and occasionally join with Us, I am well acquainted

with Paris, the Trader, who is at the Head of those People, and can, I'm persuaded, get him to visit and assist us with more or less of his People, except when they may be put on some Expedition or particular Service from Virginia; but have not taken the Liberty even of writing to that Gentleman on the Subject, until I have your Honour's Authority for so doing. I am informed that on their coming over Potowmack, Commissary Ross rode Express to the Governor of Maryland; Their Arms were said to be of the worst sort of Sale Guns with painted Stocks, and that they wou'd fondly have had an Exchange of some Rifles that were among our People. The Indian Capt[n] was gratified and got a Rifle from one of the Soldiers.

"I think Paris will, for some time, stay at Fort Cumberland; if your Honor thinks proper to write, or order me to fix any thing with him relative to the Indians and this Province, the sooner 'tis done the better, least they shou'd be able to charge us with any Neglect of them; but as I don't mean any thing of the Nature of a Treaty, not to attempt breaking in upon the proper Province of any Person whatsoever, but only to fix a good Understanding with all the Friends of a British Constitution, and in Conjunction with them, to oppose and resist His Majesty's avowed Enemies, and the ungratefull Murderers of our Fellow Subjects, so let me beg you Honour wou'd send no Indian Interpreters nor corrupt Peace Makers amongst Us, for at this time, Nothing is so likely to loose us the Friendship of these Southern Tribes as the Appearance of tampering with a few abject Delawares and Shawonese. East of Sasquehannah Peace Makers may be requisite, but West of it Warriors are most needed, and those in the End will make the best Peace. I am,

"Hond. Sir, Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"Governor DENNY."

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

William Logan, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Lynford Lardner, George Croghan, }

Yesterday Evening the Governor, attended by a Number of his Council, a Number of the House of Representatives, the Commissioners for the Province, with a great Number of other Gentlemen arrived here.

"of 500 Men, as no doubt they will be attack'd if any Power be at Fort Duquesne, because "This will be a visible, large and direct Stride to That Place; but no doubt Colonel Stanwix "will bear a party in Duty and Expence".

"Beside the Inclination which the Cherokees have expressed to be "acquainted and occasionally join with us, I am well acquainted with Paris the Trader, who "is at the Head of those People, and can perswade get him to visit and assist us with many "of his People, except when they may be out on some Expedition or particular Service "from Virginia; but have not taken the Liberty even of writing to that Gentleman on the "Subject until I have your Honours Authority for so doing. I am informed that on their coming "over Potowmack, Commissary Ross order'd Liquor to the Governor of Maryland. Their "Arms were said to be of the worst sort of Sale Guns with Painted Stocks, and that they would "fondly have had an Exchange of some. Rifles that were among our People. The Indian Caps "was gratified and got a Rifle from one of the Soldiers.

"I think Paris will, for some time stay at Fort Cumberland, if you Honor "thinks proper to write or order me to his any Business with him relative to the Indians of this "Province. The sooner it is done the better; least they should be able to charge us with any "Neglect of them: but, as I don't mean any thing of the Nature of a Treaty, nor to attempt "treating in upon the proper Province of any Person whatsoever, but only to live a good "Understanding with all the Friends of a British Constitution, and in Conjunction with "them, to oppose and desist his Majesty's avowed Enemies, and the ungrateful Murderers "of our fellow Subjects, so let me beg you Honour would send no Indian Interpreters "nor carry of Peace Makers amongst us, for at this time nothing is so likely to loose us the "Friendship of these Southern Tribes as the Appearance of Complaining with a fear abject "Delawares and Shawanese. East of Susquehannah Peace Makers may be requisite, "but West of it, Warriors are most needful and those, in the End, will make the best "Peace". "I am

"Hond Sir,

"Your most obedient &

"most humble Servant

"Governor Denny". "John Armstrong"

At a Council held at Lancaster on Tuesday the 10th day of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, George Croghan } Esquires.

Yesterday Morning the Governor, attended by a Number of his Council, a Number of the House of Representatives, the Commissioners for the Province, with a great Number of other Gentlemen, arrived here.

Mr. Croghan being obliged by his Instructions, to send Sir William Johnson an account of all his Proceedings with the Indians, and having made out a fair Copy of his Minutes, to be sent to Sir William, he laid it before the Governor in Council, and it was read, and ordered to be entered, as follows.

Mr.

229

Pennsylvania 1757.

Mr. Croghan's Minutes of his Proceedings at Harris's Paxtan &c.

From George Croghan Esq.r to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet, His Majesty's Sole Agent, and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their allies and Dependents.

"May it please your Honour,

"In pursuance of your Instructions, as soon as I was informed of the Indians being come to John Harris's, I set off from Philadelphia to meet them and arrived at John Harris's the 29th of March 1757, where I met about 160 Indians, Men, Women and Children, Part of 8 Tribes.

"The 30th, I examined Joseph Peepy, and Lewis Montour, in regard to the Message I had sent by them to the Sasquehannah Indians.

"They informed me that Teedyuscung was gone to the Seneca Country to get a Number of the Senecas to come down with him; and they delivered me a Belt of Wampum sent me by Teedyuscung, in Return of mine sent him by them, by which Belt he informs me, that he will be down as soon as possible, with 200 Indians, but cannot tell whether he would come in at Easton or at John Harris's.

"The remaining part of this Day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could of the Strength of the French on Ohio, and the Disposition of the Delawares and Shawonese, and by the best Accounts I can get, I find the French have not above 300 Men in Garrison at Ohio this Winter, and that the Delawares and Shawonese on Ohio were divided amongst themselves, one half of each Tribe going down Ohio to where the Lower Shawonese are settled, and the other half were determined to go off to the 6 Nations.

"I am informed that all the Sasquehannah Indians are disposed for Peace, except the Munseys or Minisinks Indians; yet I understand that a Number of them will be down with Teedyuscung.

"I am informed by a 6 Nation Indian, one of Reputation among them, that resided at Diahoga, that as soon as Joseph Peepy and Lewis Montour had delivered their Message there, the Council, that sight, dispatched a Man to the Ohio, to inform the Delawares and Shawonese, living there, of this Meeting, desiring some of them to come to it; but if none of them should choose to come, these Messengers were then to insist that none of the Delawares and Shawonese, living on the Ohio, should come to War against the English, till this Meeting was over, and they have Time, after returning home, to let them know how it ended.

"At a Meeting of the Six Nations and their allies, and George Croghan, Esq.r Deputy Agent to the Hon.ble Sir William Johnson Baronet, his Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations their allies and Dependents, and by his special Order, at John Harris's, the 1st. day of April 1757.

"Present.

"The Reverend Mr. John Elder
"Captain Thomas Mc. Kee
"Mr. James Armstrong
"Mr. Hugh Crawford
"Mr. John Harris.

William Parsons Interpreter,

"Onohaweks.
"Tichaweroa
"Connadagaughka
"Togehoshal
"with 6 Men, Women & Children

"Oneidoes
"Thomas Hill
"Scarrooyady
"Jagohanoagis.
"with 16 Men, Women & Children

"Tuscaroras
"Prophet
"with 26 Men, Women & Children

Onondagoes

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Onondagoes.
"Oseaxtonqua, and his two Brothers, with 18 others Men, Women, & Children.

"Cayugas.
"Ogatawlawea,
"Onanoquare,
"Sonkaserone,
with 30 others Men, Women, & Children.

"Senecas.
"George,
"40 more Men,
"Women & Children.

"Nanticokes.
"Tebeel White,
"Joshua,
with 14 more Men
"Women, & Children.

"Delawares.
"Samuel,
"Joseph Peepy,
"Thomas Peters,
"Jonathan with 20 Men,
"Women and Children.

"Connestogoes.
"Sahagos,
"Captain John,
"with 8 Men, Women
"and Children.

"Brethren,

"I am sent here by the Honourable Sir William Johnson, to represent "him at this Meeting; and I desire you all to give Attention to what I am going to say to "you, in Behalfe of your Brethren and the wise Men of this Government who are "truly sensible of your Afflictions, occasioned by the Death of many of your Councellors "and Warriors, since they had the Pleasure of seeing you in this Government. and as "they have ever looked upon your Misfortunes as their own, they mix their Tears with "yours and have desired me to condole with you, agreable to the antient Custom of your "Forefathers.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"With this Belt of Wampum I wipe the Blood of the Seats round your "Council Fire, that your old Men, at this critical Juncture, when convened in Council, "may sit with Comfort, and direct their Warriors with Wisdom.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"As I have wiped the Blood off the Seats round your Council Fire, I "these Woods, wrap up the Bodies of your deceased Friends, and bury them decently, "covering their Graves with these Blankets and half Thicks.

"Gave the Goods.

"Brethren,

"As the Blood is wiped off the Seats of your Councellors, the Dead decent- "ly buried, and their Graves covered, I with this Belt of Wampum, wipe the Tears from your "Eyes, and desire you may mourn no more.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"As you are now out of Mourning, I with this Belt of Wampum disperse "the Dark Clouds which are gathered over your Heads, that you may see the Sun clear, & "shake Hands with your Brethren when you meet in Council.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"As we have now gone through the antient Customs used by our Fore fathers "upon their Meeting, I with this Belt of Wampum heal your Hearts, and free your Minds from "Trouble, that we may meet each other in Council, and brighten the Chain of Friendship.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brethren,

"I now wipe the Sweat off your Bodies after your long Journey,

"and

"and bid you a hearty Welcome to this Government, in the Name of your Brother
"Onas.

"Gave a String.

"Sachems, and Warriors of the Six united Nations our Friends & Brethren,

"Embrace this Opportunity of acquainting you, that last year
"your Brother Onas held two Conferences at Easton with your Nephews the Delawares,
"and your Brethren the Shawanese, that live on Sasquahannah, in order to settle
"the Differences subsisting between them and us; but as that good Work could not
"be accomplished at that time, they agreed to have a Meeting this Spring, finally
"to settle all Differences subsisting between them and us their Brethren: And that
"this Meeting might be more general, I dispatched Messengers up Sasquehannah,
"and to Ohio, and I wrote to your Brother Sir William Johnson, desiring him to
"request a Number of you our Brethren the Six united Nations, to be present
"at this Meeting, who I am heartily glad to see here, and when your Nephews
"and Brothers arrive, I am in great Hopes, by your Assistance, to be able to
"accommodate Matters to the mutual Satisfaction of both them and us their Brethren
"the English in the several Governments.

"And by this Belt of Wampum I request you to make use of all your Interest
"with your Neighbours the Delawares, and Brothers the Shawanese, to bring about
"an Accommodation between them and us, that the Sun may once more shine upon
"us in Peace, and that the Peace may last as long as the Sun the Moon and the Stars
"give Light.

"Gave a Belt.

At a Meeting with the Indians at Mr. Isaac Harris's, April 2nd 1757.

Present.

The Reverend Mr. Elder,	The Deputies of the
Captain Thomas Mc. Kee,	Six united Nations,
Mr. James Armstrong,	The Delawares, and
Mr. Hugh Crawford,	Nahticokes.
Mr. John Harris.	
William Peters, Interpreter.	Scarroyady, Speaker for
	the Indians.

"Brother,

"You and our Brother Onas wisely considered the antient Custom
"of our Forefathers in condoling with us, and wiping your Grief with ours: And as
"we make no doubt but some of your wise Counsellors are dead since we were here,
"and many of our Brethren have been killed by the evil Spirit, we wipe the Blood off
"your Council Seats, and put them in Order with this Belt of Wampum.

"Gave a Belt.

"Brother,

"After wiping the Blood off your Council Seats, We, with these few Skins,
"wrap up the Bones of our Brethren that died or were killed by the evil Spirit, and
"cover their Graves. "Gave a small Bundle of Skins.

Brother,

"We, by this Belt of Wampum, wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and
"desire you may mourn no more.

"Gave a Belt.

with Paris, the Trader, who is at the Head of those People, and can, I'm persuaded, get him to visit and assist us with more or less of his People, except when they may be put on some Expedition or particular Service from Virginia; but have not taken the Liberty even of writing to that Gentleman on the Subject, until I have your Honour's Authority for so doing. I am informed that on their coming over Potowmack, Commissary Ross rode Express to the Governor of Maryland; Their Arms were said to be of the worst sort of Sale Guns with painted Stocks, and that they wou'd fondly have had an Exchange of some Rifles that were among our People. The Indian Capt[n] was gratified and got a Rifle from one of the Soldiers.

"I think Paris will, for some time, stay at Fort Cumberland; if your Honor thinks proper to write, or order me to fix any thing with him relative to the Indians and this Province, the sooner 'tis done the better, least they shou'd be able to charge us with any Neglect of them; but as I don't mean any thing of the Nature of a Treaty, not to attempt breaking in upon the proper Province of any Person whatsoever, but only to fix a good Understanding with all the Friends of a British Constitution, and in Conjunction with them, to oppose and resist His Majesty's avowed Enemies, and the ungratefull Murderers of our Fellow Subjects, so let me beg you Honour wou'd send no Indian Interpreters nor corrupt Peace Makers amongst Us, for at this time, Nothing is so likely to loose us the Friendship of these Southern Tribes as the Appearance of tampering with a few abject Delawares and Shawonese. East of Sasquehannah Peace Makers may be requisite, but West of it Warriors are most needed, and those in the End will make the best Peace. I am,

"Hond. Sir, Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG.

"Governor DENNY."

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

William Logan,	Richard Peters,	} Esquires.
Lynford Lardner,	George Croghan,	

Yesterday Evening the Governor, attended by a Number of his Council, a Number of the House of Representatives, the Commissioners for the Province, with a great Number of other Gentlemen arrived here.

Mr. Croghan being obliged by his Instructions to send Sir William Johnson an Account of all his Proceedings with the Indians, and having made out a fair Copy of his Minutes to be sent to Sir William, he laid it before the Governor in Council, and it was read and order'd to be entered as follows:

Mr. Croghan's Minutes of his Proceedings at Harris' & at Lancaster.

From George Croghan, Esqr., to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents:

"May it please your Honour:

"In pursuance of your Instructions, as soon as I was informed of the Indians being come to John Harris' I set off from Philadelphia to meet them, and arrived at John Harris' the 29th of March, 1757, where I met about 160 Indians, Men, Women and Children; Part of 8 Tribes.

"The 30th I examined Joseph Peepy and Lewis Montour, in regard to the Messages I had sent by them to the Sasquehannah Indians.

"They inform'd me that Teedyuscung was gone to the Seneca Country to get a Number of the Senecas to come down with him, and they delivered me a Belt of Wampum sent me by Teedyuscung, in Return of mine sent him by them, by wch Belt he informs me that he will be down as soon as possible, with 200 Indians, but cou'd not tell whether he wou'd come in at Easton or at John Harris'.

"The remaining part of this Day I spent in getting what Intelligence I cou'd of the Strength of the French on Ohio, and the Disposition of the Delawares and Shawonese; and by the best Accounts I can get, I find the French have not above 300 Men in Garrison at Ohio this Winter, and that the Delawares and Shawonese on Ohio were divided amongst themselves, One-half of each Tribe going down Ohio to where the Lower Shawonese are settled, and the other half were determined to go of to the 6 Nations.

"I am informed that all the Sasquahannah Indians are dispos'd for Peace, except the Munseys or Minisink Indians; yet I understand that a Number of them will be down with Teedyuscung.

"I am informed by a 6 Nation Indian, one of Reputation among them, that resided at Diahogo, that as soon as Joseph Peepy and Lewis Montour had delivered there Message there, the Council that Night dispatch'd 2 Men to the Ohio, to inform the Delawares and Shawonese living there of this Meeting, desiring some of them to come to it; but if none of them shou'd choose to come, these Messengers were then to insist that none of the Delawares and Shawonese living on the Ohio shou'd come to War against the

English till this Meeting was over, and they have Time, after returning home, to let them know how it ended.

"At a Meeting of the Six Nations and their Allies, and George Croghan, Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependents, and by his special Order, at John Harris', the 1st day of April, 1757.

"PRESENT:

"The Reverend Mr. John Elder,
"Captain Thomas McKee,
"Mr. James Armstrong,
Mr. Hugh Crawford,
Mr. John Harris,
William Prentup, Interpreter.

"Tuscaroras.

"Rut King,
"With 26 others, Men, Women, & Children.

"Mohawks.

"Tiahansorea,
"Connadagaughia,
"Sogehoanna,
"Peter,
"With 31 others, Men, Women, & Children.

"Cayugas.

"Ogarawtawrea,
"Orrarroquare,
"Jenkasarone,
"W^th. 20 others, Men, Women, & Children.

"Nanticokes.

"Robert White,
"Joshua,
"With 11 more Men, Women, & Children.

Oneidos.

Thomas King,
Scarroyady,
Tawnaquanagis,
With 13 others, Men, Women, & Children.

Onondagoes.

Ossaratonqua,
And his two Brothers, with 18 others, Men, Women, & Children.

Senecas.

George,
W^th. 8 more, Men, Women, & Children.

Delawares.

Samuel,
Joseph Peepy,
Thomas Evans,
Johathan,
With 20 Men, Women, & Children.

"Connestogoes.

"Sahays,
"Captain John,
"With 29 Men, Women, & Children.

"'Brethren:

"'I am sent here by the Honorable Sir William Johnson, to represent him at this Meeting; and I desire you all to give Attention to what I am going to say to You, in Behalf of your Brother Onas and the wise Men of this Government, who are truly sensible of your Affections, occasioned by the Death of many of your Counsellors and Warriors, since they had the Pleasure of seeing you in this Government; and as they have ever looked upon your Misfortunes as their own, they mix their Tears with Your's, and have

desired me to condole with you, agreeable to the antient Custom of our Forefathers.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'With this Belt of Wampum, I wipe the Blood of the Seats round Your Council Fire, that your Old Men, at this Critical Juncture, when Convened in Council may sit with Comfort, and direct their Warriors with Wisdom.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'As I have wiped the Blood off the Seats round your Council Fire, I wth these Strouds wrap up the Bodies of Your deceased Friends and bury them decently; covering their Graves with these Blankets and half Thicks.'

"Gave the Goods.

"'Brethren:

"'As the Blood is wiped off the Seats of your Counsellors, the Dead decently buried, and their Graves covered, I with this Belt of Wampum wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and desire you may mourn no more.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'As you are now out of Mourning, I, with this Belt of Wampum, disperse the Dark Clouds which are gather'd over your Heads, that you may see the Sun clear, & shake Hands with your Brethren when you meet in Council.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'As we have now gone through the antient Customs used by our Forefathers upon their Meeting, I with this Belt of Wampum heal your Hearts, and free your Minds from Trouble, that we may meet each other in Council, and brighten the Chain of Friendship.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'I now wipe the Sweat off your Bodies after your long Journey, and bid you a hearty Welcome to this Government, in the Name of your Brother Onas.'

"Gave a String.

"'Sachems and Warriors of the Six united Nations, our Friends & Brethren:

"'I embrace this Opportunity of acquainting you, that last year your Brother Onas held two Conferences at Easton, with your Nephews, the Delawares, and your Brethren, the Shawonese, that

live on Sasquehannah, in order to settle the Differences subsisting between them and us; but as that good Work cou'd not be accomplished at that Time, they agreed to have a Meeting this Spring, finally to settle all Differences subsisting between them and us, their Brethren. And that this Meeting might be more general, I dispatched Messengers up Sasquehannah, and to Ohio; and I wrote to your Brother, Sir William Johnson, desiring him to request a Number of you, our Brethren, the Six united Nations, to be present at this Meeting, who I am heartily glad to see here. And when your Nephews and Brothers arrive, I am in great Hopes, by your Assistance, to be able to accommodate Matters to the Mutual Satisfaction of both them and us their Brethren the English in the several Governments.

"'And by this Belt of Wampum I request you to make use of all your Interest with your Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawonese, to bring about an Accommodation between them and us, that the Sun may once more shine upon Us in Peace, and that the Peace may last as long as the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars give Light.'

"Gave a Belt."

—

"At a Meeting with the Indians At John Harris', April 2nd, 1757.

"PRESENT:

"The Reverend Mr. Elder.

"Captain Thomas McKee.

"Mr. James Armstrong.

"Mr. Hugh Crawford.

"Mr. John Harris.

"William Prentup, Interpreter.

"The Deputies of the Six united Nations.

"The Delawares and Nanticokes.

"Scarroyady, Speaker for the Indians.

"'Brother:

"'You and our Brother Onas wisely considered the antient Custom of our Forefathers in condoling with us, and mixing your Grief with Ours; And as we make no doubt but some of your wise Counsellors are dead since we were here, and many of our Brethren have been killed by the evil Spirit, we wipe the Blood off your Council Seats and put them in Order with this Belt of Wampum.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brother:

"'After wiping the Blood off your Council Seats, We, with these few

Skins, wrap up the Bones of our Brethren that died or were killed by the evil Spirit, and cover their Graves.'

"Gave a small Bundle of Skins.

"'Brother:

"'We, by this Belt of Wampum, wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and desire you may mourn no more.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brother:

"'We, with this Belt of Wampum, disperse the dark Clouds, that the Sun may always shine upon us in Friendship; we heal your Heart and free your Mind from Trouble, that we may meet each other in Council and brighten the Chain of Friendship made by our Forefathers; and that the Council Fire may burn clear, we throw a few Chips on it.'

"Gave a Belt.

"This Evening I had a Meeting of the Sachems, and proposed the going to Philadelphia to hold the Treaty, but I cou'd prevail on none of them to go there except the Mohawks; the rest were afraid of Sickness.

"When I found they were not to be prevailed on to go there, I called a Council, and, with a Belt of Wampum, I removed the Council Fire to Lancaster, to which Place they all agreed to go and wait the Arrival of Teedyuscung with the Senecas, Delawares, and Shawnese.

"Gave a Belt to remove the Council Fire to Lancaster.

"April 7th. I arrived at Lancaster from John Harris', from whence Mr. Shippen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boude, and Captain Cane, with a Number of other Gentlemen, Inhabitants of that Borough, went out with me to meet the Indians (who I had left a few Miles behind), to bid them welcome to Lancaster.

"As soon as the Indians were settled at the Place taken for them by James Wright, Esqr, I then kindled a small Fire for them to sit by till they shou'd hear from their Brother Onas of the Arrival of Teedyuscung.

"April 10th. I received a Letter from his Honour the Governor, acquainting me of the Arrival of 50 Delawares and Shawonese at Fort Allen, and that they were ordered to wait the Arrival of Teedyuscung with the rest of the Indians who were coming with him there.

"I immediately ordered a Meeting of the Indians, and acquainted them with what the Governor had wrote me about the Arrival of the Delawares and Shawonese at Fort Allen, which was very agreable to them.

"I then acquainted them, by a Belt of Wampum, that their Brother Onas had prepared a very convenient Place for them within

a Mile of Philadelphia, as Teedyuscung had, at the last Treaty at Easton, given his Honour the Governor a Promise to come to Philadelphia this Spring.

"The Indians, after considering what had been said to them, returned the following Answer:

"'Brother:

"'We have considered what you said to us from Our Brother Onas; when you proposed to us, at John Harris', to go to Philadelphia, we refused for the Reasons we then gave you.

"'By the Message you sent us by Joseph Peepy and Lewis Montour, we understood that the Delawares and Shawanese were to fix the place of Meeting where they thought proper.

"'Brother:

"'We tell you we will sit where we are till they arrive and fix the Place of Meeting with our Brother Onas.'

"Returned the Belt of Wampum.

"April the 11th. I deliver'd the Goods purchased by James Wright, Esquire, for the Indians in the presence of Mr. James Webb, which was well receiv'd by 'em.

"After the Goods were divided, the Chiefs of the several Tribes came in a Body and returned Thanks to the Government for the Cloathing they had received.

"The 13th. The several Chiefs came to me and told me they observed that I gave no Cloathing to our Brothers the Connestogoes, and desired that I wou'd give them some, else they shou'd be obliged to give them part of what had been given them.

"Gave a String.

"The 17th. I called a Meeting of all the Indians, and returned them Thanks for condoling with me at John Harris' for the Loss we, their Brethren, the English, had sustained by Death and the evil Spirit:

"'Brethren:

"'I return you thanks for mixing your Grief with Ours, and wiping the Blood off our Council Seats.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'I give you thanks for wrapping up the Bones of our deceased Brothers, and covering the Graves, and wiping the Tears from Our Eyes.'

"Gave a Belt.

"'Brethren:

"'I return you thanks for dispersing the dark Clouds from over our Heads, for healing our Hearts, and freeing our Minds from

Trouble, and for Brightening the Chain of Friendship made by our Forefathers.'

"Gave a Belt.

"April 20th. I received a Letter from his Honour, Governor Denny, inclosing Two Messages from Teedyuscung to the Governor, wch were deliver'd to Major Parsons in Easton, and forwarded by him.

"As soon as I received his Honour's Letter I called a Meeting of the Indians, and repeated over to them the Messages, and let them know that Teedyuscung's being so long detained on the Way was the Scarcity of Provisions; and then acquainted them that his Honour the Governor had ordered a Supply to be sent to meet them, for wch the Indians returned his Honour the Governor their Hearty Thanks, and said their Bro^r^ Onas' sending Provisions to meet their Cousens on the Road was giving them the strongest Assurances of his Regard and Esteem for them.

"Gave a String of Wampum.

"April the 23d. Six Onondago Warriors applied to me for Liberty to go to Fort Cumberland to join the Southward Indians, who, they understood, were going to War against his Majesty's Enemies at Ohio; I granted their Request, and fitted them out for their Journey.

"April the 26th. Scarroyady, with a Party of Mohawk Warriors, came and told me that they were apprehensive the French wou'd make some Attempt against Fort Augusta, and desired I would fit them out to go there; to which I agreed, giving them Orders to reconnoitre the adjacent Woods for a few Days, then to proceed towards the Ohio, and to reconnoitre the Country well as they went, and if they discovered any Body of French or Parties of Indians coming towards Fort Augusta, or any part of this or the neighbouring Governments, they were immediately to return and give Notice to the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta, or to the Commanding officer of the Fort nighest to that part of the Country where they shou'd come into.

"The 26th P. M., the Chiefs of the several Tribes called a Meeting and sent for Me, and desired to know what Time they might expect their Brother Onas up, and their Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, to hold the Conference.

"To which I answer'd, I had not yet received any certain Account of the Arrival of the Delawares and Shawanese, and until the Governor had fixed the Place and time of Meeting with Teedyuscung, I cou'd not give them a full Answer.

"To which Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem, spoke as follows, in Behalf of the whole:

"'Brother:

"'We have been here a great while, and the Spring is coming on fast. It is high Time for us to think of going home to plant.

We have heard what you have said to us from our Brother Onas, both at John Harris' and here, that our Brother Onas proposed to hold the Treaty at Philadelphia. Every time you spoke to us upon that Head, we gave you our Objections against going so far down, which we expected wou'd have been considered before now; but as our Brother Onas has not yet agreed to come here, we have determined in our own Minds to treat with our Brother Onas here, and go no further down the Country.

"'Brother:

"'We have appointed Three Men to go to Philadelphia to speak with our Brother Onas, and request of him to come up; and we desire you will find Horses for them to ride down, and a Man to go with them to the Governor.

"'And we have appointed Three more to go and meet our Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, and bring them here, and we desire you will find them Horses and a Man to go and take Care of them, and provide Necessaries for them on the Road.'

"Gave a String.

"May the 5th, P. M. Captain Trent returned from Bethlehem with the Deputy that went from here to meet the Delawares and Shawanese, and brought with them Four Delaware Men and One Women.

"About two Hours afterwards, Captain McKee return'd from Philadelphia with the Deputies, who were sent down to the Governor to invite him here to hold the Conference.

"May the 6th. I called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the several Tribes, when William Logan, Esqr., a Member of his Honour the Governor's Council, returned the Governor's Answer to the Message sent him by Thomas King and Rut King.

"'Brethren, the Deputies of the Six United Nations, and your Cousins & Brethren, the Delawares:

"'I am sent to you by your Brother Onas from Philadelphia, as a Member of his Council, and your very good Friend, and I desire you will attend to what I am now going to say to you, and consider my words as if they were spoken by Onas himself.'

"Gave a String.

"'Brethren:

"'A few days since, Thomas King and Rut King, accompanied by Thomas McKee as their Guide, came to me in Philadelphia, and informed me By this Belt of Wampum, that you held a Council Fire at Lancaster, and had sent for our Friend, George Croghan, to it, and had made a Speech to him, in which You acquainted him that on his Invitation you came to John Harris', understanding the Council Fire was to be kindled there; that after you had staid

there some time, you were desired to accompany him to Lancaster, and that I wou'd meet you there; that, therefore, you had appointed these two Indians to wait on me, and to take me by the Hand and invite me to your Council; that you had determined among yourselves to come no further, and wou'd be glad to see me, and that my coming wou'd rejoice your Hearts.

"'Brethren:

"'You must be very sensible, that in the Transacting publick Affairs in these Troublesome Times, many Difficulties and unforseen Accidents happen, which require my particular Attendance in Philadelphia; this is my present Case. And as Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, our Countryman and Cousen, with some other Chiefs and Head Men of that Nation, has sent me lately, a Message, acquainting me that he was on his Way with a great Number of Indians coming to meet me, in order to finish the Treaty of Peace begun last Year by our late Governor and myself with the said Chiefs, and desired me to be ready with my Counsellors to assist in finishing the said Treaty, which was so happily begun, and that I wou'd be so kind as to send for Moses Tatamy and John Pumpshire (two Delaware Indian Interpreters), from the Jerseys, to be present; and that there was so great a Number of Indians who were coming with him, they wou'd want Provisions on the Way, and desired I wou'd send some to Wyomink for them, which I immediately complied with. These, Brethren, have been the Reasons for my delaying my Journey to meet you at Lancaster; and for my desiring George Croghan wou'd endeavour to prevail on you, our Brethren, to come to the Council fire at Philad^a where the Old wise People, who are your hearty Friends, wou'd have been exceeding glad to see you; and as I have heard Nothing from Teedyuscung very lately, I am uneasy lest some Accident has happen'd to him. I thank you very kindly for your affectionate Invitation. I accept it, and will, with great pleasure, come and consult with you at your Council Fire at Lancaster.'

"Gave a Belt of Eight Rowes.

"May the 9th. Three of the Messengers I sent to the Ohio returned and make the following Report:

"That on their Arrival at Wenango (an old Indian Town) on Ohio, they found several of the Delawares there, One Named Castalago, their Chief. They immediately called a Meeting and deliver'd the Speeches sent by them, wch. were very well receiv'd by the Delawares, who told them, in Answer, that they wou'd accept of the Invitation and come down with them, but that they must first go and consult their Uncles, the Senecas, who lived further up the River. The next Day they set off to a little Town further the River Ohio, where they summon'd a Number of Delawares and Senecas together.

After repeating the Messages over, One of the Senecas, named Garistagee, one of the Chiefs, said to the Delawares:

"'Nephews:

"'You must not accept of that call, for the Belts which are sent you are not proper Belts on this Occasion. I know George Croghan very well, & wou'd be very glad to see him, and if he will send a proper Belt with Men wrought in it for the several Tribes he wants to meet with (himself taking us by the Hand), made of old Council Wampum, which is the Custom of the Six Nations on these Occasions, I will go down with you and see him.' To which the Delawares agreed, and then returned the Belts.

"They say that one of the Messengers proceeded further, to where the Delawares that lived formerly at Kittanning were now settled, On Beaver Creek, with a View of finding out the Dispositions of them, and they expect he will be soon down if not killed. These Messengers say that there were but 15 Frenchmen at Wenango, and that the Fort there is very weak, and that the Indians in those parts are very much distressed for Provisions.

"They say that the Ohio Indians are much afraid of the Southern Indians, having been struck 3 Times by them this Spring—twice near Fort Du Quesne and once at the Logs Town, and that the Indians are moving fast up the Ohio towards the Senecas.

"They heard from the Indians there that the French were defeated at Fort William Henry, and that there was another Party defeated by Sir William Johnson at the German Flatts; and the French were determined yet to make another Trial against the English, but that they cou'd not tell where they intended to strike next.

"They say the two Men killed at Fort Augusta, were killed by the Delawares and French, which was the only Party of Delawares or Shawanese that has come against us this Spring; That the other Parties that have been on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces were Indians from over the Lakes; that the Delawares made great Game of the Lake Indians, and told those Messengers that one Party of them, who had been down, had on their Return killed and eat 3 of the English Prisoners, for want of Food; that there was an Account came there whilst they were at Wenango, that the French Conewagas had differed with the French, because the French wou'd not supply Them with Provisions; the Difference rose so high at last that they came to blows; That 60 of the Conewagas were killed and a great Number of the French.

"I Quere the truth of this News, as the French undoubtedly know their Interest too well to differ with the Conewagas at this Time.

"These Messengers on their Return touched at Diahogo, where they met with Teedyuscung, who enquired of them what they had been doing at Ohio; they repeated over to him the Messages that

had been sent by them from this Goverment, and the answer They had received from the Ohio Indians; on which Teedyuscung sent the following Message by them to their Brother Onas and me.

"'Brothers:

"'You have been at a great deal of Trouble in sending Messages to Us, your Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese. But the Persons you employed are Young Warriors and not Counsellors, therefore unfit for such Business; likewise the Belts you have sent, in Comparison, are no more than Strings; but if you will send to call us together, and send proper Belts, and Wise Men to take us by the Hand, we will come down with them and give you a Meeting. In which Meeting I hope we shall settle all differences subsisting between us; and I assure you, by this Belt of Wampum, that our Minds are well disposed, and that our hearts are warm and true towards you, our Brothers, the English; and we desire that you, as Messengers from our Brothers, may take this Belt to Captain Thomas McKee, & let him deliver it in Our Name to our Brother Onas, and George Croghan.'

"Gave the Belt.

"'Brothers:

"'There is one thing that gives us a great deal of concern, wch. is, Our Flesh and Blood that live among you at Bethlehem and in the Jerseys being kept as if they were Prisoners. We formerly applied to the Minister at Bethlehem to let our People come back at Times and hunt, which is the Chief Industry we follow to maintain our Families, but that Minister has not listened to what we have said to him, and it is very hard that our People have not the Liberty of coming back to the Woods, where Game is plenty, and to see their Friends.

"'They have complained to us that they cannot hunt where they are, and if they go into the Woods and cut down a Tree, they are abused for it, Notwithstanding that very Land we look upon to be Our own; and we hope, Brothers, that you will consider this Matter, and let our People come into the Woods and visit their Friends, and pass and repass, as Brothers ought to do.'

"Gave a String."

The Indian Chiefs being, by their forms, to wait on the Governor this Morning, it was agreed that after having taken them by the Hand, the Governor shou'd speak to them as follows:

"Brethren:

"I give you a very hearty welcome, agreable to my Message by Mr. Logan. I have waited all this Time at Philadelphia, expecting the Arrival of Teedyuscung, as the principal Business to be transacted at this Meeting is between this Government and your Cousens, the Delawares and Shawonese, but receiving your kind Invitation, I have hastened here, and am glad to see You."

It was then considered by whom the Minutes were to be taken at the ensuing Conferences. Mr. Croghan recommended it to the Governor that there shou'd be only one Secretary, and proposed Mr. William Trent, which was agreed to.

A Messenger was dispatched to Colonel Weiser.

The Indians returned thanks, gave the Governor a Name, and were entertained with Wine, &c. And then by a String acquainted the Governor that they had been a long Time from home, were many of them ill of the small Pox, and were afraid of its spreading, and therefore desired all possible Dispatch might be used in the Business to be done. The Governor assured them it shou'd, and that he wou'd acquaint them to-morrow Morning of the time when he wou'd speak to them.

The Governor sent a Message to the Indians, with a String of Wampum, to desire that all their future Speeches, when prepared, might, before they were deliver'd in publick, be given to the Interpreters, that they might understand their Meaning before they were to deliver them.

Gave a String.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Wednesday the 11th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,
William Logan,
Richard Peters,
and George Croghan,
Lynford Lardner,
Benjamin Chew,
John Mifflin,
} Esquires.

The Substance of what was deemed proper to be said was agreed to, being dictated principally by Mr. Croghan, and it was recommended to Mr. Chew, Mr. Logan, Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters, to put it in Order against Four o'clock in the Afternoon, at which time a Conference was appointed.

The Committee on considering the Heads of the Speech, and on consulting with Mr. Weiser, were of Opinion that the Manner of speaking of the Delawares was too harsh, & might provok them; and likewise, that it seemed like making them the Arbitrators of the Matters in difference between the Delawares and Proprietors, which wou'd not be agreable to Teedyuscung, and might alienate him from the Government, after all the Pains taken to gain his Friendship, and therefore drew up another Speech more mild, and presented it to the Governor and the absent Members who approved it at first; but on its being shew'd to Mr. Croghan, and he disliking

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Wednesday the 11th of May 1757.

Present

The Hon.ble William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton, Lynford Lardner, William Logan, Benjamin Chew, Richard Peters, John Mifflin } and George Croghan. Esquires.

The Substance of what was deemed proper to be said was agreed to, being dictated principally by Mr. Croghan, and it was recommended to Mr. Chew, Mr. Logan, Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters, to put it in Order against 4 hour o'clock in the Afternoon, at which time a Conference was appointed.

The Committee on considering the heads of the Speech and on consulting with Mr. Kiser were of Opinion that the Manner of speaking of the Delawares was too harsh & might provoke them; and likewise that it seemed like making them the Arbitrators of the Matters in Difference between the Delawares and Sopusies, which would not be agreable to Sedgeunkung and might alienate him from the Government, after all the Pains taken to gain his Friendship, and therefore drawing another Speech more mild and presented it to the Governor and the absent Members who approved it at first but on it's being shewn to Mr. Croghan and he disliking it and approving the first it was rejected and the first with a few alterations agreed to, and given to Mr. Kiser to carry to the Interpreters, but he making the same Objections to Mr. Croghan's Draught as were made by the Members of Council it was again altered by Mr. Kiser & Mr. Croghan and brought by him to the Governor and Council, who approved it.

The two Chiefs appointed by the Indians to be the Speakers for them in the ensuing Conferences waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the Indians not receiving Notice before the middle of the day of the Governors having appointed them to meet him at 4 o'clock, and it soon after beginning to rain, their Young Men who were scattered about in the Woods could not be collected together, and desired the Council might be put off till tomorrow Morning. They added that the Indians were chose to do Business at the close of the day. The Governor received their Message kindly and appointed ten o'clock in the Morning at the Court House, of which the Sheriff was to have Notice, and the Officer of the Guard was to take Care that no Persons might be admitted in till the Governor his Company and the Indians, had taken their Seats, and then none but such as were Freeholders.

The Indians then produced a String and said they had received by that String a Message from the Governor proposing that when any Matter was prepared to be said by the Governor to the Indians it might before hand be communicated to the Interpreters, that they might know what was to be said before it should be delivered in public, and that this being perfectly agreable to them they returned the String, which Mr. Croghan received and kept as it was his own Wampum.

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The Governor sent a Message to the Indians, with a String of Wampum, to desire that all their future Speeches, when prepared, might, before they were deliver'd in publick, be given to the Interpreters, that they might understand their Meaning before they were to deliver them.

Gave a String.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Wednesday the 11th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,
William Logan,
Richard Peters,
and George Croghan,
Lynford Lardner,
Benjamin Chew,
John Mifflin,
} Esquires.

The Substance of what was deemed proper to be said was agreed to, being dictated principally by Mr. Croghan, and it was recommended to Mr. Chew, Mr. Logan, Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Peters, to put it in Order against Four o'clock in the Afternoon, at which time a Conference was appointed.

The Committee on considering the Heads of the Speech, and on consulting with Mr. Weiser, were of Opinion that the Manner of speaking of the Delawares was too harsh, & might provok them; and likewise, that it seemed like making them the Arbitrators of the Matters in difference between the Delawares and Proprietors, which wou'd not be agreable to Teedyuscung, and might alienate him from the Government, after all the Pains taken to gain his Friendship, and therefore drew up another Speech more mild, and presented it to the Governor and the absent Members who approved it at first; but on its being shew'd to Mr. Croghan, and he disliking

it and approving the first, it was rejected, and the first, with a few Alterations, agreed to, and given to Mr. Weiser to carry to the Interpreters, but he making the same Objections to Mr. Croghan's Draught as were made by the Members of Council, it was again altered by Mr. Weiser & Mr. Croghan, and brought by him to the Governor and Council, who approved it.

The two Chiefs appointed by the Indians to be the Speakers for them in the ensuing Conferences, waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the Indians not receiving Notice before the middle of the day of the Governor's having appointed them to meet him at 4 O'clock, and it soon after begining to rain, their Young Men who were scattered about in the Woods, cou'd not be collected together, and desired the Council might be put off till To-morrow Morning. They added, that the Indians never chose to do Business at the Close of the day. The Governor received their Message kindly, and appointed Ten o'clock in the Morning at the Court House, of which the Sheriff was to have Notice, and the Officer of the Guard was to take Care that no Persons might be admitted in till the Governor, his Company, and the Indians had taken their Seats, and then none but such as were Freeholders.

The Indians then produced a String and said, they had received by that String a Message from the Governor, proposing that when any Matter was prepared to be said by the Governor to the Indians, it might beforehand be communicated to the Interpreters, that they might know what was to be said before it shou'd be delivered in public, and that this being perfectly agreable to them, they returned the String, which Mr. Croghan received and kept, as it was his own Wampum.

At a Conference held at Lancaster, in the Court House, On Thursday the 12th of May, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,
William Logan,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew,
Lynford Lardner,
John Mifflin,
} Esquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

Isaac Norris, Esqr Speaker, with

Joseph Galloway,
John Baynton,
George Ashbridge,
William Masters,
William West,
} Esquires, the Committee of the House of Representatives.

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Conference held at Lancaster in the Court House on Thursday the 12th of May 1757. &c. &c.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor,

James Hamilton, William Logan, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Junr. Lunford Lardner, John Mifflin } Esquires, Members of the Governor's Council.

Isaac Norris, Esqr. Speaker, with Joseph Galloway, John Baldwin, George Ashbridge, William Masters, William West } Esquires, the Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Magistrals of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen;

The Deputies of the Mohawks, Onoidoes, Tuscaroras, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oghkwome Senecas, Nanticokes, & Delawares.

Sille Abraham, and Thomas King. Speakers for the Indians.

William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown; Conrad Weiser, Esqr. Interpreter for the Province.

Mr. William Trent Secretary.

The Governor delivered the following Speech; and then gave it to Mr. Peters to repeat, Paragraph by Paragraph, that it might be interpreted to the Indians, which ended, They were entertained with a Glass of Wine.

"Brethren of the united Nations,

"You are sensible of the unhappy Differences that have subsisted for some time past between us, the People of Pennsylvania, the Inhabitants in the several Colonies, and our Brethren and Countrymen, the Delawares and Shawanese your Nephews and Brothers.

"By the Mediation of Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of America, a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon; and they, at a Conference held in Onondago, promised to lay down their Hatchet; which Agreement they since ratified and confirmed in another Conference with that Gentleman in your Presence, at which time Sir William desired to know what was the Cause of their committing Hostilities on their Brethren the English, which Question they did not then give a full Answer to. But at a subsequent Treaty with me at Easton, in November last, the same Question being put to Teedyuscung, he frankly acknowledged that their foolish Young Men, being deluded by our Enemy, the false headed French King, were persuaded to take up the Hatchet against us. This, he said, was the first and principal Cause; but that one Reason why the Blow fell heavier on us was, That their Brother Onas had fraudulently possessed himself of some of their Lands, without having first purchased, or given any Consideration for them.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum of 9 Rows.

"Being very desirous that all Causes of Discontent should be removed, I proposed "That the Hatchet should then be finally accommodated; but Teedyuscung declaring, "That he was not sufficiently empowered to finish that Business, declined it, & desired "another Meeting this Spring, when he engaged to bring with him those Indians to whom the

Pennsylvania 1757.

"the said Lands be longed, at which time the Complaint might be fully heard, and amicably "adjusted.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum of 6 Rows.

"Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship and Justice of our Brethren the "Six Nations, I immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings, and "requested that he would be pleased to send some of the wise Men of those Nations to be present "and assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Sir William would have been here before "this time, and am greatly concerned at his Stay. It would afford me great Satisfac"tion if it had suited your Convenience to wait his Arrival: but as you have informed me "your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country, if you can here "think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engag"ed, and establish a firm and lasting Friendship between us and our Nephews, you "shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing every Thing in my Power con"ducive to so desireable an End. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of "Thirteen Rows.

"Gave the Belt."

At a Conference held at Lancaster on Friday the 13th. of May 1757.

Present

The Honble William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor,

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

Thomas King, an Onondago Sachem, } Speakers for the Indians.
Little Abraham, a Delaware Sachem, }

William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr. Interpreter for the Province.

The Indians acquainted the Governor that they were ready with their Answer to his Speech of Yesterday, & Little Abraham addressing himself to the Governor spoke as follows,

"Brother!

"After you had done speaking to us Yesterday, you left the Appointing the Time for the next Meeting to us. We are now met in Council and desire you to "listen to what we are going to say."

Thomas King then arose, and repeated over the two first Speeches made to them by the Governor Yesterday, and returned his Honour Thanks, for acquainting them with the particular Circumstances that happened during the Course of the Conference at Easton last Fall, between his Honour and the Delawares and Shawanese; and expressed the great Satisfaction it gave them to hear that their Brother Onas was so fortunate as to find out the true Causes whence the Differences arose between their Brethren the English and their Nephews the Delawares, and their Brothers the Shawanese, for that they had taken a great deal of Pains to find it out without Success

it and approving the first, it was rejected, and the first, with a few Alterations, agreed to, and given to Mr. Weiser to carry to the Interpreters, but he making the same Objections to Mr. Croghan's Draught as were made by the Members of Council, it was again altered by Mr. Weiser & Mr. Croghan, and brought by him to the Governor and Council, who approved it.

The two Chiefs appointed by the Indians to be the Speakers for them in the ensuing Conferences, waited on the Governor and acquainted him that the Indians not receiving Notice before the middle of the day of the Governor's having appointed them to meet him at 4 O'clock, and it soon after begining to rain, their Young Men who were scattered about in the Woods, cou'd not be collected together, and desired the Council might be put off till To-morrow Morning. They added, that the Indians never chose to do Business at the Close of the day. The Governor received their Message kindly, and appointed Ten o'clock in the Morning at the Court House, of which the Sheriff was to have Notice, and the Officer of the Guard was to take Care that no Persons might be admitted in till the Governor, his Company, and the Indians had taken their Seats, and then none but such as were Freeholders.

The Indians then produced a String and said, they had received by that String a Message from the Governor, proposing that when any Matter was prepared to be said by the Governor to the Indians, it might beforehand be communicated to the Interpreters, that they might know what was to be said before it shou'd be delivered in public, and that this being perfectly agreable to them, they returned the String, which Mr. Croghan received and kept, as it was his own Wampum.

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The Magistrates of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The Deputies of the Mohawks, Oneidoes, Tuscaroras, Onondagoes, Cayugas, with some Senecas, Nanticokes, & Delawares.

Little Abraham and Thomas King, Speakers for the Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Mr. William Trent, Secretary

Conrad Weiser, Esqr Interpreter for the Province.

The Governor deliver'd the following Speech, and then gave it to Mr. Peters to repeat, Paragraph by Paragraph, that it might be interpreted to the Indians, which ended, they were entertained with a Glass of Wine.

"Brethren of the united Nations:

"You are sensible of the unhappy Differences that have subsisted for some Time past between us, the People of Pennsylvania, the English in the several Colonies, and our Brethren and Countrymen, the Delawares and Shawonese, your Nephews and Brothers.

"By the Mediation of Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of America, a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon, and they, at a Conference held in Otsaningo, promised to lay down their Hatchet; which Agreement they since ratified and confirmed in another Conference with that Gentleman in your Presence, at which time Sir William desired to know what was the Cause of their committing Hostilities on their Brethren, the English, which Question they did not then give a full Answer to. But at a subsequent Treaty with me at Easton, in November last, the same Question being put to Teedyuscung, he frankly acknowledged that their foolish Young Men being deluded by our Enemy, the false-hearted French King, were persuaded to take up the Hatchet against us. This, he said, was the first and principal Cause; but that one Reason why the Blow fell heavier on us was, that their Brother Onas had fraudulently possessed himself of some of their Land without having first purchased, or given any Consideration for them."

Gave a Belt of Wampum of 9 Rows.

"Being very desirous that all Causes of Discontent shou'd be removed, I proposed that the Matter shou'd then be finally accommodated; but Teedyuscung declaring that he was not sufficiently empowered to finish that Business, declined it, & desired another Meeting this Spring, when he engaged to bring with him those Indians to whom the said Lands belonged, at which Time this Complaint might be fully heard, and amicably adjusted."

Gave a Belt of Wampum of 9 Rows.

"Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship and Justice of our Brethren, the Six Nations, I immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings, and requested that he wou'd be pleased to send some of the wise Men of those Nations to be present and assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Teedyuscung wou'd have been here before this Time, and am greatly concerned at his Stay. It wou'd afford me great Satisfaction if it had suited your Convenience to wait his Arrival; but as you have informed me Your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country, if you can Now think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged, and establish a firm and lasting Friendship between us and your Nephews; You shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing every thing in my Power conducive to so desireable an End. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of Thirteen Rows."

Gave the Belt.

At a Conference held at Lancaster, On Friday the 13th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

Thomas King, an Oneidoe Sachem, } Speakers for the Indians.
Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem, }

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esq., Interpreter for the Province.

The Indians acquainted the Governor that they were ready with their Answer to his Speech of Yesterday, & Little Abraham, addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"After you had done speaking to us Yesterday, you left the Appointing the Time for the next Meeting to us. We are now met in Council, and desire you to listen to what we are going to say.

Thomas King then arose and repeated over the two first Speeches made to them by the Governor Yesterday, and returned his Honour Thanks, for acquainting them with the particular Circumstances that happened during the Course of the Conference at Easton last Fall, between his Honour and the Delawares and Shawanese; and

Pennsylvania 1757.

"the said Lands belonged, at which time his Complaint might be fully heard, and amicably "adjusted.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum of 9 Rows.

"Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship and Justice of our Brethren the Six Nations, I immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings, and "requested that he would be pleased to send some of the wise Men of those Nations to be present "and assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Tedyuscung would have been here before "this Time, and am greatly concerned at his Stay. It would afford me great Satisfac-"tion if it had suited your Convenience to wait his Arrival: but as you have informed me "your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country, if you can now "think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engag-"ged, and establish a firm and lasting Friendship between us and our Nephews, you "shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing every Thing in my Power con-"ducive to so desireable an End. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of "Thirteen Rows.

"Gave the Belt."

At a Conference held at Lancaster on Friday the 13th. of May 1757.

Present

The Honble William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor;

The Council. The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

Thomas King, an Oneidoe Sachem, } Speakers for the Indians.
Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem, }

William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr. Interpreter for the Province.

The Indians acquainted the Governor that they were ready with their Answer to his Speech of Yesterday, & Little Abraham addressing himself to the Governor spoke as follows,

"Brother!

"After you had done speaking to us Yesterday, you left the Appointing the Time for the next Meeting to us. We are now met in Council and desire you to "listen to what we are going to say."

Thomas King then arose, and repeated over the two first Speeches made to them by the Governor Yesterday, and returned his Honour Thanks, for acquainting them with the particular Circumstances that happened during the Course of the Conference at Easton last Fall, between his Honour and the Delawares and Shawanese; and expressed the great Satisfaction it gave them to hear that their Brother Onas was so fortunate as to find out the true Causes whence the Differences arose between their Brethren the English and their Nephews the Delawares, and their Brothers the Shawanese, for that they had taken a great deal of Pains to find it out without Success

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Pennsylvania 1757.

Thomas King then addressed himself to the Governor, and said, he hoped that if they should make any Blunders, or have forgot any part of the Speech, he would excuse them, as they could not write; therefore were obliged to keep every thing in their Memory.)

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Sattelee Abraam then desired the Governor to give Attention, as they were going to return an Answer to his Honours last Speech; and after he had repeated over the last Speech delivered them by the Governor Yesterday, he spake as follows.

"Brother,

"You desired our Advice in regard to the Differences that arose between you, and our Nephews the Delawares, and Brothers the Shawanese; And you desired us to give you our Opinion which would be the best Method to pursue, to bring about an Accommodation. We have considered what you required of us. Brothers, We are disappointed by Heads of our Relations not coming to this Meeting; it was our Intent that we and our Brothers at this time: If they had come here at this Time, we should have sat still, and heard the Complaints on each side. Then we should have been the better able to judge who was in the Fault, and could have given our Opinion freely: However as Things now stand, we must inform you, our Brothers that in the Time of our great Grandfathers, and when the Six Nations first united, it was agreed that the Seneca Country should be the Door to the Six Nations into which all Messengers should pass in Time of War, and there deliver their Messages. and the Senecas, our Brothers were to forward the Messages to all the United Nations. But in the Differences subsisting at present between You and our Nephews and Brothers, we have heard nothing from that Quarter, tho we are sensible that Messengers arrived there upon this Affair. And as we the Onondagas, are a Door to the Eastward of the Six Nation Country, established at the same time that to the Westward, finding that they neglected their Offices, we took the Affair in Hand, and sent Messengers to Shamokin, and there a Council was held, and the Deputies we sent chained them to our Fire, as we looked upon their Actions as the Actions of Drunken Men: This was the Substance of the Speeches sent to them. They returned for Answer, That they looked upon themselves as Men, and would acknowledge no Superiority that any other Nation had over them. We are Men and are determined not to be ruled any longer by you as Women; and we are determined to cut off all the English, except those that may make their Escape from us in Ships; so say no more to us on that Head, least we cut off your private Parts, and make Women of you, as you have done of us. In the mean Time tho they did not any longer acknowledge the Six Nations as their Uncles, yet they would listen to what Teagh Thanyhanegen Honeroony should say to them: Him only they acknowledged for their Uncle. Notwithstanding this rash Speech, they afterwards, at the Instance of Sir William Johnson, agreed to a Cessation of Arms, to come to an Interview with him and their Brother Onas.

"Now, Brother, Our Advice to you is, that you send proper Messengers immediately to the Senecas, to invite them with our Nephews the Delawares and Brothers the Shawanese, to a Meeting with you here, and when they come, be very carefull in your Proceedings with them, and do not be rash, and it will be in your Power to settle all the Differences subsisting between You and them: And we assure you Brethren, by this Belt of Wampum, that we will continue our good Offices till this Affair is brought to a happy Conclusion. Gave a Belt marked G. R."

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Friday Evening the 13th. of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor.
William Logan } John Hyllin } Esquires.
Richard Peters } Benjamin Chew }

Mr. Hyllin and Mr. Chew declaring their Business called them home What they intended to set out early in the Morning The Council was called; and the Governor desired the Members to take into Consideration the Minutes of the Speeches made to day by the Indians, and particularly that part, wherein they advised him to invite the Senecas with the Delawares, and Shawanese, to a Meeting. He informed the Council that he had just received a Letter from Lord Loudoun, in Answer to one wrote by him on the 27th. Ultimo which he then said came very seasonable, It was wrote at the Instance of the Provincial Commissioners wherein he acquainted his Lordship, That at the last Treaty at Easton the Indians not having finished their Business desired another Conference which was granted and they were accordingly expected at Philadelphia, and a large Number of the Nations Indians had likewise been invited by Sir William Johnson to attend the Meeting. That the Govern.t was willing to bear the Expences of the Entertainment and Presents necessary to be given to keep quiet and his Allies, but they hoped his Lordship would, on the Part of the Crown, defray the Expences attending those other Indians encamped near Lancaster under the Care of Mr. Croghan. And the Governor further told his Lordship that being pressed very hard on this Subject by the Commissioners, he waited with Impatience for his Answer, and in Justice to them He mentioned that they had already made the six Nations some handsome Presents of Condolence, and as they came almost naked, they had ordered a Supply for their immediate Clothing, which would amount to a considerable Sum. The Letter was read in these words,

A Letter from Lord Loudoun to Governor Denny of the 5th. Inst.

Indian Affairs.

New York 5th. May 1757.

Sir,

As to the Demand for the Maintenance of the Indians, it is totaly out of my Province: the last State of that Affair is this; The King has seen that his Indian Interest has been lost in a great Measure, by the Management of the different Provinces in whose hands it was originally placed, therefore has appointed two Persons, with large Salleries for the Management of all Indian Affairs, one for the Northern Indians, and the other for the Southern, with Orders to the Commander in Chief, to supply them with Money, to inspect into their Conduct, and give proper Directions to them: by which means I have seen the immense Expence the Crown is put to in this Article.

Notwithstanding the King's Intentions in the Management of his Indian affairs, and the Letters writ on that Subject last Summer, both by Sir William Johnson and by me, to you; The People of your Province have obstinately insisted in carrying on Negotiations with the Indians, and have even sent to Negotiate with them Regularly in the King's Agents own House. And that the Case of the Indians that are now with You is, that on the great Eagerness your People have expressed for having a separate Meeting with those Indians Sir William Johnson has for the present acquiesced in it with my

To The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r

Approbation

"Approbation, till I shall receive further Directions, in consequence of Letters writ
"both by Sir William Johnson and me, stating the Method in which your Province
"was proceeding, in relation to Indian Affairs.

"In this Situation of Things, I did not expect, that the
"most sanguine of the People could have imagined, that I could give any Counte-
"nance to pulling the Crown to any Expence, for a Meeting with the Indians
"insisted on by your People, and only acquiesced in by the King's Servants till
"they receive further Instructions: I am sure you will see that I am in the right
"not to interfere in this Expence, and I hope a little Consideration will bring
"your People to the same Opinion; and I cannot help thinking, that the Ex-
"pence will at last open their Eyes, and that they will see, that it is their In-
"terest, as well as their Duty, to pay Obedience to the King's Commands, &
"not to interfere with his Prerogative of making Peace and War.

"I am, with great Regard,

"Sir, &

"your most obedient

"humble Servant

"Loudoun".

And then the Governor requested the Advice of the Council if after having received Lord Loudoun's Letter he could comply with the Advice of the Indians, to invite the Delawares and Shawanese, to a Meeting in this Province. Whereupon said he had communicated this Letter to Mr. Croghan since the Conference of this Afternoon, and desired his Advice, which he said he would give him Tomorrow Morning. Some of the Members advised the Governor to send an Express to Sir William Johnson and leave it to him to make the Invitation of the Senecas with the Delawares and Shawanese or not as he should think proper, and either to his House or to some Place in this Province. The Governor inclined to desire Sir William Johnson to invite and treat with them himself, and that an End should be entirely put to any further Dealings in this Government, our Conduct having already given so much Offence, and it being likely that on the Representation made of us to the King, he will be displeased. One of the Members thought, that these Indians should not be disobliged, nor their Advice slighted, that Mr. Croghan representing Sir William Johnson at this Treaty, might make the Invitation and manage the Affair so as not to give any further Umbrage to Sir William, or Lord Loudoun. The Governor thought otherwise, and declared he would not invite, nor suffer them to be invited, but the whole should be referred to Sir William Johnson, and every thing, in future, be done by him. Mr. Croghan is to be consulted in the Morning.

Then was read a Circular Letter from Lord Loudoun, in these Words,

Circular.

"New York 5th. May 1757.

"Sir,

"As I have received a Copy of a Letter from one of His Majesty's Princi-
"pal Secretary's of State, to you; Signifying His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should apply to
"your Council and Assembly, in the strongest manner, to raise with the utmost Expedition,
"as large a Number of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the ensuing
"Campaign, over and above what they shall judge necessary for the immediate Defence
"of their own Province.

"And

"And as I am now preparing, agreable to His Majesty's Orders to me, to leave
"this Province with the Transports, in order to join the Fleet and Succours from Europe,
"it is necessary to acquaint you, that I shall leave Major General Webb to Command at
"Albany and the Forts, with a Body of his Majesty's Regular Forces, together with the
"Troops raised by the Northern Colonies, who will have the principal Command
"during my absence.

"And that in Consequence of the Plan, settled at the Meeting I
"had with the Governors of the Southern Provinces at Philadelphia, I leave Colonel
"Stanwix, with five Companies of the first Battalion of the Royal American Regi-
"ment, to take Post in the back Parts of Pennsylvania, and to have the Command
"of the remaining Part of the Pennsylvania Troops, the Troops raised in Mary-
"land, and the remaining part of the Troops raised in Virginia.

"And that I detach Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet with the other
"five Companies of that Battalion, to South Carolina, who carries with him Two
"Hundred of the Pennsylvania Troops, Four Hundred of the Virginia Troops,
"and have ordered Two Hundred of the Troops raised by North Carolina, to meet
"him at South Carolina, where he is to take the Command of His Majesty's Three
"Independent Companies, and Likewise of the Troops raised by the Province of South
"Carolina, for the Security of that and the most Southerly Provinces.

"And in Order to prevent any Dispute hereafter, it will be necessary
"here to remind you, that at that Meeting it was settled, and is agreable to his Majes-
"ty's Orders from the Principal Secretary of State, that I should supply the Provincial
"Troops detached from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, to South
"Carolina, but that the Provincial Troops who remain, and are employed for the
Defence of their respective Provinces, should be entirely supported and maintained
by the Provinces, by whom they are raised.

"As the Plan we have settled, before the Arrival of his Majesty's Orders by His
"Principal Secretary of State, I hope, if punctually and speedily executed on your part,
will prevent any immediate danger, I must recommend it to you in the most earnest Man-
"ner, that you will immediately, in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders signified to you, set
"about raising and getting in Readiness, a considerable Force, to be ready to join and support
"the Troops already agreed upon to be raised for the Publick Service.

"And that you will in the mean time give Orders, that the Militia of your
"Province, should be properly Armed and furnished with Ammunition, and have a standing
"Order, to march to the Aid and Assistance of the Forces already appointed, on the Requisition
of the Commanders of them; and that this Order should be more particularly given to Forces,
"in such Parts of your Province as are most nearly situated to those Forces, or the Passes thro'
"which the Enemy can enter, without waiting for any further Orders from You.

"From your Zeal for the publick Service, I cannot doubt of your compleying
"with this Recommendation, and hope of the necessary Orders are given, and strictly obeyed
by them, to receive the same Benefit from your Militia, that we did lately on the Enemy's Attempt
on Fort William Henry, from the Militia in the upper part of this Country.

"I shall send a Copy of this to Colonel Stanwix, to whom by Philadelphia
"I desire you will communicate the Orders you give, and to whom; that he may know what
"Officers of your Militia to call upon, on any Emergency; And that you will likewise transmit
a Copy to me at New York.

"The

Pennsylvania 1757.

"The above is my Circular Letter; but as we can benefit Nothing by the Militia of your Province; it is necessary to add, That as the Constitution of Pennsylvania, differs so widely from all other Provinces, and in particular in having no Militia Law in Force, by which either the Service can be benefitted in the mean time, or the Province protected in case of any sudden Attack; I must beg that you will, in Compliance with His Majesty's Commands, apply in the most earnest Manner to your Assembly, to Collect at least Five Hundred Men, to be added to those already agreed on to supply the want of a Militia, which every other Province has wisely provided for their Defence.

"I am sorry to be obliged to mention, that I am informed, that the Two Hundred Men that are to be furnished by Pennsylvania for the publick Service in South Carolina, are not ready to embark along with Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, from the Delays you have met with in that Article, which obliges me to give Colonel Dunbar Orders, to remain with the Troops at Philadelphia, to assist you in getting those Two Hundred Men forwarded to South Carolina; by which Means they deprive themselves, of the Assistance of the Regular Troops under him, who would otherwise now have been in their Backs Country, for their Protection.

"I am, with great Regard,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient

"humble Servant

"Loudoun."

"The Honble
"William Denny Esqr."

Mr. Hamilton acquainted the Governor that the £6,000 was either expended or appropriated, and that Money would be wanted, that he had talked seriously with the other Commissioners on this Subject, and they were of Opinion, that the Assembly should be called to meet, as soon as the Governor should be able to return to Philadelphia.

The Governor informed the Council that he wrote Yesterday a Letter to Colonel Armstrong, giving it as his Opinion, That it would be for the publick Service, if he would go and visit the Cherokees and confer with Captain Peares, and assist in laying a Plan for those Indians to annoy the Enemy, whereon it could best be done; but nothing however, to be executed, till communicated to Colonel Hamilton and me, for our Approbation.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Saturday the 14th of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq: Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, Esquires.

them. 'We are Men, and are determined not to be ruled any longer by you as Women; And we are determined to cut off all the English, except those that may make their Escape from us in Ships; So say no more to us on that Head, lest we cut off your private Parts and make Women of you, as you have done of us. In the mean Time, tho' they did not any longer acknowledge the Six Nations as their Uncles, yet they wou'd listen to what Anugh Kary Tany Tionen Hokorowy shou'd say to them—Him only they acknowledged as their Uncle.' Notwithstanding this rash Speech, they afterwards, at the Instance of Sir William Johnson, agreed to a Cessation of Arms, to come to an Interview with him and their Brother Onas.

"Now, Brother, Our Advice to you is, that you send proper Messengers, immediately, to the Senecas, to invite them, with our Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, to a Meeting with you here; and when they come, be very carefull in your Proceedings with them, and do not be rash, and it will be in y^r Power to settle all the Differences subsisting between You and them. And we assure you, Brethren, by this Belt of Wampum, that we will continue our good Offices till this Affair is brought to a happy Conclusion."

Gave a Belt marked G. R.

At a Council held at Lancaster, On Friday Evening the 13th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan,	John Mifflin,	} Esquires.
Richard Peters,	Benjamin Chew,	}

Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Chew declaring their Business called them home, & that they intended to set off early in the Morning, the Council was called, and the Governor desired the Members to take into Consideration the Minutes of the Speeches made to-day by the Indians, and particularly that part wherein they advised him to invite the Senecas, with the Delawares and Shawanese, to a Meeting. He informed the Council that he had just received a Letter from Lord Loudoun, in Answer to One wrote by him on the 27th Ultimo, which he thought came very seasonably; It was wrote at the Instance of the Provincial Commissioners, wherein he acquainted his Lordship "that at the last Treaty at Easton, the Indians, not having finished their Business, desired another Conference, which was granted, and they were accordingly expected at Philadelphia, and a large Number of Six Nation Indians had like-

wise been invited by Sir William Johnson to attend the Meeting; That the Governm^{t} was very willing to bear the Expences of the Entertainment and Presents necessary to be given to Teedyuscung and his Party, but They hoped his Lordship wou'd, on the Part of the Crown, defray the Expences attending those other Indians encamped near Lancaster, under the Care of Mr. Croghan. And the Governor further told his Lordship, That being pressed very hard on this Subject by the Commissioners, he waited with Impatience for his Answer, and in Justice to them He mentioned that they had already made the Six Nations some handsome Presents of Condolence, and as they came almost naked, they had ordered a Supply for their immediate Cloathing, which wou'd amount to a considerable Sum." The Letter was read in these words:

A Letter from Lord Loudoun to Governor Denny of the 5th Ins^{t}

[Indian Affairs.]

"NEW YORK, 5th May, 1757.

"Sir:

"As to the Demand for the Maintainance of the Indians, it is totaly out of my Province; the fair State of that Affair is this: The King has seen that the Indian Interest has been lost in a great Measure by the Management of the different Provinces in whose hands it was originally placed; therefore, has appointed two Persons with large Sallaries for the Management of all Indian Affairs—one for the Northern Indians and the other for the Southern, with Orders to the Commander-in-Chief to supply them with Money, to inspect into their Conduct, and give proper Directions to them, by wch Means I have seen the immense Expence the Crown is put to in this Article.

"Notwithstanding the King's Intentions in the Management of his Indian Affairs, and the Letters writ on that Subject last Summer, both by Sir William Johnson and by me, to you, the People of your Province have obstinately insisted in carrying on Negotiations with the Indians, and have even sent to Negotiate with them seperately in the King's Agent's own House; And that the Case of the Indians that are now with You is, that on the great Eagerness your People have expressed for having a seperate Meeting with those Indians, Sir William Johnson has for the present acquiesced in it, with my Approbation, till I shall receive further Directions, in consequence of Letters writ both by Sir William Johnson and me, stating the Method in which your Province were proceeding in relation to Indian Affairs.

"In this Situation of Things I did not expect that the most sanguine of the People cou'd have imagined that I cou'd give any Countenance to putting the Crown to any Expence for a Meeting with the Indians, insisted on by your People, and only acquiesced in by the King's Servants, till they receive further Instructions. I

am sure you will see that I am in the right not to interfere in this Expence, and I hope a little Consideration will bring your People to the same Opinion, and I cannot help thinking that the Expence will at last open their Eyes, and that they will see that it is their Interest, as well as their Duty, to pay Obedience to the King's Commands, & not to interfere with his Prerogative of making Peace and War.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"LOUDOUN.

"The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

And then the Governor requested the Advice of the Council if after having received Lord Loudoun's Letter he cou'd comply with the Advice of the Indians to invite the Delawares and Shawanese to a Meeting in this Province. His Honour said he had communicated this Letter to Mr. Croghan since the Conference of this Afternoon, and desired his Advice, which he said he wou'd give him To-morrow Morning. Some of the Members advised the Governor to send an Express to Sir William Johnson and leave it to him to make the Invitation of the Senecas with the Delawares and Shawanese or not, as he shou'd think proper, and either to his House or to some Place in this Province. The Governor inclined to desire Sir William Johnson to invite and treat with them himself, and that an End shou'd be entirely put to any further Treaties in this Government—Our Conduct having already given so much Offence, and it being likely that on the Representation made of us to the King he will be displeased. One of the Members thought that these Indians shou'd not be disobliged, nor their Advice slighted; that Mr. Croghan representing Sir William Johnson at this Treaty might make the Invitation and manage the Affair so as not to give any further Umbrage to Sir William or Lord Loudoun. The Governor thought otherwise, and declared he wou'd not invite nor suffer them to be invited, but the whole shou'd be referred to Sir William Johnson, and everything in future be done by him. Mr. Croghan is to be consulted in the Morning.

Then was read a Circular Letter from Lord Loudoun in these Words:

[Circular.]

"NEW YORK, 6th May, 1757.

"Sir:

"As I have received a Copy of a Letter from One of His Majesty's Principal Secretary's of State to you, Signifying his Majesty's Pleasure that you shou'd apply to your Council and Assembly in the strongest manner to raise with the utmost Expedition as large a number of Provincial Troops as may be for the Service

of the ensuing Campaign, over and above what they shall judge Necessary for the immediate Defence of their own Province.

"And as I am now preparing, agreable to His Majesty's Orders to me, to leave this Province with the Transports, in order to join the Fleet and Succours from Europe, it is necessary to acquaint you that I shall leave Major-General Webb to Command at Albany and the Forts with a Body of his Majesty's regular Forces, together with the Troops raised by the Northern Colonies, who will have the principal Command during my Absence.

"And that in Consequence of the Plan settled at the Meeting I had with the Governors of the Southern Provinces at Philadelphia, I leave Colon[l] Stanwix with five Companies of the first Battalion of the royal American Regiment to take Post in the back Parts of Pennsylvania, and to have the Command of the remaining Part of the Pennsylvania Troops, the Troops raised in Mrryland, and the remaining part of the Troops raised in Virginia.

"And that I detach Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet with the other five Companies of that Battalion to South Carolina, who carries with him Two Hundred of the Pennsylvania Troops, Four Hundred of the Virginia Troops, and have ordered Two Hundred of the Troops raised by North Carolina to meet him at South Carolina, where he is to take the Command of His Majesty's Three Independent Companies, and likewise of the Troops raised by the Province of South Carolina for the Security of that and the most Southerly Provinces.

"And in Order to prevent any Dispute hereafter, it will be necessary here to remind you that at that Meeting it was settled, and is agreable to his Majesty's Orders from the Principal Secretary of State, that I shou'd supply the Provincial Troops detached from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina, to South Carolina, but that the Provincial Troops who remain and are employed for the Defence of their respective Provinces shou'd be entirely supported and maintained by the Provinces by whom they are raised.

"As the Plan we had settled before the Arrival of his Majesty's Orders by His Principal Secretary of State, I hope, if punctually and speedily executed on your part, will prevent any immediate danger, I must recommend it to you in the most earnest Manner that you will immediately, in Consequence of His Majesty's Orders signified to you, sett about raising and getting in readiness a considerable Force to be ready to join and support the Troops already agreed upon to be raised for the Publick Service.

"And that you will in the meantime give Orders that the Militia of your Province shou'd be properly armed and furnished with Ammunition, and have a standing Order to march to the Aid and Assistance of the Forces already appointed on the requisition of the Commander of them; and that this Order shou'd be more particularly given & enforced in such Parts of your Province as are

most nearly situated to those Forces or the Passes thro' which the Enemy can enter without waiting for any further Orders from You.

"From your Zeal for the publick Service, I cannot doubt of your complying with this Recommendation, and hope, if the necessary Orders are given and strictly obeyed by them, to receive the same Benefit from your Militia that we did lately on the Enemy's Attempt on Fort William Henry from the Militia in the upper part of this Country.

"I shall send a Copy of this to Colonel Stanwix, to whom, by Philadelphia, I desire you will communicate the Orders you give, and to whom, that he may know what Officers of your Militia to call upon on any Emergency, And that you will likewise transmit a Copy to me at New York.

"The above is my Circular Letter, but as we can benefit Nothing by the Militia of your Province, it is necessary to add, that as the Constitution of Pennsylvania differs so widely from all other Provinces, and in particular in having no Militia Law in Force by which either the Service can be benefitted in the meantime or the Province protected in case of any sudden Attack, I must beg that you will, in Compliance with His Majesty's Commands, apply in the most earnest Manner to your Assembly to Collect at least Five Hundred Men, to be added to those already agreed on, to supply the want of a Militia, which every other Province has wisely provided for their Defence.

"I am sorry to be obliged to mention, that I am informed that the Two Hundred Men that are to be furnished by Pennsylvania for the Publick Service in South Carolina are not ready to embark along with Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, from the Delays you have met with in that Article, wch has obliged me to give Colonel Stanwix Orders to remain with the Troops at Philadelphia, to assist you in getting those Two Hundred Men forwarded to South Carolina, by which Means they deprive themselves of the Assistance of the regular Troops under him, who wou'd otherwise now have been in their back Country for their Protection.

"I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

"LOUDOUN.

"The Honble WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

Mr. Mifflin acquainted the Governor that the £45,000 was either expended or appropriated, and that Money wou'd be wanted; that he had talked seriously with the other Commissioners on this Subject, and they were of Opinion that the Assembly shou'd be called to meet as soon as the Governor shou'd be able to return to Philadelphia.

The Governor inform'd the Council that he wrote Yesterday a Letter to Colonel Armstrong, giving it as his Opinion, That it

wou'd be for the publick Service if he wou'd go and visit the Cherokees, and confer with Captain Pearis, and assist in laying a Plan for those Indians to annoy the Enemy, wherever it co^d best be done, but nothing, however, to be executed till communicated to Colon^l Stanwix and me for our Approbation.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, }

Two Letters from the Secretary of State were read, of the 4th and 19th of February, purporting that "it was his Majesty's Pleasure that the Governor shou'd press the Assembly in the strongest Manner to raise, with the utmost Expedition, as large a Number of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the present Campaign, over and above what they shall judge necessary for the immediate Defence of this Province, and that the Troops so raised shou'd act in such Parts as the Earl of Loudoun shall think most conducive to the Service in general."

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conferences were produced by Mr. Croghan, and read, and it was then considered what shou'd be said to the Indians. The Governor expressed himself extremely averse to making any more Invitations either to Teedyuscung or the Senecas or any others; it appeared to him to be drawing on fresh Business, and new Matters which he thought contrary to Lord Loudoun's Letters. Mr. Croghan might do what he pleased as Agent under Sir William Johnson, but he wo^d not suffer any Message to be sent in the Name of the Government. Mr. Croghan said he did not think it was any new Matter for the Governor to make the Invitation as advised by the Indians, or that it wou'd be taken ill by Sir William Johnson, as it was manifestly for the Public Service; and might, when nothing else cou'd, bring about a Peace with the Indians, and that if the Governor was scrupulous he wou'd give this as his Opinion, under his Hand. The Governor on this desired to know what might be a proper Answer to the Indians. And Mr. Croghan giving the Heads of Answers to the Indian Speeches, which were read Paragraph by Paragraph, it was referred to him and Mr. Weiser to put them into Form, against To-morrow Afternoon.

The Governor and Council took into Consideration what was to be done, on the Information given by Mr. Mifflin that the £45,000 was expended or appropriated; and the Commissioners, to whom the Secretary of State's Letters and Lord Loudoun's were shown,

"Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship and Justice of our Brethren, the Six Nations, I immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings, and requested that he wou'd be pleased to send some of the wise Men of those Nations to be present and assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Teedyuscung wou'd have been here before this Time, and am greatly concerned at his Stay. It wou'd afford me great Satisfaction if it had suited your Convenience to wait his Arrival; but as you have informed me Your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country, if you can Now think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged, and establish a firm and lasting Friendship between us and your Nephews; You shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing every thing in my Power conducive to so desireable an End. In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of Thirteen Rows."

Gave the Belt.

At a Conference held at Lancaster, On Friday the 13th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough and a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

Thomas King, an Oneidoe Sachem, } Speakers for the Indians.
Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem, }

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esq., Interpreter for the Province.

The Indians acquainted the Governor that they were ready with their Answer to his Speech of Yesterday, & Little Abraham, addressing himself to the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"After you had done speaking to us Yesterday, you left the Appointing the Time for the next Meeting to us. We are now met in Council, and desire you to listen to what we are going to say.

Thomas King then arose and repeated over the two first Speeches made to them by the Governor Yesterday, and returned his Honour Thanks, for acquainting them with the particular Circumstances that happened during the Course of the Conference at Easton last Fall, between his Honour and the Delawares and Shawanese; and

expressed the great Satisfaction it gave them, to hear that their Brother Onas was so fortunate as to find out the true Causes whence the Differences arose between their Brethren, the English, and their Nephews, the Delawares, and their Brothers, the Shawanese, for that they had taken a great deal of Pains to find it out, without Success.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Thomas King then addressed himself to the Governor, and said he hoped that if they shou'd make any Blunders, or have forgot any part of the Speech, he wou'd excuse them, as they cou'd not write, therefore, were obliged to keep every thing in their Memory.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Little Abraam then desired the Governor to give Attention, as they were going to return an Answer to His Honour's last Speech; and after he had repeated over the last Speech delivered them by the Governor Yesterday, he spoke as follows:

"Brother:

"You desired our Advice in regard to the Differences that arose between you and our Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese; and you desired us to give you our Opinion, which wou'd be the best Method now to pursue, to bring about an Accommodation. We have considered what you required of us. Brothers, We are disapointed by Heads of our Relations not coming to this Meeting; it was on their Account that we met our Brothers at this Time. If they had come here at this Time we shou'd have sat still, and heard the Complaints on each side; then we shou'd have been the better able to judge who was in the Fault, and wou'd have given our Opinion freely. However, as things now stand, we must inform You, our Brothers, That in the Time of our Great Grandfathers, and when the Six Nations first united, it was agreed that the Seneca Country shou'd be the Door to the Six Nations, into which all Messengers shou'd pass in Time of War, and there deliver their Messages; and the Senecas, our Brothers, were to forward the Messages to all the United Nations. But in the Differences subsisting at present, between You and our Nephews and Brothers, we have heard nothing from that Quarter, tho' we are sensible that Messengers arrived there upon this Affair. And as we, the Mohawks, are a Door to the Eastward of the Six Nation Country, established at the same with that to the Westward, finding that they neglected their Offices, we took the Affair in Hands, and sent Messenger to Otsaningo; and there a Council was held, and the Deputies we sent charged them to get sober, as we looked upon their Actions as the Actions of Drunken Men. This was the Substance of the Speeches sent to them. They returned for Answer, That they looked upon themselves as Men, and wou'd acknowledge no Superiority that any other Nation had over

them. 'We are Men, and are determined not to be ruled any longer by you as Women; And we are determined to cut off all the English, except those that may make their Escape from us in Ships; So say no more to us on that Head, lest we cut off your private Parts and make Women of you, as you have done of us. In the mean Time, tho' they did not any longer acknowledge the Six Nations as their Uncles, yet they wou'd listen to what Anugh Kary Tany Tionen Hokorowy shou'd say to them—Him only they acknowledged as their Uncle.' Notwithstanding this rash Speech, they afterwards, at the Instance of Sir William Johnson, agreed to a Cessation of Arms, to come to an Interview with him and their Brother Onas.

"Now, Brother, Our Advice to you is, that you send proper Messengers, immediately, to the Senecas, to invite them, with our Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, to a Meeting with you here; and when they come, be very carefull in your Proceedings with them, and do not be rash, and it will be in y^r Power to settle all the Differences subsisting between You and them. And we assure you, Brethren, by this Belt of Wampum, that we will continue our good Offices till this Affair is brought to a happy Conclusion."

Gave a Belt marked G. R.

At a Council held at Lancaster, On Friday Evening the 13th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Logan, John Mifflin, } Esquires.
Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, }

Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Chew declaring their Business called them home, & that they intended to set off early in the Morning, the Council was called, and the Governor desired the Members to take into Consideration the Minutes of the Speeches made to-day by the Indians, and particularly that part wherein they advised him to invite the Senecas, with the Delawares and Shawanese, to a Meeting. He informed the Council that he had just received a Letter from Lord Loudoun, in Answer to One wrote by him on the 27th Ultimo, which he thought came very seasonably; It was wrote at the Instance of the Provincial Commissioners, wherein he acquainted his Lordship "that at the last Treaty at Easton, the Indians, not having finished their Business, desired another Conference, which was granted, and they were accordingly expected at Philadelphia, and a large Number of Six Nation Indians had like-

Pennsylvania 1757.

"The above is my Circular Letter; but as we can benefit Nothing by the Militia of your Province, it is necessary to add, that as the Constitution of Pennsylvania differs so widely from all other Provinces, and in particular in having no Militia Law in force, by which either the Service can be benefitted in the mean time, or the Province protected in case of any sudden Attack; I must beg that you will, in Compliance with His Majesty's Commands, apply in the most earnest Manner to your Assembly, to Collect at least Five Hundred Men, to be added to those already agreed on to supply the want of a Militia, which every other Province has wisely provided for their Defence.

"I am sorry to be obliged to mention, that I am informed, that the Two Hundred Men that are to be furnished by Pennsylvania for the public Service in South Carolina are not ready to embark along with Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, from the Delays you have met with in that Article, which obliges me to give Colonel Armstrong Orders, to remain with the Troops at Philadelphia, to assist you in getting those Two Hundred Men forwarded to South Carolina; by which Means they deprive themselves, of the Assistance of his Regular Troops under him, who would otherwise now have been in their Back Country, for their Protection.

"I am, with great Regard,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient

"humble Servant

Loudoun.

"The Honble
"William Denny Esq:

Mr. Hamilton acquainted the Governor that the £6,000 was either expended or appropriated, and that Money would be wanted, that he had talked seriously with the other Commissioners on this Subject, and they were of Opinion, that the Assembly should be called to meet, so soon as the Governor should be able to return to Philadelphia.

The Governor informed the Council that he wrote Yesterday a Letter to Colonel Armstrong, giving it as his Opinion, That it would be for the public Service, if he would go and visit the Cherokees and confer with Captain Peares, and assist in laying a Plan for those Indians to annoy the Enemy, whereon it could best be done; but nothing however to be executed, till communicated to Colonel Armstrong and me, for our Approbation.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Saturday the 14th of May 1757.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esq: Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, Esquires.

Two Letters from the Secretary of State were read, of the 7th & and

19th of February, preceding, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure that the Governor should pass the Assembly for the strongest Manner to raise, with the utmost Expedition, as large a Number of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the present Campaign, over and above what they shall judge necessary for the immediate Defence of this Province; and that the Troops so raised should act in such Parts as the Earl of Loudoun shall think most conducive to the Service in general.

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conferences were produced by Mr. Croghan, and read; and it was then considered what should be said to the Indians.

The Governor expressed himself extremely averse to making any more Invitations either to Tedyuscung or the Senecas or any others, it appeared to him to be drawing a perfect Business and new Wallen, which he thought contrary to Lord Loudoun's Letters. Mr. Croghan might do what he pleased as Agent under Sir William Johnson, but he would not suffer any Message to be sent in the Name of the Government. Mr. Croghan said he did not think it was any new Matter for the Governor to make the Invitation, as advised by the Indians, or that it would be taken ill by Sir William Johnson, as it was manifestly for the public Service, and might, when Nothing else could bring about a Peace with the Indians, and that if the Governor was scrupulous he would give this, as his Opinion, under his Hand. The Governor on this desired to know what might be a proper Answer to the Indians. And Mr. Croghan gave the Heads of Answers to the Indian Speeches, which were read Paragraph by Paragraph, and as each Paragraph, it was referred to him and Mr. Weiser to put them into Form, against Tomorrow Afternoon.

The Governor and Council took into Consideration what was to be done, on the Information given by Mr. Kisslen, that the £5,000. was expended or appropriated, and the Commissioners to whom the Secretary of State's Letters and Lord Loudoun's were shewn, gave it as their Opinion that the Assembly should be called by Summons to provide a further Sum. And all concurring in the same Opinion, the Governor said he would mention it to the Speaker; and then issue the Writs.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Sunday the 15th of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieutenant Governor

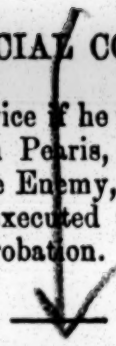
James Hamilton
Lynford Lardner
William Logan
} Esquires

Mr. Croghan produced the Draught of the Speech proposed to be made by the Governor in Answer to the Indians, and it was read and agreed to.

A Message from the Churches, with a Letter from Capt. Deane to Colonel Armstrong of the 13th Instant, enclosing the Examination of some Prisoners, brought by Capt. George Armstrong were read in these Words;

A Letter from Captain Deane to Colonel Armstrong of the 13th Inst.

wou'd be for the publick Service if he wou'd go and visit the Cherokees, and confer with Captain Pearis, and assist in laying a Plan for those Indians to annoy the Enemy, wherever it co^{d} best be done, but nothing, however, to be executed till communicated to Colon^{l} Stanwix and me for our Approbation.



At a Council held at Lancaster, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, }

Two Letters from the Secretary of State were read, of the 4th and 19th of February, purporting that "it was his Majesty's Pleasure that the Governor shou'd press the Assembly in the strongest Manner to raise, with the utmost Expedition, as large a Number of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the present Campaign, over and above what they shall judge necessary for the immediate Defence of this Province, and that the Troops so raised shou'd act in such Parts as the Earl of Loudoun shall think most conducive to the Service in general."

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conferences were produced by Mr. Croghan, and read, and it was then considered what shou'd be said to the Indians. The Governor expressed himself extremely averse to making any more Invitations either to Teedyuscung or the Senecas or any others; it appeared to him to be drawing on fresh Business, and new Matters which he thought contrary to Lord Loudoun's Letters. Mr. Croghan might do what he pleased as Agent under Sir William Johnson, but he wo^{d} not suffer any Message to be sent in the Name of the Government. Mr. Croghan said he did not think it was any new Matter for the Governor to make the Invitation as advised by the Indians, or that it wou'd be taken ill by Sir William Johnson, as it was manifestly for the Public Service; and might, when nothing else cou'd, bring about a Peace with the Indians, and that if the Governor was scrupulous he wou'd give this as his Opinion, under his Hand. The Governor on this desired to know what might be a proper Answer to the Indians. And Mr. Croghan giving the Heads of Answers to the Indian Speeches, which were read Paragraph by Paragraph, it was referred to him and Mr. Weiser to put them into Form, against To-morrow Afternoon.

The Governor and Council took into Consideration what was to be done, on the Information given by Mr. Mifflin that the £45,000 was expended or appropriated; and the Commissioners, to whom the Secretary of State's Letters and Lord Loudoun's were shown,

gave it as their Opinion, that the Assembly shou'd be called by Summons to provide a further Sum. And all concurring in the same Opinion, the Governor said he wou'd mention it to the Speaker and then issue the writs.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Sunday the 15th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.

Mr. Croghan produced the Draught of the Speech proposed to be made by the Governor in Answer to the Indians, and it was read and agreed to.

A Message from the Cherokees, with a Letter from Captn. Pearis to Colonel Armstrong of the 13th Instant, enclosing the Examination of some Prisoners, brought by Captn George Armstrong were read in these Words:

A Letter from Captain Pearis to Colonl. Armstrong of yt 13th Instt.

"Fort Lyttleton, May 13th, 1757.

"Sir:

"Having the Opportunity to acquaint You, that on the 1st of this Instant I came into this Province with a Party of Cherokees, in pursuit of some French Indians that had committed some Murders on Potomack, wch. Enemies I pursued for several Days, but not having the fortune to come up with that Party, fell in with another Party, as I suppose about 20, out of which we killed 4 and took Two Prisoners, which Prisoners I have here now. I intend tomorrow to march to Fort Fredrick, where I expect to meet Governor Sharp, who is to treat with the Cherokees; I wou'd be very glad to meet you there. It is the desire of the Indians that you wou'd come immediately to consult on some Measures to prevent the cruel Designs of the French and their Indians against our Frontiers; with taking proper Measures you may have the Assistance of a Number of the Cherokees on the Frontiers of this Province this Summer.

"When I see you at Fort Fredrick, will put you on a Method, agreable to the Indians and beneficial to this Province. As I expect to see you soon, will omit many things. Captain Hamilton and I have examined the Prisoners, and taken Copys of their Examinations, with the Speeches of the two Cherokee Warriors; I desire

19th of February, preceding, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure that the Governor should press the Assembly for the strongest Manner, to raise, both the utmost Expedition, as large a Number "of Provincial Troops as may be, for the Service of the present Campaign, over and above "what they shall judge necessary for the immediate Defence of this Province; and that the "Troops so raised should act in such Parts as the Earl of Loudoun shall think most conducive to the Service in general.

The Minutes of Yesterday's Conference were produced by Mr. Croghan, and read, and it was then considered what should be said to the Indians. The Governor expressed himself extremely averse to making any more Invitations either to Teedyuscung or the Senecas or any others, as it appeared to him to be drawing a perfect Business and new Wallen, which he thought contrary to Lord Loudoun's Letters. Mr. Croghan might do what he pleased as an Agent under Sir William Johnson, but he would not suffer any Message to be sent in the Name of the Government. Mr. Croghan said he did not think it was any new Matter for the Governor to make the Invitation, as advised by the Indians, or that it would be taken ill by Sir William Johnson, as it was manifestly for the public Service, and might, when Nothing else could bring about a Peace with the Indians, and that if the Governor was scrupulous he would give this, as his Opinion, under his Hand. The Governor on this desired to know what might be a proper Answer to the Indians? And Mr. Croghan gave the Heads of Answers to the Indian Speeches, which were read Paragraph by Paragraph, it was returned to him and Mr. Weiser to put them into Form, against Tomorrow Afternoon.

The Governor and Council took into Consideration what was to be done, on the Information given by Mr. Kisslen, that the £5,000. was expended or appropriated, and the Commissioners to whom the Secretary of State's Letters and Lord Loudoun's were shewn, gave it as their Opinion that the Assembly should be called by Summons to provide a further Sum. This not concurring in the same Opinion, the Governor said he would mention it to the Speaker; and then issue the Writs.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Sunday the 15th of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esq: Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
Esquires

Mr. Croghan produced the Draught of the Speech proposed to be made by the Governor in Answer to the Indians, and it was read and agreed to.

A Message from the Churches, with a Letter from Capt: Pearis to Colonel Armstrong of the 13th Inst. enclosing the Examination of some Prisoners, brought by Capt: George Armstrong were read in these Words;

A Letter from Captain Pearis to Colon: Armstrong of the 13th Inst:

"Fort Lyttleton - May 8th: 1757.

"Sir,

"Having the Opportunity to acquaint You, that on the 1st: of this Instant

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Instant, I came into this Province with a Party of Cherokees, in pursuit of some
"French Indians, that had committed some Murders on Delaware, w.ch I continued
"pursued for several Days, but not having the fortune to come up with that Party
"fell in with another Party, as I suppose about 20, out of which we killed 4, and took
"two Prisoners, which Prisoners I have here now. Intend tomorrow to march to
"Fort Frederick, where I expect to meet Governor Sharpe, who is to treat with the
"Cherokees, I would be very glad to meet you there. It is the desire of the Indians
"that you would come immediately to consult on some Measures, to prevent the cruel
"Designs of the French and their Indians, against our Frontiers; with taking proper
"Measures you may have the Assistance of a Number of the Cherokees on the Frontiers
"of this Province this Summer. When I see you at Fort Frederick, will point you out a
"Method agreable to the Indians, and beneficial to this Province. As I expect to see you
"soon will omit many things: Captain Hamilton and I have examined the Prisoners, and
"taken Copys of their Examinations, with the Speeches of the two Cherokee Warriors; I desire
"to be remembered to all Friends, and add no more, but am, with Respect,

"Sir: your very humble Servant
Rich.d Peters"

"To
Colonel John Armstrong
at Carlisle"

A Speech from Captain Haughtaughhy a Chief of the Cherokee Warriors, to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"A Declaration or Speech of Haughtaughhy a Captain and one of
"the Chief Warriors of the Cherokee Nations, who says, he came in here to serve his
"Brothers, and that he came further than he intended, and has seen his Brothers, w.ch
"he did not know or hear of, and says, all his Young Warriors agree to take up
"the Hatchet, as well for these Provinces as Carolina and Virginia, and have
"taken it up, and made use of it; and he expects as he has just found this Pro-
"vince, and taken up the Hatchet in this Province, that the Governor will
"think on them for it; and he now thinks it long till he sees the Governor or some
"Person in his Behalf, to make himself acquainted with him. He expects to hold
"a Council, to consult upon what may be the best Measures to be taken to put a
"Stop to the Enemies Insults on the Inhabitants of this Province. He does not chuse
"to write or say much at present, but when he meets the Governor or some Agent,
"then is the Time to speak his Mind, and say further.

"Haughtaughhy his O Mark"

"Fort Lyttelton May 12.th 1757."

The Speech of Gaughtanno a Chief & Warrior of the Cherokee Nation, sent to Governor Denny.

"A Declaration of Gaughtanno a Chief & Captain of a Tribe of the
"Cherokees, Who says, that last Winter, the Governor of Carolina sent a Letter to their
"Governor of Chota Inviting their Warriors to come down to treat with them, on w.ch
"he sent for all his Warriors, to hold a Council with them, and appointed this
"Gaughtanno, with a great Warrior, named Hustanneeka, to go to Charles Town to
"treat with the Governor there; but this Gaughtanno determined to go to War & refused
"to go to Charles Town, for which he told their Governour, that he would set off for
Virginia

"Virginia, where he heard the Enemies were destroying his Brothers the White People; on which their Governor immediately got up and made a Speech to all the Warriors, telling them, "that they had many Invitations from Virginia to come and join them in War against the "French and their Indians; And that he had a certain Account that they had provided all "suitable Necessaries for them to go to War; And it was now his Desire that they should go and "strike the French and all their Indians, with the Hatchet their Brothers had provided for em.

"The Warriors all agreed to his Request, and on the Return of their great Captain Hausta-"necko, from Carolina appointed to sett out in four Nights for the Northward, with "this Warrior, to their Brothers Assistance, and all the Chief part of the Warriors of their "Nations. And this Warrior further saith, that he expects by this Time they are in Virginia "And that as he was sent before them, he took up the Hatchet and has made use of it, & "struck the Enemy and is now on his Return to meet his Brother Warriors and doubts not but "they will also make use of the Hatchet as he has done, for he had found they Enemy's Ground, "and would bring them there, and time enough further to assist their Brothers the English. "This Warrior is very desirous to meet his Brothers the Pennsylvanians, and settle a "lasting Friendship; and to know how and whom he could best serve them against their "Enemies. And that if they want their Service, that they would provide for them what is "most suitable for Indian Warriors, As he is informed they are not unacquainted with "Necessaries suitable to their sort of People; And hopes they will not forget to return em "thanks for what Services they have already done.

"Gaughtanno his ✠ of Sillaway.
"mark"

Fort Littleton May 12th 1757.

"And this Gaughtanno, further sayd, after hearing by the Examina-"tion of the Prisoners, that the French were poor Dogs, and had Nothing to support "them, but rotten Corn and shrinking Meat which is one chief Reason of the Indians "wanting to return to the English and strike the French, and that they had requested to furnish "them with Necessaries, as they had formerly done, and promised to do, when they first struck "their Brothers the English. And upon this Warriors hearing these Reasons, he desired "that none of the English Governors would make Peace with them, untile they had full Sa-"tisfaction for the Blood they had spilt of their Brothers the Englishes. While the French "furnished their Indians with Cloaths and Victuals, they considered their Friends, & our Ene-"mies, but now they had stopt furnishing them with Necessarys, they formerly had sup-"plied them with they offered us their Friendship; which Friendship he says, he does not un-"derstand, and desires it may not be depended on.

"Gaughtanno his ✠ of Sillaw
mark

The Examination of two Indian Prisoners taken and brought to Fort Ly-Ulleton, by the Cherokees.

Fort Lyulleton May the 12th. 1757

"a Relation of two Prisoners examined seperately, viz. Taken by Captain "Parris from Virginia, and Lieutenant Shelby from Fort Frederick, with about Sixty "Cherokee Indian Warriors, at the Head of Denneys Creek near Ray's Town. One of em, "named Wawaupeeway, declares and saith, That he left the French Fort about the 22d. of April "last, viz. That there was then, in the said Fort, about one Hundred French and forty Indians, "That there were about Eighty Delawares, at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, One Hundred at Kush-

-kushkung,

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Theshkheshkheng, One Hundred at Shenango, and about Ten at Venango.

"after he was enquired of the Reason of their People the Shawnese & "Delawares striking the English; he answered by Reason of them Peoples being taken "and imprisoned by the white People in Carolina: And said, That the Delawares say "That all their People would lay down the Hatchet upon a Stage of truce from the "English; and that the Delaware Council is wholly for the Demolishing of the French "Fort: And said Prisoner understanding that by his telling the truth, he should have "an Opportunity to inform his People, that the English he believed would receive them: And that "the Indians were prejudiced against the French; and would not receive any more Goods "of them; all of them being enraged that so many of the Indians were killed and taken "of the French; And further says, that about 80 Delawares and Shawnese were gone "to the Inhabitants in Company with King Sheingas to destroy the Inhabitants.

"The other Prisoner named Succomabe a Chickasaw, who "was taken Prisoner by the Cherokees, when he was about 15 Years of Age, and sold "them about 3 Years ago and then went to the Shawnese: who were not then at War: "but declared, That some time after he came to them, they concluded on a War: "The Reason whereof was, Some of the Shawnese were taken in Carolina and put in "Prison. And further declares that he with about 150 Warriors left said French "Fort about Twenty days ago; and that then there were about 140 or 150 French "at the Fort; And that One Hundred of the said Indians went back by reason of "their not agreeing in their Minds, and so proceeded on their Journey, and divided, "fifteen for Pennsylvania, and the rest to Fort Cumberland and Fort Frederick, "not to attack the Forts, but to destroy and kill the Inhabitants and straggling "People: And that the fifteen for Pennsylvania intended to strike near "Connegoguenam, about George Croghan's Seat, but being met as he was informed: "prevented: And that when he left the French Fort there was about 140 or 150 "French, but they expected 500 Long haired Indians there soon, which are called "the Connawago Indians. The French made a Speech to the Indians before they "came away, and made them a Present of a Cagg of Powder with a Belt of Wampum, "and advised the Indians to fight strong, and kill their Brothers the English, "and that would save their Land for their Children. And further says, the "Shawnese intended to kill what English they could this Summer, and then "they would fall upon the French, as judging both Parties were joining to take "their Land. And that he saw the French Stores, and that their Corn was damaged, "and their Meat stunk; and that they were allowed a double Handfull a day. "That the Fort was very strong, that there were 17 great Guns, that it is situated "about 80 Yards from the Ohio, and that they can go under Ground out of "the Fort for Water to the River, That there is a large Hill opposite the Fort, on "the South side of Monongahela. And further says he understood there "would be a great Number of Indians next full Moon, to destroy the Inhabitants, and straggling People about the out Forts. But the Indians afores aid "met with Captain Evans and Lieutenant Shelby, with the aforesaid Cherokees, who "killed four Warriors, one a great Warrior of the Delawares, named Leosonhamen, another of the Shawnese, named Longhqua, a Captain of a Company; "and brought in the Prisoners, who gave this Account".

The

Pennsylvania 1757.

The Governor desired Mr. Croghan to give his Sentiments, in Writing, on the said Intelligence and Message, which he did in the following Words, viz.

"May it please your Honour,

"May the 16th. 1757.

"I have perused the Papers put into my Hands by you, "which were sent down by the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nations; As the Speeches have been "taken down by some Person unacquainted with Indians, and their Customs, I look upon "the Substance of them to be this. "That at their first coming out, they did not intend to "come any further Southward than Virginia, but finding the Enemy had attacked those "Frontiers and killed some of the Inhabitants, then they came to the Assistance of "this Province; as they look upon the People of this Province, Carolina & Virginia "as one People, and as Subjects of the same Prince. "That they had taken up the Hatchet, put into their Hands by the Governor of Virginia, in defence of this Province, and "that they had struck a Party of the Enemy with it, which they met near Town, and "killed four and took three Prisoners. As they are unacquainted with the "People of this Province, having never been here, or held any Treaties with any, "then resided this Government would acknowledge the Services they had done; And as "there are but ill Tidings out for War, and this Government well acquainted with Indians, "and know what is necessary for their Warriors, they have taken this Opportunity, to offer "their Services to this Government, and hope that your Honour will accept of their Offer, "and come, or send some Deputy, to meet them and fit them out, in order to proceed against "our common Enemy, the French and their Indians, as they imagine they can be of "Service in defending the Frontiers of this Government." And it is my Opinion, that this "Government should accept of their Offer, and fit them out, agreable to their own Request.

"I am,

"To

"The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r

"Governor of Pennsylvania".

"Your Honours,

most obedient humble Servant.

"Geo: Croghan".

At a Conference with the Indians, held in the Courthouse at Lancaster, on Monday the 16th. of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Armstrong.

The Council.

The Committee of Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

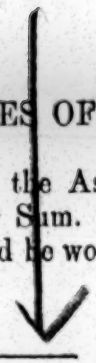
William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown: } Little Abraham, } Speakers for
Conrad Weiser Esq.r — for the Province. } Thomas Hickey, } the Indians.

The Governor spoke as follows, viz.

"Brethren of the united Nation

I have duly considered what you were so kind

gave it as their Opinion, that the Assembly shou'd be called by Summons to provide a further Sum. And all concurring in the same Opinion, the Governor said he wou'd mention it to the Speaker and then issue the writs.



At a Council held at Lancaster, on Sunday the 15th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton,
William Logan,
Lynford Lardner,
} Esquires.

Mr. Croghan produced the Draught of the Speech proposed to be made by the Governor in Answer to the Indians, and it was read and agreed to.

A Message from the Cherokees, with a Letter from Captn. Pearis to Colonel Armstrong of the 13th Instant, enclosing the Examination of some Prisoners, brought by Captn George Armstrong were read in these Words:

A Letter from Captain Pearis to Colon^l. Armstrong of ye 13th Ins^t.

"Fort Lyttleton, May 13th, 1757.

"Sir:

"Having the Opportunity to acquaint You, that on the 1st of this Instant I came into this Province with a Party of Cherokees, in pursuit of some French Indians that had committed some Murders on Potomack, wch. Enemies I pursued for several Days, but not having the fortune to come up with that Party, fell in with another Party, as I suppose about 20, out of which we killed 4 and took Two Prisoners, which Prisoners I have here now. I intend tomorrow to march to Fort Fredrick, where I expect to meet Governor Sharp, who is to treat with the Cherokees; I wou'd be very glad to meet you there. It is the desire of the Indians that you wou'd come immediately to consult on some Measures to prevent the cruel Designs of the French and their Indians against our Frontiers; with taking proper Measures you may have the Assistance of a Number of the Cherokees on the Frontiers of this Province this Summer.

"When I see you at Fort Fredrick, will put you on a Method, agreable to the Indians and beneficial to this Province. As I expect to see you soon, will omit many things. Captain Hamilton and I have examined the Prisoners, and taken Copys of their Examinations, with the Speeches of the two Cherokee Warriors; I desire

to be remembered to all Friends, and add no more, but am, with respect,

"Your very humble Servant,

"RICH$^{D.}$ PEARIS.

"To Colonel JOHN ARMSTRONG, in Carlisle."

—

A Speech from Captain Waughhaughhy, a Chief of the Cherokee Warriors, to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

"A Declaration or Speech of Waughhaughhy, a Captain and one of the Chief Warriors of the Cherokee Nations, who says he came in here to serve his Brothers, and that he came further than he intended, and has seen his Brothers w$^{ch.}$ he did not know or hear of; and says all his Young Warriors agree to take up the Hatchet, as well for these Provinces as Carolina and Virginia, and have taken it up and made use of it; and he expects as he has just found this Province and taken up the Hatchet in this Province, that the Governor will think on them for it; and he Now thinks it long till he sees the Governor or some Person in his Behalf, to make himself acquainted with him. He expects to hold a Council, to consult upon what may be the best Measures to be taken to put a stop to the Enemies Insults on the Inhabitants of this Province. He does not chuse to write or say much at present; But when he meets the Governor or some Agent, then is the Time to speak his Mind, and say further.

his

"WAUGHHAUGHY □ KEOE.

Mark.

"Fort Lyttleton, May ye 12th, 1757."

—

The Speech of Yaughtanno, a Chief & Warrior of the Cherokee Nation, sent to Governor Denny.

"A Declaration of Yaughtanno, a Chief & Captain of a Tribe of the Cherokees, Who says that last Winter, the Governor of Carolina sent a Letter to their Governor of Chota, Inviting their Warriors to come down to treat with them; On w$^{ch.}$ he sent for all his Warriors, to hold a Council with them; and appointed this Yaughtanno, with a great Warrior named Hustannecko, to go to Charles Town to treat with the Governor there; but this Yaughtanno determined to go to War, & refused to go to Charles Town; On which he told their Governor that he wou'd set off for Virginia, where he heard the Enemies were destroying his Brothers, the White People; On which their Governor immediately got up and made a Speech to all the Warriors, telling them that they had

many Invitations from Virginia to come and join them in War against the French and their Indians; And that he had a certain Account that they had provided all suitable Necessaries for them to go to War; And it was now his Desire that they shou'd go and strike the French and all their Indians with the Hatchet their Brothers had provided for 'em.

"The Warriors all agreed to his Request, and on the Return of their great Captain, Hustanecko, from Carolina, appointed to sett off in Four Nights for the Northward with this Warrior, to their Brother's Assistance, and all the Chief part of the Warriors of their Nations. And this Warrior further saith, that he expects by this Time they are in Virginia; And that, as he was sent before them, he took up the Hatchet and has made use of it, & struck the Enemy, and is now on his Return to meet his Brother Warriors, and doubts not but they will also make use of the Hatchet as he has done, for he had found the Enemy's Ground, and wou'd bring them there, and find a Way further to assist their Brothers, the English. This Warrior is very desirous to meet his Brothers, the Pennsylvanians, and settle a lasting Friendship, and to know how and when he cou'd best serve them against their Enemies; And that if they want their Service that they wou'd provide for them what is most suitable for Indian Warriors, as he is informed they are not unacquainted with Necessaries suitable to their sort of People; And hopes they will not forget to return 'em thanks for what Services they have already done.

his
"YAUGHTANNO, □ of Tillasay.
Mark.

"Fort Littleton, May ye 12th, 1757."

"And this Yaughtanno further sayd, after hearing by the following Examination of the Prisoners, that the French were poor Dogs, and had nothing to support them but rotten Corn and stinking Meat, which was one chief Reason of the Indians wanting to return to the English and strike the French; and that they had refused to furnish them with Necessaries, as they had formerly done, and promised to do when they first struck their Brothers, the English. And upon this Warrior's hearing these Reasons, he desired that none of the English Governors wou'd make Peace with them untill they had full Satisfaction for the Blood they had spilt of their Brothers the English; & s^d^ While the French furnished their Indians with Cloaths and Victuals they continued their Friends & our Enemies, but now they had stopt furnishing them with ye Necessarys they formerly had supplied them with, they offered us their Friendship; Which Friendship, he says, he does not understand, and desires it may not be depended on.

his
"YAUGHTANNO, ⋈ of Tillaso."
mark.

The Examination of two Indian Prisoners taken and brought to Fort Lyttleton by the Cherokees.

"FORT LYTTLETON, May the 12th, 1757.

"A Relation of two Prisoners examined seperately, Taken by Captain Parris from Virginia, and Lieutenant Shelby from Fort Frederick, with about Sixty Cherokee Indian Warriors, at the Head of Denning's Creek, near Ray's Town. One of 'em, named Wauntaupenny, declares and saith, That he left the French Fort about the 22nd of April last; That there was then in the said Fort about One Hundred French and Forty Indians; That there were about Eighty Delawares at the Mouth of Beaver Creek, One Hundred at Kushkushkung, One Hundred at Shenango, and about Ten at Venango.

"After he was enquired of the Reason of their People, the Shawonese & Delawares, striking the English, he answer'd, by Reason of their People's being taken and imprisoned by the white People in Carolina; And said that the Delawares say that all their People wou'd lay down the Hatchet upon a Flag of Truce from the English; and that the Delaware Council is wholly for the Demolishing of the French Fort; And said Prisoner understanding that by his telling the Truth, he shou'd have an Opportunity to inform his People that the English he believed wou'd receive them; And that the Indians were prejudiced against the French, and wou'd not receive any more Goods of them; All of them being enraged that so many of the Indians were killed, and so few of the French; And further says that about 80 Delawares and Shawonese were gone to the Inhabitants in Company with King Shingas to destroy the Inhabitants.

"The other Prisoner, named Succomabe, a Chickasaw, who was taken Prisoner by the Penkesaws when he was about 15 Years of Age, and left them about 3 Years ago, and then went to the Shawonese, who were not then at War; but declares that some time after he came to them, they concluded on a War, & the Reason whereof was, Some of the Shawonese were taken in Carolina and put in Prison. And further declares that he with about 170 Warriors left said French Fort about Twenty days ago; and that then there were about 140 or 150 French at the Fort; and that One Hundred of the said Indians went back by reason of their not agreeing in their Minds, and 70 proceeded on their Journey, and divided, Fifteen for Pennsylvania, and the rest to Fort Cumberland, and Fort Frederick; not to attack the Forts, but to destroy and kill the Inhabitants, and stragling People; and that the Fifteen for Pennsylvania intended to Strike near Connegoguinam, about George Croghan's Seat, but being met as before, were prevented; and that when he left the French Fort there was as before s^d^ 140 or 150 French, but they expected 500 long haired Indians there soon, which are called the Con-

nawago roons. The French made a Speech to the Indians before they came away, and made them a Present of a Cagg of Powder, with a Belt of Wampum, and advised the Indians to fight strong, and kill their Brothers, the English, and that wou'd save their Land for their Children. And further says, the Shawonese intended to kill what English they cou'd this Summer, and then they wou'd fall upon the French, as judging both Partys were joining to take their Land. And that he saw the French Stores, and that their Corn was damaged, and their Meat stunk; and that they were allowed a double handfull a day. That the Fort was very strong; that there were 17 great Guns; that it is situated about 40 Yards from the Ohio, and that they can go under Ground, out of the Fort, for Water to the River; that there is a large Hill opposite the Fort, on the South side of Monongahela. And further sayeth, he understood there wou'd be a great Number of Indians next full Moon, to destroy the Inhabitants and stragling People about the out Forts. But the Indians aforesaid met, with Captain Pearis and Lieutenant Shelby, with the afs[d] Cherokees, who killed Four Warriors, One a great Warrior of the Delawares, named Leosonhammer, another of the Shawonese, named Leonghqua, a Captain of a Company, and brought in the Prisoners, who gave this Account."

The Governor desired Mr. Croghan to give his Sentiments in Writing on the said Intelligence and Messages, which he did in these words, viz[t]:

"May the 15th, 1757.

"May it Please your Honour:

"I have perused the Papers put into my Hands by you, which were sent down by the Chiefs of the Cherokee Warriors. As the Speeches have been taken down by some Person unacquainted with Indians and their Customs, I look upon the Substance of them to be this:—That at their first setting [coming] out, they did not intend to come any further Northward than Virginia, but finding the Enemy had attacked these Frontiers, and killed some of the Inhabitants, they then came to the Assistance of this Province, as they looked upon the People of this Province, Carolina & Virginia, as one People, and as Subjects of the same King. That they had taken up the Hatchet, put into their Hands by the Governor of Virginia, in defence of this Province; and that they had struck a party of the Enemy with it, which they met near Ray's Town, killed ffour and took two Prisoners. As they were unacquainted with the People of this Province, having never before been here, or held any Treaties with 'em, they expected this Government wou'd acknowledge the Services they had done; And as they were but ill fitted out for War, and this Government well acquainted with Indians, and know what is necessary for their Warriors, they have taken this Opportunity to offer their Services to this Government, and hope that your Honour will accept of their offer, and come, or send some

Deputy to meet them and fit them out, in order to proceed against our common Enemy, the French and their Indians, as they imagine they can be of Service in defending the Frontiers of this Government. And it is my Opinion that this Government shou'd accept of their Offer, and fit them out agreable to their own Request.

"I am, your Honour's

"Most obedient humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Governor of Pennsylvania."

At a Conference with the Indians held in the Courthouse att Lancaster, On Monday the 16th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Stanwix.

The Coupcil.

The Committee of Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., " for the Province.

Little Abraham, Thomas King, } Speakers for the Indians.

The Governor spoke as follows, viz.:

"Brethren of the united Nations

"I have duly considered what you were so kind to say to me the other Day in Answer to my Speech to you, and I return you my hearty Thanks for your Information and Advice as to what you judge proper to be done for the *Restoration* of Peace between Us and your Cousens, the Delawares, and Brethren, the Shawanese.

"We look upon your informing Us of that close Connection at present subsisting between your Cousens and the Seneca Nations, of which we were till now ignorant, as the greatest Mark of your Regard and Esteem for Us.

"Brothers:

"Your Advice is good and wholesome, and I shall, in Pursuance of it, send an Invitation to Teedyuscung to come down, and leave it entirely to his Choice to bring with him such and so many of his Uncles and others his Friends as he thinks proper, and will then

Pennsylvania 1757.

The Governor desired Mr. Croghan to give his Sentiments, in Writing, on the said Intelligence and Message, which he did in the following words, viz.

"May it please your Honour,

"May the 16th. 1757.

"I have perused the Papers put into my Hands by you "which were sent down by the Chiefs of the Cherokee Warriors; As the Speeches have been "taken down by some Person unacquainted with Indians and their Customs, I look upon "the Substance of them, to be this. That at their first coming out, they did not intend to "come any further Eastward than Virginia, but finding the Enemy had attacked these "Frontiers and killed some of the Inhabitants, then they came to the Assistance of "this Province; As they look upon the People of this Province, Carolina & Virginia "as one People, and as Subjects of the same Crown. That they had taken up the Hatchet "put into their Hands by the Governor of Virginia, in defence of this Province, and "that they had struck a Party of the Enemy with it, which they met near Shamokin "killed four and took three Prisoners. As they were unacquainted with the "People of this Province, having never been here before, or held any Treaties with us, "they expected this Government would acknowledge the Services they had done; And as "they were but ill supplied out for War, and this Government well acquainted with Indians, "and know what is necessary for their Warriors, they have taken this Opportunity, to offer "their Services to this Government, and hope that your Honour will accept of their Offer, "and come, or send some Deputy, to meet them and fit them out, in order to proceed against "our common Enemy, the French and their Indians, as they imagine they can be of "Service in defending the Frontiers of this Government. And it is my Opinion, that this "Government should accept of their Offer, and fit them out, agreable to their own Request.

"I am

"To

"The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r

"Governor

"of Pennsylvania."

"Your Honours,

"most obedient humble Servant.

"Geo: Croghan".

At a Conference with the Indians, held in the Courthouse at Lancaster, on Monday the 16th. of May 1757.

Present,

The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Hanson.

The Council. The Committee of Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown. } Little Abraham, } Speakers for
Conrad Weiser Esq.r — for the Province. } Thomas Hickey, } the Indians.

The Governor spoke as follows, viz.

"Brethren of the united Nations,

"I have duly considered what you were so kind "to say to me the other Day, in Answer to my Speech to you; and I return you my hearty "Thanks for your Information and Advice, as to what you judge proper to be done for the

"the Restoration of Peace between Us and your Cousins the Delawares and Shawanese
the Shawanese.

"We look upon your inviting Us of that close Connection at present
"subsisting between your Cousins and the Seneca Nations of which we were till now
"ignorant, as the greatest Mark of your Regard and Esteem for Us. Brethren,
"Your Advice is good and wholesome, and I shall in Pursuance of it send an
"Invitation to Teedyuscung to come down, and leave it entirely to his Choice, to
"bring with him such and so many of his Uncles, and others his Friends, as he thinks
"proper: and will then cautiously and carefully pursue your Advice in treating
"with them. In the mean time, if on your Return, you should meet with Teedy-
"uscung, I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meet-
"ing, and advise him of the Continuance of the good Disposition of the People
"of this Province, towards him and his People: And that we are ready to fulfil
"the Engagements we entered into with him at Easton and shall be glad to see him &
his Friends, as soon as they can conveniently come.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum."

Sille Abraham then stood up with the Belt delivered to him
by the Governor in his Hand and repeated over the Speech made them on it; then
addressing himself to the Governor he spoke as follows.

"Brethren Onas

"We believe you are sincere in your Advice
"and we make no Doubt, if you pursue the Measures we have recommended but
"that your Endeavours will be crowned with Success. We have come a great
"Journey, in order to see the Differences subsisting between you and our Cousins
"amicably settled, and could wish they had met us here at this Time. On our
"Return, we assure you we will recommend it to our Brethren and Brothers in
"the strongest Manner we can, to come down and meet you, in Order to have
"all Differences subsisting between you finally settled in an amicable Manner.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum".

At a Council held at Lancaster on Tuesday the 17th
of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.
James Hamilton, William Logan,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Esquires
The Honble Colonel Stanwix,
George Croghan Esqr
Colonel Weiser,

Deputy to meet them and fit them out, in order to proceed against our common Enemy, the French and their Indians, as they imagine they can be of Service in defending the Frontiers of this Government. And it is my Opinion that this Government shou'd accept of their Offer, and fit them out agreable to their own Request.

"I am, your Honour's

"Most obedient humble Servant,

"GEO. CROGHAN.

"To the Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr. Governor of Pennsylvania."

At a Conference with the Indians held in the Courthouse att Lancaster, On Monday the 16th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Stanwix.

The Council.

The Committee of Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., " for the Province.

Little Abraham, Thomas King, } Speakers for the Indians.

The Governor spoke as follows, viz.:

"Brethren of the united Nations:

"I have duly considered what you were so kind to say to me the other Day in Answer to my Speech to you, and I return you my hearty Thanks for your Information and Advice as to what you judge proper to be done for the *Restoration* of Peace between Us and your Cousens, the Delawares, and Brethren, the Shawanese.

"We look upon your informing Us of that close Connection at present subsisting between your Cousens and the Seneca Nations, of which we were till now ignorant, as the greatest Mark of your Regard and Esteem for Us.

"Brothers:

"Your Advice is good and wholesome, and I shall, in Pursuance of it, send an Invitation to Teedyuscung to come down, and leave it entirely to his Choice to bring with him such and so many of his Uncles and others his Friends as he thinks proper, and will then

cautiously and carefully pursue your Advice in treating with them. In the meantime, if, on your Return, you shou'd meet with Teedyuscung, I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meeting, and advise him of the Continuance of the good Disposition of the People of this Province towards him and his People, and that we are ready to fulfill the Engagements we entered into with him at Easton, and shall be glad to see him & his Friends as soon as they can conveniently come."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Little Abraham then stood up, with the Belt delivered him by the Governor in his Hand, and repeated over the Speech made them on it; then addressing himself to the Governor, he spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"We return you Thanks for accepting of our Advice; and we make no Doubt, if you pursue the Measures we have recommended but that your Endeavours will be crowned with Success. We have come a great Journey, in order to see the Differences subsisting between you and our Cousins, amicably settled; and cou'd wish they had met us here at this Time. On our Return, we assure you we will recommend it to our Nephews and Brothers, in the strongest Manner we can, to come down and meet you, in Order to have all Differences subsisting between you finally settled, in an amicable Manner."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

At a Council held at Lancaster, On Tuesday the 17th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.

The Honble. Colonel Stanwix.

George Croghan & Conrad Weiser, } Esquires.

Mr. Croghan's Letter to the Governor of the 15th Instant, was considered; and a Letter sent to the Commissioners by his Honour, wherein he told them, "That He thought it Necessary that Presents should be made to the Cherokees, to consist of such Articles as Mr. Croghan might think those Warriors stood most in Need of, particularly Arms, those they were provided with being very bad; And that Captain George Armstrong shou'd be sent forthwith to them, with the Thanks of the Government for their Services and

Pennsylvania 1757.

"the Restoration of Peace between Us and "our Cousins the Delawares and Shawanese "the Shawanese.

"We look upon your informing us of that close Connection at present "subsisting between your Cousins and the Seneca Nations of which we were till now "ignorant, as the greatest Mark of your Love and Esteem for us.

"Your Advice is good and wholesome, and shall in Pursuance of it send an "Invitation to Teedyuscung to come down, and leave it entirely to his Choice, to "bring with him such and so many of his Uncles, and others his Friends, as he thinks "proper: and will then cautiously and carefully pursue your Advice in treating "with them. In the mean time, if on your Return, you should meet with Teedy-"uscung, I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meet-"ing, and advise him of the Continuance of the good Disposition of the People "of this Province, towards him and his People: And that we are ready to fulfil "the Engagements we entered into with him at "his Friends, as soon as they can conveniently come.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum".

Sillie Abraham then stood up with the Belt delivered him by the Governor in his Hand and repeated over the Speech made them on it; then addressing himself to the Governor he spoke as follows.

"Brother Onas

"We return you Thanks for your according to your Advice "and we make no Doubt, if you pursue the Measures we have recommended but "that your Endeavours will be crowned with Success. We have come a great "Journey, in order to see the Differences subsisting between you and our Cousins "amicably settled, and could wish they had met us here at this Time. On our "Return, we assure you we will recommend it to our Nephews and Brethren in "the strongest Manner we can, to come down and meet you, in Order to have "all Differences subsisting between you friendly settled in an amicable Manner.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum".

At a Council held at Lancaster On Tuesday the 17th of May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieuten.t Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Esquires
The Hon.ble Colonel Wlanwix, George Croghan Esq.r
Conrad Weiser, }

Mr. Croghan's Letter to the Governor, of the 15th Instant, was considered; and a Letter sent to the Commissioners, by his Honour, wherein he told them, That he thought it necessary that Presents should be made to the Cherokees, to consist of such Articles, as Mr. Croghan might think those Nations stood most in need of, particularly Arms, those

Pennsylvania 1757.

those they were provided with, being very bad: And that Captain George Armstrong should be sent forthwith to them, with the Thanks of the Government for their Services, and Tenders of Assistance, with Intimations of the Presents now providing for them: And Assurance of all the Encouragement in Our Power. And that if they would appoint a Person to go up with the Presents, Mr. Croghan was so good as to say, he would attend to distribute them. — And on the Commissioners consenting to send the Presents, the following Instructions were given to Captain George Armstrong.

Instructions to Captain George Armstrong.

Sir,

Lancaster, May the 17th 1757.

You are, with all Expedition possible, to hasten to Fort Frederick where I expect the Cherokees are waiting for our Answer to their Message. Acquaint them, that I have received their kind Proposal from Fort Lyttleton, for which I return them my hearty Thanks.

Give a String of Wampum.

Make them my Acknowledgments for the Services they have done; and for the Tender of their Assistance, which is thankfully accepted.

Acquaint them that Presents are providing for them, which, on their Return from Winchester, where I understand they are going, will be delivered by Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson the Person appointed for Indian Affairs, who will wait upon them at Fort Loudoun within this Province, at the Time they shall please to appoint, and the sooner the better.

Assure them of the Friendship and Esteem of this Government, and of all the Encouragement in Our Power.

Give a Belt of Wampum.

Make my Compliments to Captain Pauw, to whom I think myself particularly obliged on this Occasion; and I shall be glad to testify the Sense I have of his Services. He will be pleased to advise you in the Delivery of this Message, conformable to Indian Usage, and Ceremonies.

William Denny

It was agreed, that the Assembly should be summoned to meet on the thirtieth Instant.

At

cautiously and carefully pursue your Advice in treating with them. In the meantime, if, on your Return, you shou'd meet with Teedyuscung, I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meeting, and advise him of the Continuance of the good Disposition of the People of this Province towards him and his People, and that we are ready to fulfill the Engagements we entered into with him at Easton, and shall be glad to see him & his Friends as soon as they can conveniently come."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Little Abraham then stood up, with the Belt delivered him by the Governor in his Hand, and repeated over the Speech made them on it; then addressing himself to the Governor, he spoke as follows:

"Brother Onas:

"We return you Thanks for accepting of our Advice; and we make no Doubt, if you pursue the Measures we have recommended but that your Endeavours will be crowned with Success. We have come a great Journey, in order to see the Differences subsisting between you and our Cousins, amicably settled; and cou'd wish they had met us here at this Time. On our Return, we assure you we will recommend it to our Nephews and Brothers, in the strongest Manner we can, to come down and meet you, in Order to have all Differences subsisting between you finally settled, in an amicable Manner."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

At a Council held at Lancaster, On Tuesday the 17th of May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.

The Honble. Colonel Stanwix.

George Croghan & Conrad Weiser, } Esquires.

Mr. Croghan's Letter to the Governor of the 15th Instant, was considered; and a Letter sent to the Commissioners by his Honour, wherein he told them, "That He thought it Necessary that Presents should be made to the Cherokees, to consist of such Articles as Mr. Croghan might think those Warriors stood most in Need of, particularly Arms, those they were provided with being very bad; And that Captain George Armstrong shou'd be sent forthwith to them, with the Thanks of the Government for their Services and

Tender of Assistance, with Intimations of the Presents now providing for them, and assurances of all the Encouragement in Our Power; And that if they wou'd appoint a Person to go up with the Presents, Mr. Croghan was so good as to say he wou'd attend to distribute them." And on the Commissioners consenting to send the Presents, the following Instructions were given to Captain George Armstrong:

Instructions to Captain George Armstrong.

"LANCASTER, May the 17th, 1757.

"Sir:

"You are with all Expedition possible, to hasten to Fort Frederick, where I expect the Cherokees are waiting for my Answer to their Message. Acquaint them that I have received their kind Proposals from Fort Lyttleton, for which, I return them my hearty Thanks.

"Give a String of Wampum.

"Make them my Acknowledgements for the Services they have done; and for the Tender of their Assistance, which is thankfully accepted.

"Acquaint them that Presents are providing for them, which, On their return from Winchester, where I understand they are going, will be delivered by Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson, the King's Agent for Indian Affairs, who will wait upon them at Fort Loudoun, within this Province, at the Time they shall please to appoint, and the sooner the better.

"Assure them of the Friendship and Esteem of this Government and of all the Encouragement in Our Power.

"Give a Belt of Wampum.

"Make my Complements to Captain Paris, to whom I think myself particularly obliged On this Occasion; And I shall be glad to Testify the Sense I have of his Services. He will be pleas'd to assist you in the Delivery of this Message conformable to Indian Usage and Ceremonies.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

It was agreed that the Assembly shou'd be summon'd to meet on the Thirtieth Instant.

At a Conference with the Indians, held in the Court House at Lancaster, On Tuesday the 17th May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

Colonel John Stanwix.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr., Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham, Thomas King, } Speakers for the Indians.

After the Minutes of the Treaty were read, and the Indians acquainted by the Interpreter what had been doing, the Governor spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the 6 United Nations:

"I desire to be inform'd if you have any Complaints against this Province with regard to purchases of Land, or for any other Cause whatsoever. In expectation that you wou'd freely open your Hearts to Me on these Heads, I give you this Belt."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Mr. Croghan then acquainted the Indians by the Interpreter that he was going to speak in behalf of the Hon^{blr}. Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's sole Agent and Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six Nations, and their Allies and Dependents, and desired 'em to consider his Words as if spoken by Sir William:

"Sachems & Warriors of the 6 united Nations, our Friends & Brethren:

"When Teedyuscung, at the Treaty held at Easton, complained that the Indians had been defrauded of some of their Lands, this Government agreed to meet him upon his own Appointment this Spring, to which Meeting you were invited, that You might see and hear every thing to be then transacted wth your Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawonese. You are now here on that Invitation, and are Witnesses how ready this Government is to redress any Injuries or Injustice done to the Indians whenever they can make that appear, and that they, your Brethren of Pennsylvania, are now attending for that Purpose, and you must be convinced,

from their Conduct towards you, that they are not come empty-handed."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"His Majesty's Subjects that have settled this and the Neighbouring Provinces by Law are not allowed to buy any of your Lands, and accordingly they have never done it; And if those who only have a Right from the Crown to purchase your Lands have done you any Injustice, or injured the Indians on this Account, the Governor of this Province with a Number of the Chief Men of this Government are here, and appear hearty and willing to make Satisfaction; but if they or the People of these Provinces shou'd refuse doing you Justice when you make it appear that you are injured, I will then carefully represent your Case to the King of England, my master, and y^r. Father, in order to procure you ample and immediate Satisfaction."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"As Deputies from most of the Tribes of the Six Nations are now here who may not be present when Teedyuscung comes down, and as I am ordered and required by the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, His Majesty's Chief Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations, their Allies and Dependants, to enquire into and hear the Complaints made by the Indians, and if justly grounded, to use my utmost Endeavours to get them redressed, I do insist upon it that you open your Hearts to me without Reserve, and inform me of every thing you know concerning Frauds complain'd of by Teedyuscung, or any other Injuries or Injustice done to you or any of the Tribes of the Six Nations, or other Indians in Alliance with His Majesty King George in this or the Neighbouring Colonies, that I may be thereby enabled to represent the true State of your Grievances to his Majesty.

"Brethren:

"After this candid Conduct towards you, and my thus pressing you to open your Minds to me, I do expect that you will hide Nothing from me, but speak from the Bottom of your Hearts; and I expect that you will recommend it to your Nephews, the Delawares, & Brothers, the Shawanese, to come down and give your Brother Onas a Meeting, to make their Complaints appear and have them adjusted, else I shall take it for granted that they have no just Cause of Complaint. To inforce what I have said I give you this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren of the United Nations:

"You remember that your Nephews, the Delawares, & Brothers,

the Shawanese, in a Council with you at Otsaningo promised to lay down their Hatchet, and in a subsequent Meeting with Sir William Johnson at his House in July last, ratified and confirm'd it in the most solemn Manner in your Presence; then promising to deliver up all the English Prisoners that were by any Means brought to their Country or in their Possession; and I desire that on your Return to your Country you will remind your Nephews & Brothers of their Promises to Sir William Johnson, and recommend it strongly to them to bring down what English Prisoners they have amongst them and deliver them up, as that is the only Proof they can give us of their Sincerity and good Disposition towards us."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Sachems & Warriors of the united Nations:

"In that Meeting with your Brother Warraigheyagey, Your Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, renewed and brightened the Chain of Friendship between them and us, and promised to fix their Eyes on you their Uncles, and regulate their Conduct by yours; And at the same time declared, in a public manner, by dancing, and singing the War Song, that they wou'd turn the Edge of their Hatchet, in Conjunction with You, their Uncles, the Six Nations, against the French, the treacherous and faithless Invaders of the Property of Mankind. And I must now desire that you will insist upon their being ready, when called upon, to join His Majesty's Troops, in Conjunction with you, Our Friends and Allies, against our common Enemy.

"That this Speech may have its full Force upon your Minds, I present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a War Belt of Wampum.

Little Abraham then Spoke as follows:

"Brothers:

"The Speeches you have just made are of great Consequence both to you and us. We shall duly consider them, and as soon as possibly we can, we will return to you an Answer."

—

May the 18th, 1757.

This day four Persons that were killed on the Frontiers, in the Settlement of Swetara, by the Enemy Indians, were brought to this Town.

In the Afternoon, the Chief Sachems, with a Number of their Warriors, called a Meeting in the Indian Camp, and spoke to us as follows:

"Brethren:

"We have called this Meeting, with Tears in our Eyes, on account of seeing so many of our Brethren killed by the evil Spirit;

Pennsylvania 1757.

Little Abraham then spoke as follows,

"Brothers,

"The Speeches you have just made are of great Consequence both to you and us. We shall duly consider them; and, as soon as possibly we can, "We will return you an Answer".

May the 18th 1757.

This day Four Persons, that were killed on the Frontiers, in the Settlement of Cocalico, by the Enemy Indians, were brought to this Town.

In the Afternoon the Chief Sachems, with a Number of their Warriors, called a Meeting in the Indian Camps, and spoke to us as follows,

"Brethren,

"We have called this Meeting with Tears in our Eyes, on "Account of seeing so many of our Brethren killed by the evil Spirit; And we "take this Opportunity, as we have a good deal of Business not to do, to wipe "the Tears from your Eyes, so that Tomorrow, when we meet in Council, we may "use each other with the same good-Will we have hitherto done!

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreable to "the antient Custom of our Forefathers, we clean the Blood off your Council Seat, "that you may sit with Comfort, and hear what we have to say to you.

"No doubt but the French King, who takes Delight in Mischief, "has taken this Opportunity to send his Children down to commit these Murders, "with Expectation of breeding a Difference between you our Brethren and us; "but we desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between "Us, and disappoint him in his Designs".

Gave a Belt of Wampum".

At a Conference held with the Indians, in the Court House at Lancaster, on Thursday the 19th May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.
Colonel John Armstrong.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esqr. Interpr. for the Province

Interpreters for the Indians.
Little Abraam.
Thomas King.

After reading over the Condolance Speeches, made Yesterday by the Indians, on Account of our People that were killed by the

the Shawanese, in a Council with you at Otsaningo promised to lay down their Hatchet, and in a subsequent Meeting with Sir William Johnson at his House in July last, ratified and confirm'd it in the most solemn Manner in your Presence; then promising to deliver up all the English Prisoners that were by any Means brought to their Country or in their Possession; and I desire that on your Return to your Country you will remind your Nephews & Brothers of their Promises to Sir William Johnson, and recommend it strongly to them to bring down what English Prisoners they have amongst them and deliver them up, as that is the only Proof they can give us of their Sincerity and good Disposition towards us."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Sachems & Warriors of the United Nations:

"In that Meeting with your Brother Warraigheyagey, Your Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, renewed and brightened the Chain of Friendship between them and us, and promised to fix their Eyes on you their Uncles, and regulate their Conduct by yours; And at the same time declared, in a public manner, by dancing, and singing the War Song, that they wou'd turn the Edge of their Hatchet, in Conjunction with You, their Uncles, the Six Nations, against the French, the treacherous and faithless Invaders of the Property of Mankind. And I must now desire that you will insist upon their being ready, when called upon, to join His Majesty's Troops, in Conjunction with you, Our Friends and Allies, against our common Enemy.

"That this Speech may have its full Force upon your Minds, I present you with this Belt of Wampum."

Gave a War Belt of Wampum.

Little Abraham then Spoke as follows:

"Brothers:

"The Speeches you have just made are of great Consequence both to you and us. We shall duly consider them, and as soon as possibly we can, we will return to you an Answer."

—

May the 18th, 1757.

This day four Persons that were killed on the Frontiers, in the Settlement of Swetara, by the Enemy Indians, were brought to this Town.

In the Afternoon, the Chief Sachems, with a Number of their Warriors, called a Meeting in the Indian Camp, and spoke to us as follows:

"Brethren:

"We have called this Meeting, with Tears in our Eyes, on account of seeing so many of our Brethren killed by the evil Spirit;

And we take this Opportunity, as we have a good deal of Business yet to do, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, so that to-morrow, when we meet in Council, we may see each other with the same good Will we have hitherto done."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreable to the antient Custom of our Fore-Fathers, we clean the Blood off your Council Seats, that you may sit with Comfort and hear what we have to say to you.

"No doubt but the French King, who takes delight in Mischief, has taken this Opportunity to send his Children down to commit these Murders, with Expectation of Breeding a Difference between You, our Brethren, and Us; but desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between Us, and disapoint him in his Designs."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

At a Conference held with the Indians in the Court House at Lancaster, on Thursday the 19th May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Stanwix.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Bourough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr. Interp^r. for the Province.

Little Abram, Thomas King, } Speaker for the Indians.

After reading over the Condolence Speeches, made yesterday by the Indians, on account of our People that were killed by the Enemy, Little Abraham addressing himself to the Honble. Sir William Johnston, Baronet, and the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"Each of you made us a Speech Yesterday on the same subject,

Virginia &c.

Phillipps 36111.

At James Town Ferry May 18th 1757. 6 O'Clock P.M.

Present

The Honble. Edmond Atkin Esq.r his Majesty's Agent & Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department.

Haigler ..... King of the Catawbas

Harris .....

Pultquee ..... } Captains

French-Hurah ..... }

James Davenport ..... Secretary

Johnny Lewis (an half Breed) .. Interpreter

His Majesty's Agent informed the Catawba King and his Captains, that he had just received from the Governor of this Province, twenty five Guns to be distributed among their People; which were all that he could spare: That this was in Confidence that they would use them against the Enemies of the King's Subjects in these Parts. That he had also sent after them, two Pieces of Stroud, which were left behind yesterday, the same being all the Cloth that he had left. That he thanked them for the Service they had already done; and if they would stay longer, he should be obliged to them; or if any Part of them would stay, he knew how to be kind to them, and left it to the Agent to speak for them that deserved a Reward.

The Agent observed to them, that the Governor had informed him by the Letter now in his Hand, that he understood their People had sold several of the Guns and Blankets he had given them, in Town, for Rum, — To which, after conferring together, they answered; That one of their People had sold at Crawley's, a short Musket-like piece brought by him from Winchester, and which they supposed the Governor had heard of; and that all the thirty Guns which were before given them at Williamsburgh, were now here with them. — That as to the Blankets, they could not be so very certain, but did not at present miss any. The Agent then delivered the Arms and Cloth aforementioned, together with some Wampum, which the Governor had sent therewith.

After waiting some Time, and then making a private Enquiry by the Interpreter, whether King Haigler was going to make an Answer to what had been said on Behalf of the Governor; the King came himself and said, That he and all his Warriors thanked the Governor for what he had given them, and that they could say nothing more than what they had already said in Williamsburgh; but that they should be glad to see the Agent in their Towns, and would mind whatever he should say to them there.

The Agent then informed King Haigler, that he intended to speak to him now himself, in the Name of King George who sent him; And as it would be a Talk of great Consequence, desired to know, whether he chose that it should be spoken to him and his three Captains only, with whom he had hitherto conferred privately; or to all his Warriors also present at the same Time; and when? To which the King replied, that he chose that all his Warriors should be present; who would gladly hear him; and he desired it might be in the Morning.

G. Davenport Sec: pro Temp:

Virginia Ss

At James Town Ferry May 19th 1757. 9 oClock

Present

The Honble Edmond Atkin Esq. his Majestys Agent & Superintendt of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department

Haigler ..... King of the Catawbas

Harris .....
Pull-quee ..... } Captains
French Hurah .....

and 58 Warriors

(NB. Above 30 had crossed the River & have reached this Place)

James Davenport ..... Secretary

Johnny Lewis (a half-Breed) .. Interpreter

Mr. Edward Travis, and other Inhabitants of the Place

His Majestys Agent made the following Speech

King Haigler, and you his Captains and Warriours

King George the Father of all the white People on this Side the great Water, hath sent me over, to manage and transact all Affairs between them, and the Indians in the Neighbourhood of Virginia, North, & South Carolina, and Georgia. This is the Commission he gave me, under his Hand and Seal, as you here see. Henceforth his Governors are to take Care of the Affairs of the white People; and I am to take Care of the Affairs of the red People, that live in Friendship with them. When some of you with the rest waited on the Governor, some Days ago in Williamsburgh, he told them the same when I was present. Therefore, you are now to talk only with me; and regard not what any other Person says to you; nor any Writing, unless you see my Seal upon it, which I have already shewn to King Haigler and his Captains. If any of you go into the Settlements of either of the King's Colonies, without a Pass bearing my Seal upon it, you are not to expect to be looked upon or treated by the Governors as Friends. No Governor is to deliver Presents to you; so that you are to receive them only from my Hand. The Governor of Virginia hath now taken Leave of you and left every Thing for the future to me.

The

The white People of Virginia, North, and South Carolina, and Georgia, are as four Families, all of them the Children of King George, who loves them all alike. They live so far asunder from each other, that they do not always know what is doing or passing; some say and do one thing, and some another. The Case is the same with the red People that are their Friends: they know not sometimes what to do or believe; for some Rogues go to their Countries and tell Lies. 'Tis for that Reason, the King thought it best, to let all his Children have but one Mouth to talk with the Indians. I am the King's Mouth for them all. General (Sir William) Johnson is the King's Mouth, for all the rest of the white People his Children to the Northward of Virginia, to talk for them with the Six Nations and their Allies that Way. He and I are now Brothers, we shall know every thing, and write to each other. We shall know what Indians are really the Friends or Enemies of the King's Children, and of each other, and behave as such. He hath a Seal also for his Use. Whoever carries a Paper with that Seal, is a Friend; and what that says, is true.

When I came over the great Water, I landed at New York, in Order to talk with the King's chief General of all his Troops, and with Sir William Johnson; both whom I met at Albany. I went afterwards to a Meeting of the Six Nations in the Mohawk Country, at Fort Johnson. They thanked me for coming there, and intrusted me with saying many things for them to the Southward Indians, resolving to stand by the English, and exhorting them to do the same; for which they gave me a Belt and Strings of Wampum, to be delivered to the Chicasaws first, and by them, to our other Friends; and which I shewed in Williamsburgh to King Hagler and his Captains. The Six Nations were glad to hear King George had given one Mouth to talk with them, and another with the Southern Nations. They themselves had appointed two Men only to speak for them; because they had been long puzzled and perplexed by false Papers, and the various Talks of white People, who met a few of their People in the Woods. They saw my Seal and agreed to look upon any Indian as a Friend, who carried a Paper having an Impression thereof.

I did not expect to meet with you here; in my Way to the Southward; and cannot now say so much, as I shall when I come to your Towns. I understood, at Williamsburgh, that you came here upon an Invitation made by the

Governor

Governor, to come to the Assistance of his People, against the Shawnees & Delawa
when Colonel Randolph and Colonel Byrd were at your Towns, and made a
Treaty for that Purpose. As some Uneasiness had arisen at your Return fro
Fort Cumberland, King Haigler and his Captains know I stood between them
the Governor as a Friend, in several private Conferences. At the Time of ma
that Treaty, which is about fifteen Months past, you promised to send forty
and not doing it, the Governor sent a Letter again for them: but they had be
so long coming, that the Governor had almost given over looking for them: wh
you came in March last, one hundred and twenty four in Number, being m
than was ever looked for; and not having done since, so much as was expecte
from so many, and appearing resolved to stay no longer, the Governor and h
People were dissatisfied, thinking that what you had done, cost the Country
too dear. A great many foolish things have been said on this Occasion by som
People; which, I hope, after what hath past between us, will be now forgot; a
I doubt not of keeping you and the King's Children in this Country still very
good Friends. The Governor hath desired me to thank you all, for what Servi
you have already done; and if you will not stay longer, he wishes you well ho
but he still hopes some of you will stay.

I know all the Southern Nations, by long Acquaintance. The Catawbas a
brave Men. They have been ever good Friends to the English, and most ready t
join them. And the white People, I know, have always been kind to them; for
live almost together. The King would have me to be kind, to all Indians th
live in Friendship with his Children, wherever they live. And I will be kind
them, if they mind what the King says to them by me. If you remain so well
inclined, as the King's Children are, they and you may be always as good Frien
as you have been. I shall say more, when I come to your Towns: for I am ordere
to make a new Treaty with every Nation of Indians, in Behalf of all the King
Children. But now, I say only further, that the King expects that all the Indi
who trade with his Children, will be kind to them, and assist them as their own
Brothers, wherever they live on this Side of the great Water. He will be kindest t
them that behave best towards them; and I will let him know who they are.

Gave a Belt of White Wampum containing 10

You know very well there are many Frenchmen on the back Parts of all this
great Country. They set on the Shawnees and Delawares to quarrel with the King
Children

children in Virginia, Maryland and Pensylvania, and to take up the Hatchet against them. This hath produced a War, between King George, and the French King on the other Side of the great Water. King George hath sent lately, a great many large Ships of War, with many thousands of Soldiers, who are arrived at the Northward; for he will now make War himself upon the French, wherever to be found.

You know what I now say to be true: The English never picked Quarrels with the Indians, or invaded their Countries to take away their Lands; but only dealt with them for Skins. The French have taken Possession of the Indians Lands, and endeavoured to destroy whole Nations, only for dealing with the English, tho' they themselves can't supply them with the Goods they want. You are acquainted with the Nauchees, who fled from their Country, at the Missisippi, not a great many Years ago. There are but thirty or forty left alive. When the French came there, they were more numerous than the Cherokees; for they had four thousand fighting Men. The French would not let them trade with the English: a War broke out; and they almost entirely extirpated the Nauchee Nation. I could say a great Deal more; but will not take up more Time on this Subject. A few Years ago, I was present in the Council Chamber in Charlestown, when a great many Cherokees and Creeks met there to make a Peace together. A great many Catawbas were present at the same time, with your last King. He made a good Speech then; That it would be good for all Indians, that were furnished with Goods by the English, and were Friends to them, to be Friends also to each other. Suppose the French had Goods to deal with us; they cannot do it, on Account of the great Distance they are at from your Country: Therefore you have none to look towards and rely on, but the English. The Cherokees, who live much nearer to the French, you know, have got nothing by them. If the English Trade with them were stopt, what would they do? they would be naked, and must come a begging for it again. — The Creeks live very near the French; who, you know, have a Fort in their Country; and yet, the Creeks have English Traders in all their Towns. I know very well, the Indians can hurt our poor People in the Woods, in the back Settlements. We can hurt the Indians more, and punish them enough for it. therefore, it is best, both for them and us, to live in Friendship together.

The French go about every where, telling Lies to the Indians to deceive them, in Order to make them quarrel with the English, and their Friends; and set the Indians at War, one against another. The Shawnees and Delawares belonged to the Five Nations, with whom you made a Peace at New York in 1754,

and

and were subject to their Orders, and counted a Part of them. When they employ'd the French Hatchet since, against the English, the Six Nations ordered them to lay it down. Some of them, that is, those living on Susquehanna River, did lay it down; but those on the Ohio, did not. When I was at the Meeting of the Nations, in the Mohawk Country, six Months ago, they told me, they would send them one large Belt more, to tell them, if they did not lay down that Hatchet, they must die: and they told me to tell that to the Southern Indians. I shewed the Wampum they gave me for that Purpose, to King Haigler, and his Captains in Williamsburgh.

The Ohio Indians, and more especially, the Shawnese and Delawares that live there, are still using the Hatchet against the English. You have done well therefore, in assisting them, especially in Virginia, against those Indians. His George expects that you will still do so, and I deliver you this Hatchet from the Great King, to be made good Use of, not only against those Ohio Indians, but against all the Enemies of his Children, wherever living, on this Side of the great Water.

Delivered a pretty large Hatchet, with twenty seven Strings of Black Wampum containing 1350.

King Haigler and his Captains have said, that you have been all out from Home now three Months; and being tired with walking so long, are now returning in Order to take Care of your Families. And I told them, that I would have such as are tired, or that must go back to their Families, to go; the Governor having given Several Horses, that he never promised, to accommodate them on the Way. But I shall be glad, some will stay on the Frontiers of these Settlements, (where I mentioned in private) as this is the Time in which they will be most wanted. I know all Indians are poor; and have no other Way to cloath and subsist themselves and Families, but by hunting; except, by what may be given them: If any of you will stay and keep out at War, I will agree with them about their Reward. I have no Goods here; but I have some at Winchester, and some at Charlestown; and can send some to any other Place. I will give them to those Indians that deserve them best: One Month's Service shall meet with a Reward; two Months Service shall have a greater Reward; and any longer Time, still more: All shall be reward in Proportion as they deserve. None need to stay longer than they like; one Party may succeed and relieve another from your Towns, as may be agreed on;

vo.

ay that some may be always on the Frontier while wanted. If any that will go
such Parties, have Wives and Children at Home, who may be in Want during
eir Absence, I can supply them with Corn, or any thing else, almost at their doors
ou know I can do it easily in Carolina. I shall be glad to see you behave as
ou have formerly done. Let the Captains of any intended Parties speak to me,
bout their Number, and every thing else; Whatever I promise them shall be performed

Gave seven Strings of White Wampum containing 700.

And now, I leave you to follow your own Inclinations; having nothing more
o say, until I come to your own Towns, And then I shall know, who are the King's
est Friends among you.

After a short Pause

King Haigler made the following Answer

I am glad to hear this Talk from King George. It hath —
ntered my Heart; I will never forget it, but remember it so long as I live. The White
eople and my People are like two Brothers, that came out of one Womb; and we will
ive as such forever. We were at War heretofore with the Six Nations. The white
eople took the Hatchet out of our Hands, and threw it into the Water [alluding to
he Peace they made at New York in 1751, by the repeated Invitations of the Governors
f that Province, and by the Persuasions of the Governors of South Carolina] and now
hey have put it again into our Hands, we will use it 'til they bid us throw it into the
ater again. When I was at New York to make Peace with the Six Nations,
said, that I and my People would always fight against the Enemies of the
hite People. The Shawnese have behaved badly; and the Six Nations, and I
nd my People, are now all ready to join and go against them.

I can't say much now; for we are like Travellers met on the Road, who
re in Haste, and have not Time enough to talk together. This Wampum and
Hatchet shall remain in the Catawba Nation, so long as it is a Nation: for
he King that comes after me, shall have them; and take the same Care to —
eliver them to the next.

I and my Warriors give Thanks to the Governor of
Virginia, for what he hath given us.

I have no more to say at present; but I shall be very glad
o see you in our Towns; we shall have Time to talk more together; and I will
ind whatever you shall then say to me.

Then the King shook Hands with the Agent locking his own Arm
his, at full Length.

The Agent then replied

Now you have spoke like a Catawba; I never knew the Catawbas a
twice to do any Thing. I have been so vexed, and uneasy at what hath pa
since I met you in Williamsburgh, that it hath broke my Sleep. but now
am glad to hear what you have said; and my Heart is light at parting —

Soon afterwards the King and his People came and took Leave
affectionately, and crossed the River about 12 O'Clock, with
Finnie and M.r Gunn, who were ordered by the Governor to conduct
them through the Settlements of this Colony.

N.B. Before the King went into the Boat, he stopt and told the Agent,
Captain Johnny who was here last Winter, would come with the next
Party, and whom possibly he might meet before he reached his Town
And that he would expect to receive from the Agent two or three —
Passports for Captains of Parties.

J.a Davenport Sec: pro. Temp.

Little Abraham then Spoke as follows,

"Brothers,

"The Speeches you have just made are of great Consequence both to you and us. We shall duly consider them; and, as soon as possibly we can, "We will return you an Answer".

May the 19th: 1757.

This day Four Persons, that were killed on the Frontiers, in the Settlement of Swetara, by the Enemy Indians, were brought to this Town.

In the Afternoon the Chief Sachems, with a Number of their Warriors, called a Meeting in the Indian Camps, and spoke to us as follows,

"Brethren,

"We have called this Meeting with Tears in our Eyes, on "Account of seeing so many of our Brethren killed by the evil Spirit; And we "take this Opportunity, as we have a good deal of Business yet to do, to wipe "the Tears from your Eyes, so that Tomorrow, when we meet in Council, we may "see each other with the same good-Will we have hitherto done!

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreable to "the antient Custom of our Forefathers we clean the Blood off your Council Seats, "that you may sit with Comfort, and hear what we have to say to you.

"No doubt but the French King, who takes Delight in Mischief, "has taken this Opportunity to send his Children down to commit these Murders, "with Expectation of building a Difference between you our Brethren and us; "but we desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between "Us, and disappoint him in his Designs".

Gave a Belt of Wampum."

At a Conference held with the Indians, in the Court House at Lancaster, on Thursday the 19th May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.
Colonel John Armstrong.

The Council. The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Parsons, Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esqr. Interpr. for the Province
} Little Abraham, } Speakers for
Thomas King. } the Indians.

After reading over the Condolance Speeches, made Yesterday by the Indians, on Account of our People that were killed by the Enemy, Little Abraham, addressing himself to the Hon.ble Sir William Johnson Baronet, and the Governor, spoke as follows,

"Brethren,

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Brethren,

"Each of you made us a Speech Yesterday on the same Subject; talk which Speeches, I now propose to answer at once; And then speake as follows.

"Brethren,

"Some Years ago, in the Summer, one of the Head Men of the Delawares had been out a hunting: On his Return he called to see a Gentleman, a great Friend of his, one of your People, who he found in his Field; When the Gentleman saw him, he came to meet him. It was rainy Weather, and the Delaware Chief had his Gun under his Arm. They met at a Fence, and as they reach'd out their Hands to each other, the Delaware Gun went off, by Accident, & shot him dead. He was very much griev'd at the Accident, and went to the House, and told the Gentleman's Wife what had happened, and said he was willing to die, and did not choose to live after his Friend. She immediately sent for a Number of the Inhabitants; When they were gathered, some said it was an Accident, and could not be help'd; But the greatest Number were for hanging him; and he was taken by the Sheriff and carried to Boston, where he was tried, and hanged.

"There was another unfortunate that happened. A Party of Shawanese, who were going to War against their Enemies, in their Way thro Carolina, called at a House, not suspecting any Harm, as they were among their Friends; A Number of the Inhabitants rose and took them Prisoners, on Account of some Mischief that was done there, about that Time, suspecting them to be the People that had done the Mischief; And carried them to Charles Town, and put them in Prison, where the Chief Man, called the Pride, died. The Relations of these People were much exasperated against you our Brethren, the English, On Account of the ill Treatment you gave their Friends, and have been continually watching Opportunities to take Revenge.

"Brethren,

"You desired us to open our Hearts, and inform you of every Thing we knew, that might give Rise to the Quarrel between you and our Brethren and Brothers.

"We must now inform you, that in former Times our Forefathers conquer'd the Delawares, and put Petticoats on them. A long Time after that, they lived among you our Brothers, but upon some Difference between you and them, we thought, we thought proper to remove them, giving them Lands to plant and hunt on, at Wyoming, and Juniata, and Susquehannah. But you, contrary to Law, made Encroachments there; and spoiled their hunting Grounds; they then came & told us, and we took view those Lands, and found their Complaints to be true. At this Time, they entered on a Correspondence with the French, by which means the French became acquainted with all the Causes of Complaint, they had against you: And, as your People were daily encreasing their Settlements, by this Means, you drove them back into the Arms of the French; and they took the Advantage of spiriting them up against you, by telling them; "Children, you see, and we have often told you, how the English your Brethren would serve you; they plant all the Country, and drive you back; so that in a little Time; you will have no Land: If we not so with us; tho we build Trading Houses on your Land, we do not plant it; We have our Provisions from over the great Water."

"We have opened our Hearts, and told you what Complaints, we have heard, they had against you; And our Advice to you is, that you send for the Senecas & them; treat them kindly, and rather give them some part of their Fields back again, than differ with them. It is in your Power to settle all the Differences with them, if you please.

"Gave 2 Belts of Wampum, one for Sir Wm Johnson & the other for the Governor."

Little

Pennsylvania 1757.

Little Abraham spoke again as follows,

"Brothers,

"As to what passed between you and Tedyuscung last Fall, respecting "the Purchase of Lands, we know Nothing of: They are not Here, and if we enquire, "we can only hear what you say on that Head. We should have been glad our "Nephews the Delawares, and Brothers the Shawanese, had been here at this Time, "that we might have heard the Complaints on both sides; then we should have been "able to judge who was in the Fault, and we are determined to see Justice done "to the Party aggrieved. As they are not here, we can say Nothing about it. "But you yourselves, between whom the Business was transacted, must be the best "Judges.

Gave a String of Wam.

"Brothers,

"You acquaint us there are certain Persons empowered, by the "King, to purchase Lands here from the Indians: We are unacquainted with "that: Neither do we know, how our Father, the King of England, has divided his "Provinces. You say, if you have done the Indians any Injustice, you are willing "to make them Satisfaction: We are glad to hear it: And as you have Writings to "refresh your Memories, about every Transaction that has happened between you & "our Nephews & Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, we recommend it heart- "ily to you to do Justice. We are much concerned to see how you are used by 'em "and the French, every Day having your People killed, and you sitting with "your Heads between your Legs, and receiving the Blow, without resenting it, "as if you could not, or would not, fight to defend yourselves.

"Brother Onas,

"We desire that you may not think of great Expeditions "for off. Use your best Endeavours to defend your Frontiers, and protect the Lives "of your People: It is better for you to give up some Points to them, than to "contend, provided they should be in the Wrong, and settle all Differences subsist- "ing between you, as soon as possible".

Gave a Belt"

He added, "Brother Onas,

"Take Pattern by Sir William Johnson, "He always keeps large Parties patrolling across the Frontiers, where he lives, "and you do not hear of any Murders being committed there. That is the "Way to defend yourselves: The Enemy is afraid to enter the Settlements there; "and if you pursue the same Measures, they will be afraid to come into your "Settlements".

Thomas Hickman then spoke as follows,

"Brethren,

"We have considered what you said to us, about our "requesting the Delawares and Shawanese to bring down and deliver up all "the English Prisoners they have, agreable to their Promise to Sir William Johnson. "We will do every thing in our Power that may induce them to do it; but per- "haps it will not be in our Power to prevail on them to give them up.

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Pensylvania 1757.

"Once more we desire that you would send for the Senecas and them, and indeavour "to settle all those Differences: It is in your Power to do it. When it is done, you will certain "-ly see some of your own Flesh and Blood again."

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"It is true, we were present when the Delawares & Shawanese brighten-"ed the Chain of Friendship with Sir William Johnson, and promised to turn the Edge "of their Hatchet against the French: But you must know, that last Fall, tho' they went "out to War with us, they always turned back, and did not perform what they had promi-"sed; so that we cannot account for what they will do now. But for our Parts, the "Six Nations, we have been engaged in the War with you, and are always ready, when we "see an English Flag, to join our Brothers and go with them; and share the same Fate".

"Gave a Belt of Wampum".

At a Council held at Lancaster on Friday the 20th May 1757.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor

James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Colonel John Armstrong
William Logan
Lunsford Lane
} Esquires

The Governor thinking it necessary to invite the Delawares to live at Shamokin wrote the following Letter to the Commissioners.

"Gentlemen,

"I think it would be very much for the public Service to invite "some of those Indians to live at Shamokin, and should be glad to know if it is agreable "to you to provide for their Settlements and Support. Pray favour me with an immedi-"ate Answer, as this Morning will be the last Time I shall speak to them in Public.

"I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most humble Servant

"William Denny.

The Governor having usher'd it by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Croghan to draw up an Answer to the Indians Mr. Hamilton drew one which was disliked by Mr. Croghan in some Parts, and being alter'd in the Presence of Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters, it was deliver'd to the Governor, who corrected it, and being told the Indians were in the Court House waiting for him, he went there and made his Speech and Mr. Croghan One likewise.

And we take this Opportunity, as we have a good deal of Business yet to do, to wipe the Tears from your Eyes, so that to-morrow, when we meet in Council, we may see each other with the same good Will we have hitherto done."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreable to the antient Custom of our Fore-Fathers, we clean the Blood off your Council Seats, that you may sit with Comfort and hear what we have to say to you.

"No doubt but the French King, who takes delight in Mischief, has taken this Opportunity to send his Children down to commit these Murders, with Expectation of Breeding a Difference between You, our Brethren, and Us; but desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between Us, and disapoint him in his Designs."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

At a Conference held with the Indians in the Court House at Lancaster, on Thursday the 19th May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Stanwix.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Bourough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr. Interp^{r}. for the Province.

Little Abram, } Speaker for the Indians.
Thomas King, }

After reading over the Condolence Speeches, made yesterday by the Indians, on account of our People that were killed by the Enemy, Little Abraham addressing himself to the Honble. Sir William Johnston, Baronet, and the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"Each of you made us a Speech Yesterday on the same subject,

both which Speeches I now propose to answer at once;" and then spoke as follows:

"Brothers:

"Some Years ago, in the Jerseys, one of the Head Men of the Delawares had been out a hunting; on his Return he called to see a Gentleman, a great Friend of his, one of your People who he found in his Field. When the Gentleman saw him he came to meet him; It was rainy Weather, and the Delaware Chief had his Gun under his arm. They met at a Fence, and as they reach'd out their Hands to each other the Delaware's Gun went off by Accident & shot him dead. He was very much griev'd at the Accident, and went to the House and told the Gentleman's Wife what had happen'd, and said he was willing to die, and did not choose to live after his Friend. She immediately sent for a Number of the Inhabitants; When they were gathered, some said it was an Accident and cou'd not be help'd; But the greatest Number were for hanging him, and he was taken by the Sheriff and carried to Amboy, where he was tried, and hanged.

"There was another Misfortune that happened. A Party of Shawanese, Who were going to War against their Enemies, in their Way thro' Carolina called at a House, not suspecting any harm as they were among their Friends; A number of the Inhabitants rose and took them Prisoners, on Account of some Mischief that was done there about that time, suspecting them to be the People that had done the Mischief; and carried them to Charles Town and put them in Prison, where the Chief Man, called the Pride, died. The Relations of these People were much exasperated against you our Brethren, the English, On Account of the ill Treatment you gave their Friends, and have been continually spiriting up their Nations to take Revenge.

"Brothers;

"You desired us to open our Hearts, and inform you of every thing we knew that might give rise to the Quarrel between you and our Nephews and Brothers.

"We must now inform you that in former Times, our Forefathers conquer'd the Delawares, and put Petticoats on them. A long Time after that, they lived among you our Brothers, but upon some Difference between you and them, we thought proper to remove them, giving them Lands to plant and hunt on, at Wyoming and Juniatia, on Sasquehannah. But you, covetous of Land, made Plantations there and spoiled their Hunting Grounds; They then complained to us, and we look'd over those Lands, and found their complaints to be true. At this Time they carried on a Correspondence with the French, by which Means the French became acquainted with all the Causes of complaint they had against you; And as your People were daily increasing their Settlements by this Means, you drove

them back into the arms of the French; and they took the advantage of spiriting them up against You, by telling them, 'Children you see, and we have often told you, how the English, your Brethren, wou'd serve; They plant all the Country, and drive you back; so that in a little time you will have no Land. It is not so with us; tho' we build Trading Houses on your Land, we do not plant it; we have our Provisions from over the Great Waters.'

"We have opened our Hearts, and told you what complaints we have heard they had against you, And our advice to you is, that you send for the Senecas & them, Treat them kindly, and rather give them some part of their Fields back again than differ with them. It is in your Power to settle all the Differences with them, if you please."

Gave 2 Belts of Wampum, One for Sr Wm Johnson, & the other for the Governor.

Little Abraham spoke again as follows:

"Brothers:

"As to what passed between you and Teedyuscung last Fall, respecting the Purchase of Lands, we know nothing of. They are not here, and if we enquire, We can only hear what you say on that Head. We shou'd have been glad our Nephews, the Delawares, and Brothers, the Shawanese, had been here at this Time, that we might have heard the Complaints on both sides; then we shou'd have been able to judge who was in the Fault, and we are determin'd to see Justice done to the Party aggrieved. As they are not here we can say nothing about it; But you yourselves, between whom the Business was transacted, must be the best Judges."

Gave a String of Wampum.

"Brothers:

"You acquaint us there are certain Persons empowered by the King, to purchase Lands here from the Indians; We are unacquainted with that. Neither do we know how our Father, the King of England, has divided his Provinces. You say if you have done the Indians any Injustice you are willing to make them Satisfaction. We are glad to hear it; And as you have Writings to refresh your Memories about every Transaction that has happened between you & Our Nephews & Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, we recommend it heartily to you to do justice. We are much concerned to see how you are used by 'em and the French, every Day having your People killed, and you sitting with your Heads between your Legs, and receiving the blow without resenting it, as if you cou'd not or wou'd not fight to defend yourselves.

"Brother Onas:

"We desire that you may not think of great Expeditions far off. Use your best Endeavours to defend your Frontiers and protect the

Lives of your People. It is better for you to give up some Points to them than to contend, provided they shou'd be in the Wrong, and settle all Differences subsisting between you as soon as possible."

Gave a Belt.

He added, "Brother Onas:

"Take Pattern by Sir William Johnson; He always keeps large Parties patrolling across the Frontiers where he lives, and you do not hear of any Murders being committed there. That is the Way to defend yourselves. The Enemy is afraid to enter the Settlements there; and if you pursue the same Measures they will be afraid to come into your Settlements."

Thomas King then spoke as follows:

"Brethren:

"We have considered what you said to us about our requesting the Delawares and Shawanese to bring down and deliver up all the English Prisoners they have, agreable to their Promises to Sir William Johnson. We will do every thing in our Power that may induce them to do it, but perhaps it will not be in our Power to Prevail on them to give them up.

"Once more we desire that you wou'd send for the Senecas and them, and endeavour to settle all those Differences. It is in our Power to do it. When it is done you will certainly see some of your own Flesh and Blood again."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"It is true, we were present when the Delawares & Shawanese brightened the Chain of Friendship with Sir William Johnson, and promised to turn the Edge of their Hatchet against the French; But you must know that last Fall, tho' they went out to War with us, they always turned back, and did not perform what they had promised, so that we cannot account for what they will do now. But for our Parts, the Six Nations, we have been engaged in the War with you, and are always ready when we see an English Flag to join our Brothers, and go with them and share the same Fate."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Pennsylvania 1757.

"Once more we desire that you would send for the Senecas and them, and indeavour "to settle all those Differences: It is in your Power to do it. When it is done, you will certain "ly see some of your own Flesh and Blood again.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"It is true, we were present when the Delawares & Shawanese brighten "ed the Chain of Friendship with Sir William Johnson, and promised to turn the Edge "of their Hatchet against the French: But you must know, that last Fall, tho' they went "out to War with us, they always turned back, and did not perform what they had promi "sed; so that we cannot account for what they will do now. But for our Parts, the "Six Nations, we have been engaged in the War with you; and are always ready, when we "see an English Flag, to join our Brethren and go with them; and share the same Fate".

"Gave a Belt of Wampum".

At a Council held at Lancaster on Friday the 20th May 1759.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor
James Hamilton William Logan
Richard Peters Lunford Lardner Esquires
Colonel John Hanway.

The Governor thinking it necessary to invite the Delawares to live at Shamokin wrote the following Letter to the Commissioners.

"Gentlemen,

"I think it would be very much for the public Service to invite "some of these Indians to live at Shamokin, and should be glad to know if it is agreable "to you to provide for their Settlements and Support. Pray favour me with an immedi "ate Answer, as this Morning will be the last Time I shall speak to them in Public.

"I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your most humble Servant

"William Denny.

The Governor having resolved it to Mr. Hamer and Mr. Croghan to draw up an Answer to the Indians, Mr. Hamer drew one which was disliked by Mr. Croghan in some Points, and being altered in the Presence of Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters, it was delivered to the Governor, who corrected it, and being told the Indians were in the Court House waiting for him, he went there and made his Speech and Mr. Croghan one likewise.

at

Pennsylvania 1757.

At a Conference with the Indians held in the Court-House at Lancaster On Friday the 20th: of May 1757. P.M.

Present

The Honorable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.
Colonel John Armstrong.
The Council. The Committee of the Assembly.
The Magistrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.
The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown,
Conrad Weiser, do: Interpreter for the Province,
} Little Abraham a Mohawk Sachem
Thomas Hing an Oneida Sachem.
Speakers for the Indians.

After reading over the Speeches, made the Day before, and the Interpreter acquainting the Indians with what had been doing, the Governor spoke as follows,

"Brethren, of the United Nations,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for the kind "and open Manner in which you have informed us of the Causes from whence the "Dissatisfaction of our Brethren the Delawares and Shawanese, first arose, but as "you have observed, they are not present, it must be deferred until we have the "Pleasure of seeing them. I shall only assure you that I think your Advice "good, and shall with great Satisfaction conform to it, by sending for the "People you have so earnestly recommended to be sent for.

"I think with you, that our Frontiers should be "carefully and strongly guarded; and it shall be my particular Care to endea-"vour to have this done, in which I shall take kind any Assistance you will "give me.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"Soon after the present Troubles first broke out between us & "the French, some of the Six Nation Indians requested of this Government to build "a strong House at Shamokin, and a Store house, with Indian Goods, and to give "an Invitation to Indians, as well of the United Nations as Delawares, to come & "live there; I must now inform you, that in Compliance with their Request, this "Government has built a strong House, where Goods will soon be sent, and sold "as cheap as any where on this Continent. To this Place, I have appointed Mr. "Thomas McKee to conduct as many of you as shall chose to return that Way, "and shall leave it to you to settle as many Families as shall incline to live there, "promising you, that Care shall be taken by this Government, that as many as stay shall be fur-"nished with such Necessaries as they may want till they can support themselves.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"I shall immediately report the whole that has passed at these "Conferences to Sir William Johnson, who is glad of all Occasions to shew his Attachment "to our Friends the Indians, and promote His Majesty's Service. It is that Gentleman's "peculiar Province to treat and finish all Treaties with the Indians.

"Let

"Let me add, my Brethren of the united Nations, that you shall find no Deceit in me, "and I shall be happy if my Conduct deserves your Esteem and Approbation".

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren,

"I have ordered the Presents provided by the good People of this Province to be "carried to the Indian Camp, early in the Morning; and inform you, that a Part of these Presents "is given by those who are the Descendents of the Inhabitants that first came over to this Country "with your old Friend William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their Regard & Affection "for the Indians".

After the Governor had delivered his Speech Mr. Croghan spoke, in behalfe of Sir William Johnson, as follows,

"Sachems, and Warriors of the United Nations,

"You see how the French, the Enemies of Mankind set on their Children to murder, in a barbarous Manner, your Brethren that are settled on the Frontiers of this & "the neighbouring Provinces. Brethren, I must now desire you, in the Name of the Great King "of England your Father, and my Master, that on your Return to your own Country, you will be "active and not suffer any of the French, or their Children, to pass over your Lands to murder "your Brethren; and that you will let Teedyuscung, and his People, know, I expect he will do the "same. Tell them it is not, nor will not be, their Interest to carry on the War against their Brethren the English. Their Father, the French King, makes Fools of them, and will, in the End, make "Slaves of them: But you Brethren, are convinced, that the English have always treated you as their "Brethren; and I expect a due Regard, and Performance, to this Request on your Side".

Gave a Belt of Wampum".

Sillee Abraham made the following Answer to the Governor.

"Brother Onas,

"We return you our hearty Thanks for accepting of our Advice in sending for the Delawares, Shawanese and Senecas, and we hope, when you meet them, you will be able to settle "all Differences to your Satisfaction.

"Brother Onas,

"We likewise return you our hearty Thanks for your kind Invitation to us "to settle at Genosa; and your Promise to supply those that will stay or come and settle there, with "Provisions and Goods. We accept of the Invitation, and will take it into Consideration as we "go home, how many of us will stay there, or come back from our Towns to settle there; and we "return you Thanks for appointing our Brother Thomas Pt. Pee to take Care of us as he is "a Person very agreable to us."

He then spoke to Mr. Croghan, in Answer to Sir William Johnson's Speech, as follows,

"Brother Warraghiyagey,

"We have all given Attention to what you have "said to us by Anaquanunda; and you may depend upon our being on the Active, & doing "every thing in our Power to prevent the French, or their Children coming to murder our "Brethren; and we will recommend it strongly to Teedyuscung, and his People, to do the "same.

"Brother,

"We must desire you will assist our Brother Onas in settling the Differences between

"between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, which will "be the only Method to prevent these cruel Murders, daily committed on our Brethren".

May the 21st.

The Presents were delivered to the Indians in their own Camp; after which Mr. Croghan condoled with them, on account of some of their People, who died of the small Pox, since they came here; and gave them a Piece of Stroud to cover the Graves of the deceased, agreable to the antient Custom of the Six Nations.

The several Chiefs returnd their hearty Thanks for our condoling with them, and covering the Graves of their deceased Friends, agreable to the antient Custom used by their Forefathers; and expressed great Satisfaction, with the Treatment they met with in this Government, and returned Thanks for the Presents they had received.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Saturday the 21st. May 1757. P.M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, William Logan, Lynford Lardner, Esquires.

The Council had under their Consideration, the Message, to be sent to Sadyuseung; The Settlement of such Indians at Shamokin, as inclined to go; Instructions to Mr. M'Kee; Message to the Cherokees; All which were settled, and the following Papers were agreed in Council, viz.t,

The Message sent by the Governor to Sadyuseung.

"Brother Sadyuseung,

"I all the Chiefs already held at Easton last Fall, You complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands. "This you told me, was One of the Causes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren, the Delawares, and Shawanese, from us your Brethren; Upon which I told you, if "You could make it appear that you had received any Injustice, or Injuries, from "this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promised to make you Satisfaction.

"Brother,

"You then informd me, that the People who claimd those Lands, as "they did not expect that Affair would come under Consideration at that Treaty, were not "present, and had not empowerd You, to transact that Business for them; and therefore "You could not finish it at that Time, but that you would come down again in the Spring "and would bring with You as many of those Indians as could be got together, in Order

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Friday the 20th May, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, William Logan,
Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.
Colonel John Stanwix,

The Governor thinking it necessary to invite the Delawares to live at Shamokin, wrote the following Letter to the Commissioners:

"Gentlemen:

"I think it wou'd be very much for the publick Service to invite some of these Indians to live at Shamokin, and I shou'd be glad to know if it's agreeable to you to provide for their Settlements and Support. Pray favour me with an immediate Answer, as this Morning will be the last Time I shall speak to them in Public.

"I am, Gentlemen, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY."

The Governor having referr'd it to Mr. Weiser and Mr. Croghan to draw up an Answer to the Indians, Mr. Weiser drew one, which was disliked by Mr. Croghan in some Parts, and being alter'd in the Presence of Mr. Logan and Mr. Peters, it was deliver'd to the Governor, who corrected it, and being told the Indians were in the Court House waiting for him, he went there and made his Speech, and Mr. Croghan One likewise.

At a Conference with the Indians, held in the Court House at Lancaster, On Friday the 20th of May, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Colonel John Stanwix.

The Council.

The Committee of the Assembly.

The Magistrates of the Borough, with a great Number of other Gentlemen.

The same Indians.

William Prentup, Interpreter for the Crown.

Conrad Weiser, Esqr Interpreter for the Province.

Little Abraham, a Mohawk Sachem,
Thomas King, an Oneido Sachem, } Speakers for the Indians.

After reading over the Speeches made the Day before, and the Interpreter acquainting the Indians with what had been doing, the Governor spoke as follows:

"Brethren of the 6 United Nations:

"I return you my hearty Thanks for the Kind and open Manner in which you have inform'd us of the Causes from whence the Dissatisfaction of our Brethren, the Delawares and Shawonese, first arose; but as you have observed they are not present, it must be deferred until we have the Pleasure of seeing them. I shall only assure you that I think your advice good, and shall with great Satisfaction conform to it, by sending for the People you have so earnestly recommended to be sent for.

"I think with you that our Frontiers shou'd be carefully and strongly guarded, and it shall be my particular Care to endeavour to have this done, in which I shall take kind any assistance you will give me."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"Soon after the present Troubles first broke out between us & the French, some of the Six Nation Indians requested of this Government to build a strong House at Shamokin, and a Storehouse, with Indian Goods, and to give an Invitation to Indians, as well of the United Nations as Delawares, to come & live there; I must now inform you that, in Compliance with their Request, this Government has built a Strong House where Goods will soon be sent, and sold as cheap as any where on this Continent; so this Place I have appointed Mr. Thomas McKee to conduct as many of you as shall chuse to return that Way, and shall leave it to you to settle as many Families as shall incline to Live there, promising you that Care shall be taken by this Government that as many as stay shall be furnished with such Necessaries as they may want till they can support themselves."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"I shall immediately report the whole that has passed at these Conferences to Sir William Johnson, who is glad of all Occasions to shew his attachment to our Friends, the Indians, and promote His Majesty's Service. It is that Gentleman's peculiar Province to treat and finish all Treaties with the Indians.

"Let me add, my Brethren of the United Nations, that you shall find no Deceit in Me, And I shall be happy if my Conduct deserves your Esteem and Approbation."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brethren:

"I have order'd the Presents provided by the good People of this

Province to be carried to the Indian Camp, early in the Morning, and inform you that a Part of these Presents is given by those who are the Descendants of the Inhabitants that first came over to this Country with your old Friend William Penn, as a particular Testimony of their Regard & Affection for the Indians."

After the Governor had deliver'd his Speech, Mr. Croghan spoke in behalf of Sir William Johnson, as follows:

"Sachems and Warriors of the United Nations:

"You see how the French, the Enemies of Mankind, set on their Children to murder, in a barbarous Manner, your Brethren that are settled on the Frontiers of this & the Neighbouring Provinces. Brethren, I must now desire you, in the Name of the Great King of England, your Father and my Master, that, on your Return to your own Country, you will be active, and not suffer any of the French or their Children to pass over your Lands to murder your Brethren, and that you will let Teedyuscung and his People know. I expect he will do the same. Tell them it is not nor will not be their Interest to carry on this War against their Brethren, the English. Their Father, the French King, makes Fools of them, and will, in the End, make Slaves of them; But you, Brethren, are convinc'd that the English have always treated you as their Brethren, and I Expect a due Regard and Performance to this Request on your Side."

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Little Abraham made the following Answer to the Governor:

"Brother Onas:

"We return you our hearty Thanks for accepting of our Advice in sending for the Delawares, Shawanese, and Senecas, and we hope, when you meet them, you will be able to settle all Differences to your Satisfaction.

"Brother Onas:

"We likewise return you our hearty Thanks for your kind Invitation to us to settle at Genossa, and your Promise to supply those that will stay, or come and settle there, with Provisions and Goods. We accept of the Invitation, and will take it into Consideration as we go home, how many of us will stay there or come back from our Towns to settle there; and we return you Thanks for appointing our Brother, Thomas McKee, to take Care of us, as he is a Person very agreeable to Us."

He then spoke to Mr. Croghan, in Answer to Sir William Johnson's Speech, as follows:

"Brother Wariaighiyagey:

"We have all given Attention to what you have said to us by Anaquarunda, and you may depend upon our being on the Active, & doing every thing in our Power to prevent the French or their

Children coming to murder our Brethren, and we will recommend it strongly to Teedyuscung and his People to do the same.

"Brother:

"We must desire you will assist our Brother Onas in settling the Differences between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, which will be the only Method to prevent these cruel murders daily committed on our Brethren."

May the 21st.

The Presents were deliver'd to the Indians in their own Camp; after which Mr. Croghan condoled with them, on Account of some of their People who died of the small Pox since they came here, and gave them a peice of Stroud to cover the Graves of the deceased, agreable to the antient Custom of the Six Nations.

The several Chiefs return'd their hearty Thanks for our condoling with them, and covering the Graves of their deceased Friends agreable to the antient Custom of their Forefathers; and Expressed great Satisfaction with the Treatment they met with in this Government; and returned Thanks for the Presents they had receiv'd.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Saturday the 21st May, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, }

The Council had under their Consideration the Message to be sent to Teedyuscung; The Settlement of such Indians at Shamokin as inclined to go; Instructions to Mr. McKee; Message to the Cherokees; All which were settled, and the following Papers wrote in Council, vizt:

The Message sent by the Governor to Teedyuscung.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"At the Treaty held at Easton last Fall, you complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands. This you told me was one of the Causes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, from Us, your Brethren; Upon which I told you, if you cou'd make it appear that you had receiv'd any Injustice or Injuries from this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promised to make you Satisfaction.

"between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, which will "be the only Method to prevent these cruel Murders, daily committed on our Brethren".

May the 21st.

The Presents were delivered to the Indians in their own Camp; after which Mr. Croghan condoled with them, on account of some of their People, who died of the small Pox since they came here, and gave them a Piece of Stroud to cover the Graves of the deceased, agreable to the antient Custom of the Six Nations.

The several Chiefs returnd their hearty Thanks for our condoling with them, and covering the Graves of their deceased Friends, agreable to the antient Custom used by their Forefathers; and expressed great Satisfaction with the Treatment they met with in this Government, and returned Thanks for the Presents they had received.

At a Council held at Lancaster on Saturday the 21st. May 1757. P.M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters,
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, Esquires,

The Council had under their Consideration the Message, to be sent to Sedyuscung; The Settlement of such Indians at Shamokin, as inclined to go; Instructions to Mr. M'Kee; Message to the Churches; All which were settled, and the following Papers wrote in Council viz.t,

"The Message sent by the Governor to Sedyuscung.

"Brother Sedyuscung,

"At the Treaty held at Easton last Fall, You complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands.

"This you told me, was one of the Causes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren "the Delawares, and Shawanese, from us your Brethren; Upon which I told you, if "You could make it appear, that you had received any Injustice, or Injuries, from "this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promised to make you Satisfaction.

"Brother,

"You then informed me, that the People who claimed those Lands, as "they did not expect that Affair would come under Consideration at that Treaty, were not "present, and had not empowered You, to transact that Business for them; and therefore "You could not finish it at that Time, but that you would come down again in the Spring, "and would bring with You as many of those Indians as could be got together, in Order "to a full Settlement of all Differences between us, that a firm, and lasting Peace "might be established forever!

"Brother,

"As you had then promised to be down in the Spring, we were pleased

"pleased to find a considerable Number of your Uncles, the Six Nations, were come amongst "Us, to be present and hear all Your Complaints — They staid a considerable time, for "that Purpose, in Expectation of seeing you here; but as some Accident may have prevented "Your Coming, Your Uncles grew very uneasy at being detained here so long, and desired me "to meet them at Lancaster, whither I went, and opened my Heart to them, giving them a true "Account of all that passed between Us at Easton, promising Your Uncles, that I would "take Care to see you redressed, either on Account of your Lands, or any other Injuries, you "may have received from your Brethren, of this Province!

"Brother,

"Your Uncles, the Six Nations, at this Treaty, shewed a great deal of Friend"ship for You, and would have been extremely pleased to have seen you here, being resolved to "see Justice done to you; but as you were not come in, they advised us to treat you even "Friendly, and to advise you to bring with you some of your Uncles, the Senecas, that we "might open our Hearts to one another fully, by which Means all Causes of Jealousies, or "Misunderstanding between us, might be settled and taken away, for ever; And that they "might join their best Endeavours to bring about a firm and lasting Peace between you & "your Brethren.

"Brother,

"I gave your Uncles my hearty Thanks for their good Advice; and "told them, that as I highly approved it, as good and sound Advice, I would act, as they "had so earnestly desired me to do, being sincerely disposed to hear all your Complaints, "and to do you Justice, as I had formerly promised you, at Easton.

"Brother,

"As I have now informed you of the earnest Request of your Uncles, the "Six Nations, and of my own Opinion, which is the same with theirs, I do, by this Belt of "Wampum, invite you to come down as soon as it will suit your Convenience, and leave "it to you, to bring with you your Uncles, the Senecas, or such of them as will be most "agreable to you, to open your Hearts to us your Brethren; and if it shall appear that you "have been defrauded of your Lands, or received any other Injuries from this Province, I "do promise you shall receive Satisfaction.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brother,

"By some late Letters from your Brother Onas in England, in Answer "to my Representation of the late Conferences, and your Complaints at Easton, he acquaints "me he is willing to have the Injuries complained of fully heard, and settled as soon as "possible. — If you rather chuse Sir William Johnson should determine these "unhappy Differences, I most warmly recommend it to you to apply to that Gentleman, "as he has the Honour to be appointed Sole Agent, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, "in the Northern District."

Governor's Message to the Cherokees.

"Lancaster, 21st May 1757.

"Brethren, the Cherokees,

"On your Coming into this Province, I ordered Lieutenant "Colonel Armstrong to bid you welcome, and after that having received a kind Message "from you, I sent his Brother, Captain George Armstrong, to return you my Thanks, and to "assure

Pennsylvania 1757.

"assure you of my Friendship, and Regard for you; acquainting you, at the same time,
"That a Present was preparing, and would be delivrid to you, by Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of
"Sir William Johnson, Bart. Majesty's Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in this
"District. Agreable to this Message, Arms, and other Things Necessary for Warriors, have been
"provided, by the good People of this Province; and Mr. Croghan now waits on you, in
"Behalfe of this Government, to deliver them, and to make you my hearty Professions
"of Regard and Esteem for You.

"Give a Belt of Wampum".

Letter to Mr. Croghan

Lancaster 25th: May 1757.

"Sir,

"Having heard a good Character of Mr. John Grey of Donegal, as a
"Person who Understands the Delaware Language, and will faithfully discharge any
"Trust reposed in him; I desire you would engage him to go to Diahogo and deliver
"my Message to Teedyuscung, instructing him in the Indian Forms and Ceremonies,
"furnishing him with proper Things, and Belts of Wampum, and giving him a strict
"Charge, to take down every thing that Passes, in Writing. Pray make the Indians my
"my Compliments, and excuse my not coming to see him, being under a Necessity of
"going away immediately.

"The Warriors, intended to about the Back Inhabitants, should
"be sent away with all possible Dispatch, and Colonel Weiser informd of their Road,
"That he may know where to order Parties to join them. I must give Them warning, without
"Delay, as their Success depends entirely on their Quickness of their Motions. The
"Enemy Indians will go off, with their Plunder, Prisoners, and Cattle, and if they do it
"with Impunity, it will be for want of Dispatch in the Attack of the Warriors.

"The Sheriff has my Orders to conduct the Indians to Philadelphia
"with a sufficient Guard. I make no doubt but the Commissioners will
"honourably discharge any Contract, you may make with Mr. Grey, for his Trouble, in Case
"You can prevail on him to go to Diahogo; & any other Expences you may be put to in the
"Execution of this, or any other of my Requests, for the Public Service.

"I am,

"Sir,

"Your most
"humble Servant

"William Denny."

To
Mr. George Croghan.

Passport & Order to the Sheriff to guard Indians from Lancaster, to Philadelphia.

"The Honourable William Denny Esquire, Lieutenant Governor
"And Commander in Chief of the Province of Pensylvania &c &c &c.

"To the Sheriff of the County of Lancaster.

L.S.

"These are to authorize and require you, to take into your Care, any
"Number of Indians, that shall incline to return home by Way of the City of Philad.a;
"and them safely to conduct to that City, with a sufficient Guard; And to impress what Horses
"or Carriages may be wanted for their Use, paying for them according to Law.

All

Pennsylvania 1757.

"All His Majesty's Subjects are hereby strictly enjoined not to molest, or in any wise insult, or do Injury to the Indians committed to your Care, as they shall answer for their Behaviour, in Case of Disobedience.

"And all Officers civil and military are hereby ordered to be aiding and assisting to you, in the Performance of these Orders. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Lancaster this 21. Day of May, One Thousand seven Hundred & fifty seven.

"William Denny".

Instructions from the Honorable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & 3 lower Counties to Mr. Thomas Mc. Kee.

"You are to conduct such of the Indians, as return by the Way of the Susquehannah, as far as Shamokin. I understand there are several Spots of Land near Fort Augusta already cleared, and fit for planting, I would have you purchase a proper Quantity of Indian Corn, and see that it be planted as soon as you get there. I leave it to you to chuse a proper Place for the Indians to settle at, you know what will be at first wanted, and are to provide it. You must not leave them 'till they be commodiously settled, to their Satisfaction.

"You are to furnish Carriages and Provisions for them in their Journey. You are to apply to Mr. Croghan, the Contractor for supplying the Garrison with Provisions, who is hereby ordered to furnish Cattle and Flour for the use of the Indians, not only in their Journey, but after they are settled, in such Quantities as you shall demand; In Case of his not being able to do this at first, You are to apply to Oneas Wood, who is desired to deliver what is wanted for their immediate Use, 'till the other Provisions arrive, that are to be furnished by the Contractor. You are to be well acquainted with the Wants of Indians, that I need leave the whole to your Management, in which I must recommend it to you, to be as frugal as possible. The more the Indians hunt, the more it will conduce to their Health. Where their Demands are reasonable, and for things absolutely necessary, they are to be granted, but not otherwise: Much depends upon their first settling out, if their Conduct be orderly, and their Journey's short and easy, the better the Province can continue it, and others be encouraged to come and settle there; but if they be too much indulged, and not kept under the Necessity of hunting, they will quarrel with one another, and no other Indians join them, or at least not such as will be of Service to the Cause. You are to draw upon the Commissioners for such Sums as you lay out, giving them advice of your Draughts, and a just and full Account of the particulars, for which the Money has been laid out.

"All Officers civil and military are enjoined to be aiding and assisting to you and the Friendly Indians under your Care, And to do you, and them, all the good Offices they shall stand in Need of, particularly it is hereby required of all the Officers and Soldiers in the Garrison at Augusta, to give you all the Assistance possible in the Execution of these Orders, and to be of kind and good Behaviour to the Indians, as they are, on all Occasions, to demean themselves towards His Majesty's Subjects, with the utmost Care & Tenderness.

"Given under my Hand, and Seal at Arms at Lancaster this twenty first Day of May 1757.

"William Denny"

Pennsylvania 1757.

Memorandum May 22d 1757.

This Day Wm. Croghan called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the several Tribes, and repeated over to them the Messages going to be sent to Sedyuscung by this Government, agreable to their Request; And at the same time, acquainted them that there was a Small Present provided by this Government, for their Brethren the Cherokees, who had come into this Government, and was now waiting in expectation of it's being sent them, agreable to their Request. He then desired them to give their Opinion about the Message to be sent to Sedyuscung, and whether it was agreable to them. To which they made the following Answer, viz.

"Brother,

"We have considered every Part of your Message to Sedyuscung, and we approve much of it, And think it will be acceptable to our Nephews and Brothers; And we likewise approve of our Brother Onas sending a Present to our Brethren the Cherokees. You our Brother the English, took some Pains to bring about a Peace between them and us, and we embrace this Opportunity of brightening the Chain of Friendship between us, in your Presence. We have appointed Three Men to go with you to them, And hope you will provide for them on the Road."

Gave a String of Wampum.

After the Message for Sedyuscung, was delivered to the Messengers, the Sachems of the several Tribes made the following Speech.

"Brother,

"As we have finish'd the Business for this Time; And we design to part Tomorrow, You must be sensible, that we have a long Journey and a Hilly Country to pass over, and several of our Old Men very weak, we hope that you will not send us from your Frontiers without a walking Stick."

Drawing a Cag of Rum.

In Answer Mr. Croghan acquainted them, that the good People of this Province had provided some Cags for them on the Frontiers which would be given them by the Persons employed to conduct them thro the Settlements.

At a Council held at Philadelphia On Tuesday 31st. May 1757.

Present

The Hon.ble William Denny Esqr. Lieut. Governor.

Robert Hewitt
Lynford Lardner
Thomas Cadwallader
Richard Peters and
John Mifflin
} Esquires

The Minutes of the Indian Conferences held at Lancas.r were read, settled, and approved.

The Assembly being to meet to day in Virtue of the Governors

Children coming to murder our Brethren, and we will recommend it strongly to Teedyuscung and his People to do the same.

"Brother:

"We must desire you will assist our Brother Onas in settling the Differences between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, which will be the only Method to prevent these cruel murders daily committed on our Brethren."

—

May the 21st.

The Presents were deliver'd to the Indians in their own Camp; after which Mr. Croghan condoled with them, on Account of some of their People who died of the small Pox since they came here, and gave them a peice of Stroud to cover the Graves of the deceased, agreable to the antient Custom of the Six Nations.

The several Chiefs return'd their hearty Thanks for our condoling with them, and covering the Graves of their deceased Friends agreable to the antient Custom of their Forefathers; and Expressed great Satisfaction with the Treatment they met with in this Government; and returned Thanks for the Presents they had receiv'd.

———

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Saturday the 21st May, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, }

The Council had under their Consideration the Message to be sent to Teedyuscung; The Settlement of such Indians at Shamokin as inclined to go; Instructions to Mr. McKee; Message to the Cherokees; All which were settled, and the following Papers wrote in Council, viz[t]:

The Message sent by the Governor to Teedyuscung.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"At the Treaty held at Easton last Fall, you complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands. This you told me was one of the Causes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, from Us, your Brethren; Upon which I told you, if you cou'd make it appear that you had receiv'd any Injustice or Injuries from this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promised to make you Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"You then inform'd me that the People who claim'd those Lands, as They did not expect the Affair wou'd come under Consideration at that Treaty, were not present and had not empower'd You to transact that Business for them; and therefore you cou'd not finish it at that Time, but that you wou'd come down again in the Spring, and wou'd bring with you as many of those Indians as cou'd be got together, in Order to a full Settlement of all Differences between Us, that a firm and lasting Peace might be establish'd for ever.

"Brother:

"As you had thus promised to be down in the Spring, we were pleased to find a considerable Number of your Uncles, the Six Nations, were come amongst Us, to be present and hear all your Complaints. They staid a considerable Time for that purpose, in Expectation of seeing you here; but as some Accident may have prevented your Coming, Your Uncles grew very uneasy at being detained here so long, and desired me to meet them at Lancaster, whither I went and opened my Heart to them, giving them a full Account of all that passed between Us at Easton, promising Your Uncles that I wou'd take Care to see you redressed, either on Account of your Lands, or any other Injuries you may have received from your Brethren of this Province.

"Brother:

"Your Uncles, the Six Nations, at this Treaty, shewed a great deal of Kindness for You, and wou'd have been extremely pleas'd to have seen you here, being resolved to see Justice done to you; but as you were not come in, they advised us to Treat you very ffriendly, and to advise you to bring with you some of your Uncles, the Senecas, that we might open Our Hearts to one another freely, by which Means all Causes of Jealousies or Misunderstandings between us might be settled and taken away for ever. And that they might [wou'd] join their best Endeavours to bring about a firm and lasting Peace between you & your Brethren.

"Brother:

"I gave your Uncles my hearty Thanks for their good Advice, and told them, that as I highly approved it as good and sound Advice, I wou'd act as they had so earnestly desired me to do, being sincerely disposed to hear all your Complaints, and to do you Justice, as I had formerly promised you at Easton.

"Brother:

"As I have now inform'd you of the earnest Request of your Uncles, the Six Nations, and of my own Opinion, which is the same with theirs, I do, by this Belt of Wampum, invite you to come down as soon as it will suit your Convenience (and leave it to you to bring with you your Uncles, the Senecas, or such of them as will be most agreeable to you), to open your Hearts to us your

Brethren; and if it shall appear that you have been defrauded of your Lands, or receiv'd any other Injuries from this Province, I do promise you shall receive Satisfaction.

"Gave a Belt of Wampum.

"Brother:

"By some late Letters from your Brother Onas, in England, in Answer to my Representation of the late Conferences, and your Complaints at Easton, he acquaints me he is willing to have the Injuries complained of fully heard, and settled as soon as possible. If you rather chuse Sir William Johnson shou'd determine these unhappy Differences, I most warmly recommend it to you to apply to that Gentleman, as he has the Honour to be appointed Sole Agent and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District."

—

Governor's Message to the Cherokees.

"LANCASTER, 21st May, 1757.

"Brethren, the Cherokees:

"On your Coming into this Province, I order'd Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong to bid you welcome, and after that, having receiv'd a kind Message from you, I sent his Brother, Captain George Armstrong, to return you my Thanks, and to assure you of my Friendship and Regard for you; acquainting you at the same time That a Present was preparing, and wou'd be deliver'd to you by Mr. Croghan, the Deputy of Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Agent and and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this District. Agreeable to this Message, arms and other Things necessary for Warriors have been provided by the good People of this Province, and Mr. Croghan now waits on you in Behalfe of this Government to deliver them, and to make you my hearty Professions of Regard and Esteem for you.

"Give a Belt of Wampum."

—

Letter to Mr. Croghan.

"LANCASTER, 21st May, 1757.

"Sir:

"Having heard a good Character of Mr. John Grey, of Donegal, as a Person who understands the Delaware Language, and will faithfully discharge any Trust reposed in him, I desire you wou'd engage him to go to Diahogo and deliver my Message to Teedyuscung, instructing him in the Indian Form and Ceremonies, furnishing him with proper Strings and Belts of Wampum, and giving him a Strict

charge to take down every thing that Passes in Writing. Pray make the Indian Chief my Compliments, and excuse my not coming to see him, being under a necessity of going away immediately.

"The Warriors intended to assist the Back Inhabitants shou'd be sent away with all possible Dispatch, and Colonel Weiser inform'd of their Bout, that he may know where to order Parties to join them. I must press their going without Delay, as their Success depends entirely on the Quickness of their Motions. The Enemy Indians will go off with their Plunder, Prisoners, and Cattle, and if they do it with impunity it will be for want of Dispatch in the march of the Warriors.

"The Sheriff has my Orders to conduct the Indians to Philadelphia with a sufficient Guard. I make no doubt but the Commissioners will honourably discharge any Contract you may make with Mr. Grey for his Trouble, in case you can prevail on him to go to Diahogo, or any other Expences you may be put in the Execution of this or any other of my Requests for the Public Service.

"I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Mr. GEORGE CROGHAN."

—

Passport & Order to the Sheriff to guard Indians from Lancaster to Philadelphia.

"*The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Govern^r. And Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., &ca.*

"[L. S.] *To the Sheriff of the County of Lancaster:*

"These are to authorize and require you to take into your Care any Number of Indians that shall incline to return home by the Way of the City of Philad^a., and them safely to conduct to that City, with a sufficient Guard, and to empress what Horses or Carriages may be wanted for their Use, paying for them according to Law.

"All his Majesty's Subjects are hereby, strictly enjoined not to molest, or in any wise insult, or do Injury to the Indians committed to your Care, as they shall answer for their Behaviour, in Case of Disobedience.

"And all Officers, civil and military, are Hereby ordered to be aiding and assisting to you in the Performance of these Orders.

"*Given* under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Lancaster, this 21st Day of May, One Thousand seven Hundred & Fifty-Seven.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

"*Instructions from the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieuten^t. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & 3 Lower Counties, To Mr. Thomas McKee.*

"You are to conduct such of the Indians as return by the Way of the Sasquehannah, as far as Shamokin. I understand there are several Spots of Land near Fort Augusta, already cleared and fit for planting. I wou'd have you purchase a proper Quantity of Indian Corn, and see that it be planted as soon as you get there. I leave it to you to chuse a proper Place for the Indians to settle at; you know what will be at first wanted, and are to provide it. You must not leave them till they be commodiously settled to their Satisfaction. You are to furnish Carriages and Provisions for them in their Journey. You are to apply to Mr. Croston, the Contractor for supplying the Garrison with Provisions, who is hereby order'd to furnish Cattle and Flour for the use of the Indians, not only in their Journey, but after they are settled, in such Quantities as you shall demand. In case of his not being able to do this at first, You are to apply to Major Burd, who is desired to deliver what is wanted for their immediate use, till the other Provisions arrive that are to be furnish^d. by the Contractor. You are so well acquainted with the Wants of Indians, that I must leave the whole to your Management, in which I must recommend it to you to be as frugal as possible. The more the Indians hunt, the more it will conduce to their Health. When their Demands are reasonable, and for Things absolutely necessary, they are to be granted, but not otherwise. Much depends upon their first setting out; If their Conduct be orderly, and their Expences light and easy, the better the Province can continue it, and others be encouraged to come and settle there; but if they be too much indulged, and not laid under the Necessity of hunting, they will quarrel with one another, and no other Indians join them, or at least not such as will be of Service to the Cause. You are to draw upon the Commissioners for such Sums as you lay out, giving them advice of your Draughts, and a just and full Account of the particulars, for which the Money has been laid out.

"All Officers, civil and military, are enjoined to be aiding and assisting to You and the ffriendly Indians under your care, And to do you and them, all the good Offices they shall stand in Need of; particularly, It is hereby required of all the Officers and Soldiers in the Garrison at Augusta, to give you all the assistance possible in the Execution of these Orders, and to be of good Behaviour to the Indians, as they are on all Occasions to demean themselves towards His Majesty's Subjects with the utmost Care & Kindness.

"*Given* under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Lancaster, this Twenty-first Day of May, 1757.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

Children coming to murder our Brethren, and we will recommend it strongly to Teedyuscung and his People to do the same.

"Brother:

"We must desire you will assist our Brother Onas in settling the Differences between him and our Nephews and Brothers, the Delawares and Shawanese, which will be the only Method to prevent these cruel murders daily committed on our Brethren."

May the 21st.

The Presents were deliver'd to the Indians in their own Camp; after which Mr. Croghan condoled with them, on Account of some of their People who died of the small Pox since they came here, and gave them a peice of Stroud to cover the Graves of the deceased, agreable to the antient Custom of the Six Nations.

The several Chiefs return'd their hearty Thanks for our condoling with them, and covering the Graves of their deceased Friends agreable to the antient Custom of their Forefathers; and Expressed great Satisfaction with the Treatment they met with in this Government; and returned Thanks for the Presents they had receiv'd.

At a Council held at Lancaster, on Saturday the 21st May, 1757, P. M.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

James Hamilton, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
William Logan, Lynford Lardner, }

The Council had under their Consideration the Message to be sent to Teedyuscung; The Settlement of such Indians at Shamokin as inclined to go; Instructions to Mr. McKee; Message to the Cherokees; All which were settled, and the following Papers wrote in Council, vizt:

The Message sent by the Governor to Teedyuscung.

"Brother Teedyuscung:

"At the Treaty held at Easton last Fall, you complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands. This you told me was one of the Causes that had alienated the Minds of our Brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, from Us, your Brethren; Upon which I told you, if you could make it appear that you had receiv'd any Injustice or Injuries from this Province, I was ready to hear it, and promised to make you Satisfaction.

"Brother:

"You then inform'd me that the People who claim'd those Lands, as They did not expect the Affair wou'd come under Consideration at that Treaty, were not present and had not empower'd You to transact that Business for them; and therefore you cou'd not finish it at that Time, but that you wou'd come down again in the Spring, and wou'd bring with you as many of those Indians as cou'd be got together, in Order to a full Settlement of all Differences between Us, that a firm and lasting Peace might be establish'd for ever.

"Brother:

"As you had thus promised to be down in the Spring, we were pleased to find a considerable Number of your Uncles, the Six Nations, were come amongst Us, to be present and hear all your Complaints. They staid a considerable Time for that purpose, in Expectation of seeing you here; but as some Accident may have prevented your Coming, Your Uncles grew very uneasy at being detained here so long, and desired me to meet them at Lancaster, whither I went and opened my Heart to them, giving them a full Account of all that passed between Us at Easton, promising Your Uncles that I wou'd take Care to see you redressed, either on Account of your Lands, or any other Injuries you may have received from your Brethren of this Province.

"Brother:

"Your Uncles, the Six Nations, at this Treaty, shewed a great deal of Kindness for You, and wou'd have been extremely pleas'd to have seen you here, being resolved to see Justice done to you; but as you were not come in, they advised us to Treat you very ffriendly, and to advise you to bring with you some of your Uncles, the Senecas, that we might open Our Hearts to one another freely, by which Means all Causes of Jealousies or Misunderstandings between us might be settled and taken away for ever. And that they might [wou'd] join their best Endeavours to bring about a firm and lasting Peace between you & your Brethren.

"Brother:

"I gave your Uncles my hearty Thanks for their good Advice, and told them, that as I highly approved it as good and sound Advice, I wou'd act as they had so earnestly desired me to do, being sincerely disposed to hear all your Complaints, and to do you Justice, as I had formerly promised you at Easton.

"Brother:

"As I have now inform'd you of the earnest Request of your Uncles, the Six Nations, and of my own Opinion, which is the same with theirs, I do, by this Belt of Wampum, invite you to come down as soon as it will suit your Convenience (and leave it to you to bring with you your Uncles, the Senecas, or such of them as will be most agreeable to you), to open your Hearts to us your

May 22nd, 1757.

MEMORANDUM.

This Day Mr. Croghan called a Meeting of the Chiefs of the several Tribes and repeated over to them the Messages going to be sent to Teedyuscung by this Government agreable to their Request, And at the same Time acquainted 'em that there was a small Present provided by this Government for their Brethren, the Cherokees, who had come into this Government, and was now waiting in Expectation of its being sent them agreable to their Request. He then desired them to give their Opinion about the Message to be sent to Teedyuscung, and whether it was agreable to them. To which they made the following Answer, vizt:

"Brother:

"We have considered every Part of your Message to Teedyuscung, and we approve much of it, and think it will be acceptable to our Nephews and Brothers; And we likewise approve of our Brother Onas' sending a Present to our Brothers, the Cherokees. You, our Brothers, the English, took some Pains to bring about a Peace between them and Us, and we embrace this Opportunity of brightening the Chain of Friendship between Us in your Presence. We have appointed Three Men to go with you to see them, And hope you will provide for them on the Road."

Gave a String of Wampum.

After the Message for Teedyuscung was deliver'd to the Messengers the Sachems of the several Tribes made the following Speech:

"Brother:

"As we have finish'd the Business for this Time, and We design to part to-morrow, You must be sensible that we have a long Journey and a Hilly Country to pass over, and several of our Old Men very weak, we hope that you will not send us from your Frontiers without a walking Stick.*

In answer Mr. Croghan acquainted them that the good People of this Province had provided some Cags for them on the Frontiers which wou'd be given them by the Persons employed to conduct them thro' the Settlements.

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* Meaning a Cag of Rum.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mohawk [illegible] Indians the Commissioners
that [illegible] with a Report [illegible] the Proceedings here
[illegible] Body of Warriors & Mohawks
[illegible] with a Party of Nicholas Morgans Men
[illegible] to go to Niagara in a Short
[illegible] a Prisoner but he remains
[illegible] they will return Peaceably this
Number of the Indians here have got the
Small Pox, five more already Sick with it but
none of the Six Nations yet dead Am in
hopes that the Chief of all that have got it
will recover. Yesterday Came a large Body of
Shawanese Delawares &c. Strangers at first Consider-
ing & Said that they have been Affronted
& the most of them returned Home Said there
is upwards of 100 Families upon the Frontiers
of Maryland & Virginia & are going to Join
with the Enemy that Side

[illegible] Same Law Upon Horse Stealing
upon the Frontiers of this Govt But the Assembly
Refuseing to make it Capital have Come Expect
the Law Passing at this Meeting.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations Present Desire
that a Road may be Cleared among themselves
upon which they Determined to Return Home
& have Ordered their Axe to be well Cleared that
they may go away well Satisfied with all they
[illegible] Given them in Consideration of Trouble
& Charge which some of the Heads Should Chuse for it
will Encourage the Poor by reason Same

Witness William Wilson
Daniel Claus
George Croghan

Fort Johnson 24 May 1757.

Received the above with Nine Pounds Pennsylvania
Currency

have in order to goto Canada for Prisoners or Scalps at
St Williams Request some time ago one of which to
be given in the room of Seth Deserd. for which pur-
pose Sir William gave said Debid 2 thousand Black
Wampum to give with either a Prisoner or Scalp
Wen day they were fitted out with every thing
necessary for Warrior.

The same day Capt. John Butler arrived
here with a Letter from his Brother at the Seamans
Flatts with Lieut. Wilkins order a Copy of which from
another Letter of the said Capt. Butler of the 23 Inst
to Capt. John Butler to Major General Webb

Copy Capt. Thos. Butlers Letter of the 23 May
from the Seamans Flatts.

Sir I am to acquaint you that Lieut. Schuyler
with 12 Germans & 4 Onidas went from this the 21
Inst on the Scout you ordered. last night returned
one of the Party by order of Mr. Schuyler who says
about half way Canada they found a French Flatt
near to which discovered the Track of one Man, they
proceeded forward near to Schaghquedne Creek
saw the Track of three others, found as much
Float tied to the Shore side. Mr Schuyler with his
Party went from thence to Onieda Oppose return-
ing home by way of the Onieda Lake & Carrying
Place. This morning as two of Capt. Peter I. Tory
were working near the Block House two Shot
were fired at them the Report of the Shot were
heard by several as it was near the Flatts.

One of the Onieda Chiefs told me here that
he had seen one of those to Onondaga at the Meet-
ing & that nothing was done in relation to your
Speech to the Six Nations, wherein you desired
them to declare themselves any longer Neuter.

he says the Indians who were present at this
Speech did not come to the Meeting, mentioning
some

some of the Cayougs, and that the Onondagas were drunk the most time he was there.

When the Onidas & Tuscaroras came away all the Sachems there but believe they did not stay long. I was told by another Onida Chief here, that a Message by way of the Senecas from Philadelphia is come to the Six Nations desiring them to go immediately there, that the English Governor of Indians there in Goal upon the Six Nations applying for their Releasement it will be granted. Some of the Six Nations are coming down shortly & Indeed said Have with them a large Belt of Wampum from the Cayuga Onondagas, Skawandas & Broadax to our Mohocks

[illegible] to the Governor of Albany to the high [illegible] to acquaint them of what [illegible] happened from the time he came to Onida that he [illegible] to tell them there was a Belt of Wampum [illegible] Governor of Albany & all the Six Nations [illegible] to give up the Land which [illegible] to the English & that they are nothing to act [illegible] & to tell them to be Governed by Sir William Johnson [illegible] that he himself & his Men [illegible] Indians & to be ruled by him & the Governor [illegible] Albany & that they are nothing to act [illegible] Sir William Johnson &

A Copy of Wm Croghan's Journall from the Close of the Treaty at Lancaster in May 1757.

May 24. 1757. I sat off from Lancaster to meet the Cherokees at Fort Loudoun.

" 26. I got to John Harris's where I overtook the Sea Nations that were going Home under the Care of Capt. Lieu. M'Kee by Fort Augusta. The Indians sat off from there in Company with Capt. M'Kee in good Health.

" 28. I got to Carlisle where I met Col. Armstrong who was just come home after visiting the Cherokees at Fort Frederick. He informed me that the Cherokees desired him, as they were going to Winchester in Virginia to receive a Present, to send an Express to them when I came up with the Present from the Governm.t, & promised they would meet me at Winch.r

" 2.d Col.o Shewrix came to Carlisle where Col.o Armstrong let him know that the Present sent up to the Cherokees was not sufficient, nor any ways in quantity to their Expectations, on wch. Col.o Shewrix & me [illegible] as much more as would complete it to £300, & draw on the Governm.t for the Money wch I accordingly did.

" 3.d I sent off an Express to Winchester to let the Cherokees know that I would meet them the 10.th at Fort Loudoun, where I would deliver the Presents from the Government.

" 9. I got to Shippensburgh in Compy wth Col.o Armstrong & several Officers with a Detachmt of the Provincial Troops.

" 10. We recd an Acct of Lieut Holliday with 24 Men being surprized in the Big Cove, himself & two Men killed or taken.
The same Day I recd an Express from Mr Atkin the Superintendent for the Southern District by wch I found he was displeased with the [illegible] of this Governm.t & Maryland taking upon them to treat or make Presents to any Indians belonging to his District, & let me know that the Indians had sat off to meet me with his Knowledge & desired that I might not transact any Business with them, till I see him, and desired I'd come to Winchester to him.

" 11.th I sat off from Fort Loudoun wth Col.o Armstrong to Winchester & met Mr Atkin & the Cherokees returned from Fort Frederick that Day to Winchester when they heard I was gone up.

" 12. We got to Winchester where we met Mr Atkin & 32 Cherokees All of them were determined to go immediately home as they had not with such a Disappointment.

June 14. Mr Atkins & Wm had a Meeting with the Indians, when he agreed to deliver them abt £100, worth of Wampum, Silver Truch, Callico and Vermilion, in the Name of this Government, as a Reward for their past Services here, on my promising him to recommend him in Order to the same Value which I did. — The Indians recd it kindly, seemed well satisfyd & said, as soon as they had rested themselves at Home they would return with more Warriors & come & visit their Brethren here. On parting I made Wahalela a Present of five Pounds in Dollars wch pleased him extremely well, as he said he wanted a Hoop to carry Home his Scalps.

15. At 11 O'Clock at Night came to Town an Express from Fort Cumberland wth an Acct that 6 Cherokees were arrived there from Fort Du Quesne who saw a large Body of the Enemy, French & Indians, wth Waggons & Artillery and if they their Route they expect to attack Fort Cumberland.

16. Sent an Express to Col. Shannon with the above Intelligence.

17. Came an Express from Fort Cumberland giving an Acct that another Party of Cherokees was arrived who had fallen in with a Party of 10 French abt 30 Miles on this Side of Fort Du Quesne & killed two Officers & three Men, & brought in a Frenchman Prisoner. The Swallow their Head Warrior was killed.

18. Another Party arrived at Fort Cumberland who had killed & scalped One Indian Man & two Women, & near Fort Du Quesne they spied the Enemy at Work, they say there were not less than 800 French & Indians, & from Fort Du Quesne with 100 Baggage Horses; that they took the Braddock Road, but that they had no Waggons or Artillery with them.

19. Abt 60 Cherokees came to Winchester with the French Prisoner.

Winchester. June the 20. 1754.

The Examination of Monsieur Villiers a French Ensign taken by the Honble Edmund Atkin Esq. his Majestys Agent for the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department in presence of Col. Washington Geo. Croghan Esq. Deputy to Sr William Johnson.

He says that He is a Native of Canada born under the Government of that Province, that He came last from Fort Du Quesne with a Party of 68 Indians & 11 whites that they came to a Place called the Meadows 30 Miles on this Side Fort Du Quesne where they met with a Party of 30 Indians & 3 French who were Officers; that he left that Place the 17. Day of May with Orders

2

Order to reconnoitre Fort Cumberland Venture out small Parties in Order to make Prisoners; that they did not then take or kill any but drove off a good Number of Horses; that then the Indians seperated themselves from them & dispersed themselves on the Frontier of the neighbouring Colonies to get Slaves & Prisoners.

That they then set off homewards being 60 in Number all Foreign; when they were attacked at halfway between Fort Cumberland & Fort Du Quesne on the 30. Day of last Month; & that two Officers & 3 Soldiers were killed & himself taken Prisoner. That when he left Fort Du Quesne there was a Garrison of 300 Men. One half of which was Regulars & one half Militia. That they daily expected a Reinforcement of 300 more from Fort Montreal which were to be stationed there this next Spring to enable that Garrison to resist any Attempts English might make against it this Summer.

That a great Body of Indians, to the Number of 800, composed of the Nations Ottawas & Chipeways & Cricks, was also expected, which he supposed were arrived by this time; who were to be employed in escorting Parties to annoy the Frontiers of the neighbouring Colonies.

That the Indians who now ravage the Frontiers are not the same who have hitherto done it; for that they are now neutral; but that they are more distant Nations who are now employed in that Service.

That when he left Fort Du Quesne, he heard nothing of an Expedition intended on any of the Frontier Settlements or the Back Inhabitants; they having no Artillery to enable them to conduct such an Expedition, the whole they have being 6 six Pounders & six 4 Pounders which were mounted at Fort Du Quesne. That only 100 of the Garrison at Fort Du Quesne are quartered within the Fort, the rest lodging in Barracks without.

That the Train of Artillery taken from Gen.l Braddock was sent down after his Defeat to Niagara; & that it was the same Train the French had used at the taking of Oswego.

That at the Battle by Monongahela, there were 200 French & 600 Indians, & that the total killed & wounded on the Side of the French amounted to 30 only; that they Him made only 8 Prisoners, 3 Soldiers & five Women.

That 3000 Soldiers arrived last Winter at Montreal from France, but that He did not know of the Arrival of any Troops at New Orleans by the Way of Mississippi; that Country being so distant that they had the News from thence; but at the same time he said that they were supported at Fort Du Quesne with Corn from the Illinois Country as well as from Fort de Troit.

That they had a 100 Men in Garrison at Fort Presqu'Isle, their Apprehension that the English & Indians might attack them there would

3.

That they have no Forts or Settlements on the Ohio below F. Du Quesne but several above.

That the French give nothing for Scalps but a little Spirits.

N.B. the Commander of Ofeau Ranks at F.t Du Quesne is Deligney.

June 21. Mr. Atkins called a Meeting when He deliv.d the Indians a Present very trifling it consisted of Half thicks, ab.t One Shirt & 10 p.r Stockings of Man, some Callicoe, Calimancoe & small Truck; the Indians seem much displeased when they saw the Presents were determin'd so and being in a very ill Humour thought if they went away dissatisfy'd it might be ill Consequence to his Majesty's Indian Interest, & then tak the Opp.t of their Alarm from F.t Cumberl.d to apply to him for the Indians to come to me, to meet Col. Stanwix, who was providing Carriages to march to the Frontiers; And I promised Mr. Atkins that I would give them the Presents from this Government to which he agreed: Then it was proposed to the Indians who readily agreed to come with me, in Expectation that they should get something worth while to take home with them. Mr. Smith the Interpreter told me that He was very glad that I had engag'd the Indians to come down, when they would get some Present for their Services, as he knew he was displeased, had they gone away displeased it would be of fatal Consequences to the English Interest, as He knew they had great Offers made them by the French; and indeed they told that to Mr. Atkins, and that they came then they to make a Trial of see how their Brethren the English in their Forts would serve them but they would listen to the French with whom they had but a slight Acquaintance.

24. Set off from Winchester & with the Indians Encamped at Cedar Creek the 25.th

28. Delivered them the Present just as my Hands by their Own for them, w.th the Gov.r Compliments to them & condoled with them for the Death of their Chief Warrior who were killed on Joining the French Design - they accepted the Present w.th Shouts & Yells of Thanks; but at the same time told me by Mr. Smith the Interpreter that they did not think themselves sufficiently rewarded for their Services; tho' they said they could not blame the Government, as they had done no Services here for what they had already received.

The Mohawk Sachems who went up with me to meet those Cherokees

the Cherokees delivered them the Belt & Message sent by him to them from the Chiefs of the Six Nations. The Purport whereof was as follows

"The Six Nations first brightened the Chain of Friendship with them then desired in the strongest Manner they could expressing that their Brethren the Cherokees would hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between them, the English, and the Six Nations; & join their united Force in Order to defeat the dark Schemes the common Enemy the French & their Indians had formed against them: & fastened them by a large Belt of Wampum that they might depend on their Brethren the Six Nations, for that they had taken up the Hatchet in Defence of their Brethren the English & were determined never to lay it down while there was a Frenchman on this side the Great Lakes. Hoped that their Brethren the Cherokees would act on the same Principles. Then he gave a large War Belt to the young Warriors desiring them to be strong & prosecute the War against the French & their Allies, while the Six Nations would do the same on the Lakes. & said, perhaps next Spring we may both join together and strike a Stroke, which may make the French repent their past Conduct."

The Cherokees after considering what had been said to them by the Mohawk Chief, returned Answer to the Speeches made them; in which they expressed great Satisfaction in hearing from the Mouth of the Six Nations that they were so hearty in favour of the English, and promised to join them & prosecute the War against the French as long as they had a Man able to fight & that they would send three Men home with him to the Six Nations to confirm their Words; and that early in the Spring they would bring large Parties of their Warriors to their Aid, if their Brethren the English would desire them; And that the Fall they would annually furnish Parties on their Frontiers to annoy the Enemy. But as they expect to be supplied with Cloathing from their Brethren the English, & Present to carry Home to their Women & Children as they could not subsist without; for while they were employed on War they should lose their Hunting, which was their Employment at Home & by which only they supported their Families & Cloathed them. And they desired that their Mohawk

Guides

would recommend it strongly to their B. thereon the English here, with whom they had no Acq: ointance as yet, to be generous to them, and they should soon find that they would deserve every thing their Brethren could give them."

June 29. About 12 Clock at Night Mr. Smith the Interpreter recd Orders from Col. Stanwix to take those Indians out to cover the Woods about Raye Town & from thence to Ft. Cumberland.

30 Mr. Smith spoke to them & let them know that the Comandg Officer of the Kings Troops in these parts had desired them to do such Services to which they agreed. But told Mr. Smith that they expected that I would engage to give them some Presents to take Home to their Families, as by their staying here now they would lose their Fall Hunt; And said You have seen how our Brethren of Virginia have served us; After a promising us a great Deal of Goods, they have not given us Cloths for ourselves, tho' We have been five Months in their Country & have killed some of the Enemy & lost some of our own there in their Quarrel; but We expect better Usage from You. As I found the Good of his Majesty's Service required their Stay on these Frontiers agreable to Col. Stanwix's Orders by a great Body of the Enemy being on our Borders, I promised to recommend it to the Governm.ts of Pensylvania & Maryland to reward their Services generously & told them I made no Doubt but they would) On which they agreed to go out to Morrow.

July 1.

After which they requested that I should let four of their chief Men go with me to Ft. Stanwix, while the rest were on Service in the Woods, which I agreed to. Then they applied to me & said that they wanted some Horses to help them home, & asked me if they found any Horses whether they ought to have them or not. I told them I had several Horses of my own running at Raye Town, and if they could find any of them they should have them or any other that had no Owners.

July 2. Marched to Carlisle with four of the Chiefs of the Cherokees.

3. Col. Stanwix recd them in his Camp with the whole Batalion under Arms & after drinking a Glass of Wine with them at the Head of the Batalion, he made the following Speech.

Brothers & Warriors of the Cherokees.

"With this String of Wampum I take You by the

"I Hand & bid You welcome to my Camp in Pensilvania. And I do assure You that I shall strongly recommend it to "the Province that You may be generously rewarded for any "Services that You do, & have no Doubt but the Presents promised "shall be delivered to You within the limited Time.

Brothers.

"I shall be glad to see any of your People, or any other of your "Friends on these Frontiers, to join me in the War against the "common Enemy the French & their Indians, and I shall think "it my Duty to recommend it to the Provinces that You may be "supply'd with every thing necessary for the War, & will reward "for your Services"

July 4. Set off from Carlisle in Company with the Mohawks & three Cherokees who were going to the Six Nation Country.

" 7th Arrived at Philad.a when the Gov.r acquainted me that Tedyuscung with abt 200 Delawares & Shawanese were arrived at Fort Allen And that 100 Senecas were hourly expected.

" 17. Set off from Philad.a for Easton where I arrived the 18th & met Tedyuscung with abt 200 Delawares Men Women & Children - who had been there some Days. Just after I arrived the Senecas came in, Number 103 Men, Women & Children.

The Chiefs of the several Tribes met together & bad me welcome to their Council Fire; After which I spoke to them agreable to the ancient Custom of our Fore Fathers And after wiping their Tears from their Eyes, & the Sweat from their Bodies, & pulling the Thorns out of their Feet let them know that I was heartily glad to see them all together & acquainted them that three Days was on the Way coming to meet them at their Council Fire which He & the Brot.r Tedyuscung had kindled last Year when they both Undertook the good Work of Peace, which I hoped at this Meeting would be settled to the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties -

" 19 This Day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could

" 7

of the Condition of the French & the Disposition of the Indians

I was informed by several Indians of Reputation that the Grand Council of the Six Nations which sat two Months were broke up, & had unanimously agreed to oppose the French Measures and to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English & them; And that Most of the Members of that Council were gone down to Sr Wm Johnson to acquaint him of their Determinations.

I was informed that the French at Niagara were very scarce of Provisions; that some of those Indians in the King of Prussia Tribe, who went there this Spring, had disputed with the French Commandant and told him "that they would "no longer be abused & amused with his false Speeches, for We "now see your Designs, You look on us only as your Dogs "for every old Man who is scarce able to walk, or a Young "Boy who comes among You, You immediately give him a "Hatchet, and say here Child take this and go & kill the English: "while you stay at Home yourselves Slaughter us, but Tell "you We will be Fools no more: You put the Hatchet "in our Hands, & would have You take Care how You "behave or perhaps You may feel it soon."

Likewise hear from Ohio, that the Delawares & Shawanese are disgusted much with the French; They have declared that as soon as Tedyuscung & the Salghehannah Indians make Peace with the English that they will come & join the English & strike the French. I understand it is the Lake Indians that are annoying the Frontiers at present, with perhaps one or two Delawares with each Party as Guides. Sir Wm Had from the Ohio during the Conference at Lancaster [That the French & Connoyagoes had differed & that a Number of each were killed] which confirmed by these Indians, who say it happened at Crown Point.

No Indians were certainly killed, but they cannot tell how many French; They were not all Connoyagoes, but of several Tribes; Other Connoyagoes complained to the Six Nations at the Great Council, & further informed the Six Nations that the French

RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1068.

Proceedings & George Croghan Esqr and Treaty held with Tediyaun & other Indians at Layton in Pensilvania in July & August 1757. —

with Wm Croghans Report to Sir Williams Johnson of the Behaviour of the Chiefs at the aforesaid Treaty. — — — — — —

Mm. 21.

Read Novem^r 22. 1757.

May the 24th 1757. I set off from Lancaster to meet the Cherokees at Fort Loudoun.

The 26. I got to Johns Harrises, where I overtook the 6 Nations that was going home by Fort Augusta, under the Care of Captn Thomas M'Kee. The Indians set off from there in Company with Captn M'Kee in good Temper.

The 28. I got to Carlisle, where I met Col. Armstrong who was just come from visiting the Cherokees at Fort Frederick. he informed me that the Cherokees desired him as they were going to Winchester in Virginia to receive a Present, to send an Express to them when I came up with the Present from this Government, and promised they would meet me at Fort Loudoun.

June 2. Col. Stanwix came to Carlisle, when Col. Armstrong let him know that the Present sent up for the Cherokees was not sufficient, nor any ways in Quantity to their Expectations, which Col. Stanwix gave me Orders to purchase as much more as would complete it to £300. and draw on the Government for the Money which I accordingly did.

The 3. I sent off an Express to Winchester to let the Cherokees know, that I would meet them the 10th at Fort Loudoun where I would deliver the Present from this Govt.

The 9th. I got to Shippensburgh in Company of Col. Armstrong and several Officers with a Detachment of the Provincial Troops.

The 10th. I received an Account of Lieut. Holliday with 24 Men being surprised in the big Cove, himself and six Men killed or taken.

The same day I received an Express from M'Clure the Superintendant for the Southern District by which I found he was displeased with the Proceedings of this Government & Maryland, taking upon them to treat, & make Presents to any Indians belonging to his District, and let me know that the Indians had set off to meet me without his Knowledge, and desire that I might not transact any Business with them, till he came, and desired I would

of Four pounders, which were mounted at Fort Duquesne. —
That only 100. of the Garrison at Fort Duquesne are quartered within the Fort. the Rest lodging in Barracks without. — That the Train of Artillery taken from Gen.l Braddock, was sent down after his Defeat to Niagara, and that it was the same Train that the French had used at the Taking of Oswego. — That at the Battle of Monongehella there were 200. French and 600 Indians, and that the total Killed and Wounded on the Side of the French amounted to 30. only, that they then made only 8. prisoners 3. Men and 5. Women. — That 3000. Soldiers arrived last Winter at Montreal from France, but that he did not know of the Arrival of any Troops at New Orleans by the Way of Mississipy. That Country being so distant that they had no Accounts from thence, but at the same time he said, that they were supported at Fort duQuesne with Provisions from the Illinois Country as well as from Fort de Droit — That they kept 100. Men in Garrison at Fort Presquisle being apprehensive that the English and their Indians might attack them there. That they have no Forts or Settlements on the Ohio, below Fort du Quesne, but several above — That the French give nothing for Scalps but a little Spirits.

N.B. The Commanding Officers Name at Fort Duquesne is Deligney.

The 21.st June Mr. Aitkin called a Meeting when he delivered the Indians a Present very trifling, it consisted of half Thicks, abt one Shirt, and one pair of Stockings a Man, some Cutlisse Tomahawks and small Truck; The Indians seemed much displeased when they saw the present and was determined to set off Going in a very ill Humor. I thought if they went away dissatisfied, it might be of ill Consequence to His Majestys Indian Interest, and then took the Opportunity of those Alarms from Fort Cumberland to apply to him for those Indians to come with me he met Col.o Stanwix, who was providing Carriages to march to the Frontiers, and promised Mr. Aitkin that I would give them the Present from this Govern.t to which he agreed. Then it was proposed to the Indians, who readily agreed to come with me, in Expectation that they should get something worth while to take home with them. Mr. Smith the Interpreter told me that he was very glad that I had engaged the Indians to come down where they would get some Presents for their Services as he said

he

he was of Opinion had they gone away displeased, it would be of vidal Consequence to the English Interest, as he knew they had great Offers made them by the French, and indeed they had both had to Visit within themselves and that they came this Way to make a Tryal, and see how their Brethr. the English in those parts would serve them, before they would Listen to the French, with whom they had but a slender Acquaintance ——

The 28. I delivered them the present put into my Hands by his Government for them with the Governors Compliments to them, and then condold with them for the Death of the Swallow their chief Warrior, who was killed in taking the French Ensign.

They received the present with Satisfaction and returned Thanks, but at the same time told me by Dr. Smith the Interpreter, that they did not think themselves sufficient rewarded for their Services, tho they said they could not blame this Government as they had done no Services here for what they had abroad, received

The 29. The Mohawk Sachem's who went up with me to meet those Cherokees delivered them the Message sent by him to them from the Chiefs of the Six Nations, the purport whereof was as follows.

The Six Nations first brightned the Chain of Friendship with them, then desired in the strongest Manner they could expect to that their Brethren the Cherokees would hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between them, the English and the Six Nations and join their united Forces, in order to defeat the dark Schemes their common Enemy the French and their Indians had formed against them and assured them by a large Belt of Wampum, that they might depend on their Brethren the six Nations, for that they had taken up the Hatchet in defence of their Brethren the English, and were determined never to lay it down, while there was a Frenchman on this side the great Lakes, and hoped that their Brethren the Cherokees would act on the same principles. Then he gave a large Belt both the young Warriors desiring them to be strong, and prosecute the War

against

against the French on the Lakes, while the six Nations would do the
same towards the Northward, and who perhaps next Spring we may
both join together and Strike a Stroke which may make the French
pay for their past Conduct.

The Chiefs after considering what had
been said to them by this Mohawk Chief returned Answers to the speeches
made them, in which Answers they expressed great Satisfaction in
having heard the Mouth of the six Nations that they were so hardy
in our Interest, and promised to join them and prosecute the War agt.
the French as long as they had a Man able to fight, and said they would
send Three of their Men home with them to the six Nations to confirm
their Words, and that early in the Spring they would bring a large Body
of their Warriors to those parts, if their Brethren the English would
desire them, and that constantly this Fall they would furnish Parties
on their Frontiers to annoy the Enemy, but said they would expect to be
supplied with Cloaths from their Brethren the English, and Presents
to carry home to their Women and Children, as they could not subsist
without, for while they were employed in War they would loose their hunting
which was their Employment at home, and by which Industry they
supported their Families and cloathed them, and they desired that this
Mohawk would recommend it strongly to their Brethren the English
here with whom they had no Acquaintance as yet to be generous to them
and they should soon find that they would deserve every thing their Brethren
would give them.

The 29. abt. 12. o'Clock at Night. Mr. Smith the Interpreter receives
Orders from Col. Monroe to take those Indians out to secure the
Woods about Bays Town and from thence to Fort Cumberland.

The 30th. Mr. Smith spoke to them and let them know that
the Commanding Officer of the King's Troops in those parts
had desired them to do such Services, to which they agreed,
but told Mr. Smith, that they expected I would engage to give them
some presents to take home to their Families, as by their staying
here now, they would loose their full Hunt, and said, you have seen
how our Brethren of Virginia has served us, after promising us
a great deal of Goods, they have not given us Cloaths for ourselves,
tho' we have been 5. Months in their Country, and have killed some

the Enemy likewise Scouts were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

me that Tedyuscung with about 200 Delawares and Shawanese were arrived at Fort Allen, and that 100. Senecas were [illegible] expected. —

Tuesday the 17. Set of from Philadelphia for Easton where I arrived

the 18. and met Tedyuscung with about 200 Delawares Men Women and Children, who had been there some Days just after I arrived the Senecas came in Number 109. Men Women and Children. The Chiefs of the several Tribes met together, and bid me welcome to their Fire, after which I spoke to them agreable to the ancient Custom, and after wiping the Tears from their Eyes and the Sweat from their Body and pulling the Thorns out of their Feet; I let them know that I was heartily glad to see them met together, and acquainted them that their Brother Onas was on the Way coming to meet them at this Council Fire, which he and his Brother Tedyuscung had kindled last Year, when they both undertook the good Work of Cease, which I hoped at this Meeting would be settled to the mutual Satisfaction of both Parties. —

Thursday 19. This Day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could of the Disposition of the French and their Indians. I was informed by several Indians of Reputation that the grand Council of the six Nations which sett two Months, was broke up, and had unanimously agreed to oppose the French Measures, and to hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between the English and them, and that most of the Members of that Council was gone down to Sir William Johnson to acquaint him of their Determination.

I was informed that the French at Niagara was very scarce of Provisions, that some Mansey Indians with the Kings of that Tribe who went there this Spring had differed with the French Commandant, and told him that they would no longer be amused with his false Speeches, for we now see your Designs you look on us only as your Dogs, for every old Man who is scarce able to walk or a young Boy who comes among you you immediately give him a Hatchet and say, here child take this and go and kill the English, while you stay at home yourselves and laugh at us, but I tell you we will be Fools no more. You put the Hatchet into our Hands, and I would have you take Care

now

how you behave or perhaps you may feel it soon.

Likewise hear from Erie that the Delawares and Shawanese are differing much with the French, they have declared, that as soon as Sayeseeung and the Susquehanna Indians make peace with the English, that they would come and join the English and strike the French. I understand that it is the Lake Indians that is annoying the Frontiers at present with perhaps one or two Delawares with each Party as Pilots; The News that from the Ohio during the conference at Lancaster, that the French and Cunniwagoes had differed, and that a Number of each was killed is now confirmed by those Indians, who say it happened at Crownpoint, that 40 Indians was certainly killed but they cannot tell how many French, they were not all Cunnywagas but of several Tribes; of this the Cunnywagoes complained to the Six Nations at the great Council, and further informed the Six Nations that the French had formed a Scheme to reduce the six Nations to Slavery.

French Margrets Husband a six Nation Indian and a Man of good Character says, that a principal Man of the Senecas with a Party of Warriors went this Spring to Niagara and demanded of the Commanding Officer, where he got the Hatchet he was giving the Indians to go to War against the English. The Officer made Answer he could not tell where it was got, it was sent him from the Governor.

To which the Seneca Chief said; In old Times, and when we made Peace with the French, and took them for our Fathers, we agreed to sink the bloody Hatchet in the Bottomless Sea, and it was agreed whoever took it out and made use of it, all Nations should rise up and strike him that took up the Hatchet as a Disturber of the public Peace and Tranquility of his Neighbours. As soon as the Indians returned to his own Country, their Council sent a Deputation to the Governour of Canada to know where he got the Hatchet. This Man says that all the Six Nations seem impatient for the Return of their Messengers, as they are to take their Measures from the Answer they receive. An Indian that I sent to Erie for Intelligence is returned and informs me that the French are determined to attempt the Possession of Fort Augusta, as they think that will cut off the Communication

Between

between the English and their Brethren the Six Nations, Delawares &c
Shawanese, as they have no other Indians to depend on but the Six Nations.

They have formed a Plan, that if they cannot reduce the Fort, they will draw a small Party to Sciota, and then expects the Garrison will make a Sally, and so draw them into an Ambuscade so at least cut off the Party.

They have gone so far as to bribe a Party of Ottowās to watch the Road Sedyuseang came down to attempt the killing some Indians to prevent the Issues of this Meeting. — He says that the Chief of the Delawares was sincerely disposed for Peace as far as he could find, and much displeased with the French. — That Delaware George who is settled on one of the Branches of Beaver Creek was rejoiced when he heard that the English inclined to make Peace, and bids him, tho' he was no King, yet if I would send for him he would rise up with him and his People, and come down to his Brethren on the English and live and dye with them, he said he had between Forty & Fifty Men besides Women and Children, who never struck the English — He says the French use all Artifices to give the Indians an ill Opinion of the English, they brought a Packet of Letters, which they told the Indians, contained a Scheme for destroying all the Indians, and that all the English Governours had agreed to it and signed the Papers, the Letters came this Spring from Canada, and were shown to all the Indian Nations on the Ohio, and told them that they were taken from an English Soldier who was made Prisoner about Fort William Henery. That Sir William Johnson and myself only pretended to take Care of the Indians, in order to draw them down to a Treaty, and then kill them all, some of the Indians were much alarmed at this News at first, but Delaware George and some of the most thinking Indians suspected that the French had forged those Letters to deceive them and lock their Minds in Council, which was generally believed to be Truth by all the Indians before he left that, except the Ottawas, who will believe nothing but what the French tells them.

He intended to have gone to Fort Duquesne, but was persuaded against it by his Friends who told him that if he went there he would certainly be put to Death, on which he came by the Way of Venango, where he says the French is going to build a strong Fort. he see a great quantity of Timber cut ready for drawing.

He says during his stay upon Ohio, there was but Ten Canoes came down

from the River to Fort Du Quesne, which were loaded with Provisions.

During his Stay at Beaver Creek about 50 Miles from Fort Du Quesne some of the Delawares and the French Commander differed, they broke open his Store his own Lodging Room and took out his wearing Cloaths and tore them to Pieces, and took what they pleased from him. ——

By this we may see that Garrison was not very Strong this Spring, nor does it appear by this Conduct that the French is in much Esteem with the Indians. ——

Thursday 21st. The Indians waited on the Governor at his Lodging and had the following private Conferences relating to this Meeting.

At a Council held at Easton Thursday the 21. July 1757. —

Present.

The Honourable William Denny Esq.r

James Hamilton,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew
William Logan
Lynford Lardner
John Kinsman
} Esquires

Teedyuscung the Delaware King, and his Counsellors, with some of the six Nations.

Conrad Weiser Esq.r
Mr. John Sumpshire
} Interpreters.

Teedyuscung this Morning acquainted the Governor, by Mr. John Sumpshire his Interpreter, that he and a few of his People would wait on his Honour whenever he pleased to receive them; and the Governor saying they might come immediately, they accordingly did come; viz.t Teedyuscung, James English, Abraham Tequis, Moses Tatamy, John Sumpshire &.c &.c &.c ——

After a short Conversation Teedyuscung delivered himself as follows. ——

Brother. You remember you invited me to come and treat with you, and to bring with me the Ten Nations, who have joined with me and I with them. In consequence of what you may remember I promised I have done my best Endeavours. Some of each of the Ten

Nations

Indians are come. I have faithfully and distinctly told them all that you said to me, you said. you must come to the Council Fire, where we might all see one an other, and harken to what you should say to us. They are now ready to harken to you at the Time which will best suit you. . . . . a String

Brother. As you sat at home, you looked this way and saw your Brethren the Indians coming, when they arrived you took them by the hand, you received them kindly and also the Nations who were with them, you was glad to see them observing them fatigued with their Journey and their Faces covered with Sweat, you kindly wiped it off with an Handkerchief, then looking at their Legs and seeing them torn and Bloody with Briars and Thorns, you picked the Briars out of their Legs and annointed them with some of that good Oil as your Forefathers were used to do with ours when they met together to renew their Leagues and make a lasting Peace. All of us now present are sensible of being used as our Ancestors were, and of receiving the same kind Treatment, they did.

a String

Brother, I am now arrived at the place appointed for the Council Fire, where we are to hold Conferences together. I am come just to the Door, I look into the House, I see a great deal of Dirt and Blood in it. which is grievous to us both, seeing this I take a Wing in my Hand, I go into the House and sweep all the Dirt into one Place I wipe off all the Blood, I take up Dirt and Blood together, I throw it all to the Leward, that it may be no more seen, I make the House quite clean, that we may come together as our Forefathers used to do, when they came to transact an affair of so great Importance as to brighten the Chain of Friendship and make a firm and lasting Peace.

Brother When I looked at you I saw Tears running out of your Eyes, I use the same Method to you as you have done with me. I now wipe them off with an Handkerchief, likewise take the Soft Feather that we make use of to clean our Ears, that you may hear what I have to say. All those who are present join with me in those things.

Brother I see some things that are not right may be in your

Heart

Heart from flying Stories that are every where going about.
Those that are present with me will use their Endeavours
with one Accord to take them out of your heart, that they may
not obstruct our present Proceedings.

Before I have done I open your Throat and clean it all
within that you may speak to your Brethren with Freedom.
a String.

Brother, The great Being who created us made our hearts
alike at first, but of late they are divided and have taken different
Ways. We who are now present will use our Endeavours to
set them upright, and unite them together as firmly as in the
Days of our Forefathers. The Cause why we differ at this Time
from what we were at first, is owing to the Conduct of our
foolish young Men, who have separated us from the good
Agreement we have lived in before. a Belt

Brother, I see you are wounded, you have a Sore within
you in your heart. The great God who made us has provided
Remedies on the Earth for all Diseases which can happen to us
if they are properly applied. The Ten Nations now present who are
joined with me, they and I will take hold of this Remedy with the
greatest Care, we will apply it to the Sore in your heart, you shall
feel it no more, You shall be perfectly cured from the Inside to the
Outside, so that the Sore shall break out no more.

Brother. It is our constant Usage, when we undertake to cure
any Wound to look often in it and take Care that it does not fester,
if we find any Appearance of its festering we loose no Time but
instantly use the same good Medicine which we applied at first
that it may be prevented in Time and never come to an head
a Belt of 8 Rows —

Brother, We have in former years often held Councils together.

Let us look round us and behind us, and observe what has been transacted in them, let us not do as they did in several Respects but be more careful, perhaps the evil Spirit was busy in former times but he is busier now than he was then; Let us therefore be exceeding careful in whatever we do, let us try to called our Grandfathers in Love in our Proceedings, let us look up to the Supreme Being that we may now by our faithfull Endeavours have our Ends answered to the Lord of Both. In case my Endeavours shall be accepted and my Faithfulness kindly received and believed we may then live in lasting Peace and our Posterity after us. a String.

Tedyuscung then acquainted the Governor, that he had opened the Conference, and finished what he had to say, and now the Treaty might begin at any time the Governor should please to appoint either to Morrow or next Day, as it would be most convenient to him. He added that he had something to mention in the Way of Discourse. His Memory he said was weak and as he would have Things done regularly, he desired he might have a Clerk to take Minutes along with the Governours Clerk. He further desired, that when the Treaty was done, which he hoped by the Assistance of the Almighty would be to the Satisfaction of both, he might have a Copy of all the Proceedings, and that they might be fairly upon Record. Indians Cabins being often made of Wood, Grass and Straw they are apt to catch Fire and if his Cabine should be burned and the Papers with it he might then have Recourse to the Governor for another Copy.

Mr. Croghan was then sent for and presented to the Indians as Deputy of Sir William Johnson, late Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District, and as such accepted by the Governor.

After this Tedyuscung said it now depends upon the Governor to let the Indians know what he has to say to them, as he invited them to come to the Council Fire. He might open the public Treaty when he pleased to Morrow or next Day when it would be most convenient for him.

Friday 22. The Governor sent for me and shewed me the above Speeches, and consulted me upon the Answer he should return Tedyuscung; and in the Evening returned his Answer which here follows: at the same time

to introduced me to the Indians and let them know that I was to
Speak to Sir Williams Johnson, who was appointed by the King of
Great Britain to take Care of all the Indians in this District of America
and with whom they were to transact the public Business at this
Meeting. The Indians seemed already satisfied with what had been
told them in Regard to the Mode proposed for holding this Meeting and
expressed their Satisfaction at the Appointment of Sir Wm. Johnson
to the Care of the Indians and returned the Belt their Father thanks
for that Appointment and said they were well satisfied that no Person
should take down the Minutes of the Treaty but the One appointed by me.

Here follows the Governours answer to the foregoing
Speech.

Easton Friday the 22d July 1757.

Present
The Honourable the Governour

James Hamilton,
Richard Peters,
Benjamin Chew,
William Logan,
Lynford Lardner,
John Kinsey,
} Esquires

In Presence of the Delaware King with his Counsellors
and some of the 6 Nations

Conrad Weiser Esqr.
Mr. John Lumpshire
} Interpreters.

Brethren. I return you my hearty Thanks for your kind
Speeches yesterday, which were very agreable to me, and evidence
such a good Disposition on your Part as gives me the highest
Satisfaction. ——

Brethren. It is with a particular Pleasure I observe that
all Obstructions are now removed. Be assured that I shall speak
with the utmost Freedom and Openness to you and the Six Nations.
I am ready to concur with you in devising and executing all such
Measures as shall be thought the most proper to bring to a speedy
and good Issue the great Work of Peace, which is already so happily
begun and so far advanced. This Belt confirms my Words. ——

a Belt.

Brethren.

Brethren,

You told me yesterday that your Journal would
then have been the occasion of the late unhappy Differences that
for some time subsisted between us, and cautioned me not to give
Credit to any idle Stories that might be going about. I shall retain
in my Mind this good Advice, and as we likewise have many foolish
People among us, who may have raised and propagated false Reports
to obstruct the good Understanding between us, which we are now
mutually endeavouring and taking Pains to establish on a solid
and durable Foundation. I desire you will shut your Ears against
them, and believe nothing but what comes from me or the King's Agent
in Relation to public Affairs.

a String.

Brethren,

You may remember that in the first Conference
you attributed the Beginning of the present Troubles in a great Measure
to the Confusion that had arisen from so many Peoples treating con-
cerned themselves in public Treaties, and that therefore the Indians
had agreed to put the Management of their Affairs into the Hands of
a few, and that two Kings only were appointed to transact public
Business of which you Pennsylvania was one. You were told that
the Great King of all the English had found the like Inconveniencies
from so many of his Colonies holding seperate and distinct Treaties
with Indians, and therefore had given one general Commission to
your good Friend and Brother Sir William Johnson to be his sole
Agent in Indian Affairs for this District. To him I desired you
would go, and lay all that had passed between you and this Govern.t
before him for his Approbation.

Acording as I then promised I have
transmitted to that Gentleman all your Proceedings, which he has been
pleased to approve of, and by a Commission produced to me, and now
ready to be shewn you, he has constituted and appointed W.m Croghan
his Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs in this Province with particular
Directions to hear any Complaints and redress in accommodating
the Differences you may have with His Majesty's Subjects, and
particularly those set forth at your Treaty with me here in November
last. At the same time Sir William Johnson writing in the Con-
ference sent him, that you designed us a Visit in the Spring was time
enough to send a Deputation of the six Nations to attend that Meeting
We waited a long time in Expectation of seeing you, but on your not

being

being able to come, and they being under a Necessity of returning home went to Lancaster at their Request both them by the Land and conferred with them. At their Conferences Mr. Croghan the Deputy of Sir William Johnson was present and settled with me the Terms to be observed in the Treaty, and his Secretary only was permitted to take down the Proceedings. No other Person being allowed to take Minutes of what passed at those Conferences, not even the Secretary of this Government whose proper Business it ever had been till that Time, when this new Regulation first took Place. I am further told it is the constant Practice of Sir William Johnson, as well as all others who have the Conduct of Indian Treaties, to employ their own Secretaries, and as this Method was settled at Lancaster as a Precedent to be observed in future Treaties, I shall not take upon me to make any Alteration in this Instance.

Brethren, This Government as well as yourselves, has great Confidence in the Interpreters present, Mr. Pumpshire and Moses Tetamy. Whatever they speak from you will be faithfully taken down and publickly read at the time that all may hear, understand and know it to be exact. Mr. Croghan will afterwards cause the whole to be fairly transcribed, and two Copies to be made, one of which he will deliver to you and another to me which shall be put upon Record as you desired. In our Conference yesterday you had an Instance of the exact Manner and Care of taking down what passed, and I hope it gave you entire Satisfaction.

Brother, Agreable to your Request at our last Meeting, I now present you with a True Copy of your Proceedings with this Government under the great Seal of the Province, which as they will remain on Record, you may always have Recourse to.

At

At a Council held at Easton Saturday 23 July 1757.

Present

His Honour the Governour.

James Hamilton
Richard Peters
Benjamin Chew
William Logan
Lunsford Lardner
John Mifflin
} Esquires

Mr. Croghan. Mr. Weiser.

Tedyuscung the Delaware King with some of his Counsellors, and Mr. Galloway, Mr. Fox, Mr. Masters, and Mr. Hughes, four of the Provincial Commissioners having requested a Conference of the Governor, they were recived in Council, when they presented to him the following Remonstrance, which was read by Mr. Galloway.

July 23. 1757. Easton.

Sir,

As the Method of managing the present Treaty is of the utmost Moment to the Lives, Liberties and Properties, of the People of this Province, and the British Interest in general we beg Leave to remonstrate to your Honour.

That Tedyuscung on Thursday last came to us, and demanded that he might have a Clerk to be appointed by himself to take down the Minutes of the Treaty, who should compare his Proceedings with the other Clerks, before they leave the Table. This he insisted was the most certain Mean of searching out the Truth and of obtaining Justice to the Persons who should prove to be injured. He was pleased further to add that this was his Pleasure and he would have it granted, and that he would not proceed to treat without it. Upon which we informed the Chief that his Demand appearing to us reasonable and just, but that we were not the proper Persons to grant it. We recommended him to the Governour on that Occasion, as he is the Head of the executive part of Government; who we did not doubt would allow it.

This Morning the Chief further informed us. That he had made an Application to the Governour for the above Purpose but

That

that your Honour did not think proper to allow his Demand,
that he was already dissatisfied therewith and declared he would not
Treat without it. That as the Governour has begun with clearing
his Eyes and Ears with a soft Feather that he might hear and see clearly
he looked on it both unjust and unkind to attempt now by this
Refusal to lead him on blindfolds and in the dark, and therefore
requested that we would assist him, in a second Application to
your Honour, which if refused, he declared he was determined to give
over prosecuting the good Work he was ready and willing to accom-
plish with the English and go home, and further requested that
his Demand and Refusal might be taken down in Writing, that
it might be represented to the Great King in his behalf as the
Reason of his not concluding the Peace he had undertaken.
This he assures us was a Thought of his own at Weyoming
after the last Treaty held by him at this Place, and not suggested
to him by any Person whatsoever.

In pursuance of which Request we beg your Honour
would consider the Right and Justice of this natural Demand
and the dangerous Consequences that may attend persisting
in a Refusal of it. He appears to us to have an undoubted right
as a King and Chief of a Nation, to have a Clerk or Secretary,
to take down Minutes of the Transactions of this important
Affair. And this seems more natural, as he and his People
are illiterate Persons. Your Honour will be pleased further to
consider, that the Lives and Properties of the People, and His
Majesty's Interest in general are immediately concerned in the
Event of this Treaty, and therefore should the Chief do as he declared
the melancholly Consequences must necessarily be a farther
Devastation of the Province, more Murders of the People, and
an Alienation of the Affections of the Indians of many Nations
from the British Interest.

Wm. Masters, Jos. Fox
Jos. Galloway, John Hughes.

To the Honourable
William Denny Esq.r

Mr. Johnson Sumpshire by Sedyuscung's Direction
delivered the Belt of Wampum which was sent by him, and related his
own Desire and said by him, and in Confirmation of this he gave
a Belt of Wampum.

The Governour acquainted Sedyuscung
that he would take the Matter into Consideration, and give him
an Answer, which he did the next Day in Council, and is as follows.

Brother

I have considered the second Application you
made to me yesterday that you might appoint a Clerk of your
own to take down the Minutes of our Proceedings at the present
Treaty.

Brother, I have always taken a particular Pleasure
in seeing you, and been ready on all Occasions to hear any Thing
you had to say or propose to me, and treated you with that Respect
and Friendship due from one Brother to another.

Brother, When you first applied to me for a Clerk,
I received you kindly, as I shall continue to do, and after I had
considered your Request I gave you my Answer, why I could not,
think myself at Liberty to comply with it, and informed you of
the Method that had been agreed upon by Mr Croghan the
King's Deputy Agent and your Uncles at Lancaster in May last,
in taking Minutes of Indian Treaties and it appeared to me at that
Time that my Reasons gave you Satisfaction.

Brother, If on reconsidering the Matter you were
dissatisfied, you should have come to me as you used to do, and have
spoken your Mind freely, and you would have found my Arms
open to receive you, and my Ears to hear you, and not have applied
to any other Persons, for their Mediation with me.

Brother, I told you before, and I again inform you, that
no one has any Right to treat with you or transact any Business with
you in this Province, but myself and Mr Croghan the King's Dep.
Agent. I hope you will remember this.

Brother

Brother

No Indian Chief before you ever demanded a Clerk and none had ever been appointed for Indians in former Treaties may I have not even nominated One on the part of this Province therefore I cannot help declaring it against my Judgment.

Brother, I am afraid by your showing so little confidence in me or the King's Deputy Agent, that you have harkened to idle stories, or the singing of Birds, tho' you advised me against it. However to give you a fresh proof of my friendship and Regard if you insist upon having a Clerk. I shall no longer oppose it.

a Belt.

Teedyuscung immediately answered that he thanked the Governour for what he had said to him, and the Favour he did him in not opposing his Request, that if he had committed any Mistake or given Offence to the Governour in what had been done, he was very sorry for it, and it must be imputed to his Ignorance. That he desired what was past might be done away and forgotten, and we might both on one another with Chearfulness and proceed with all our Power in the great Work of Peace in which we were engaged.

a String.

To which the Governour replied.

Brother Teedyuscung.

That you said last proceeds from an honest Heart I am sure by your Frankness. You may depend upon the kindness of me and my Council. No Uneasiness remains with us now. I shall always be glad to see you and your Interpreter, and discourse with you like loving Brethren on any Matter be it what it will, that you may have to say.

a large String.

R

RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1068.

At a Meeting with Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares; living on Susquehanna, who is impowered by ten following Nations viz. Senoja, Wenome, Nanticoke, Mauhickon, Piawco, or Conoys, Conestoges, and the Senecas, Onondagas, Cayougas, Oneidas and Wanhaiohs; to settle all Differences subsisting between them and their Brethren the English; and George Croghan Esq.r Dep.t Agent to the Hon.ble Sir William Johnson Baronet, His Majestys Sole Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies and Dependants and Colonel of the same.

At Easton the 25. day of July 1757.

Present.

The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r Lieut.t Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

James Hamilton, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lyndford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, John Kinsey — Esquires, Members of the Governors Council.

Isaac Norris Esq.r — Speaker of the House of Assembly.

Daniel Peixereau Esq.r — Member of the Assembly.

William Masters, Joseph Fox, and John Hughes, Joseph Galloway — Esquires, provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province.

Capt.n Thomas M.c Kee, Interpreter for the Crown.
Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interpreter for the Province.
Mr. John Thompshire Interpreter for Teedyuscung.

Teedyuscung, King of the Delawares, attended by several Chiefs and Captains of the Ten Nations he represents. The Number of the Indians here at present is ab.t 300. Men, Women, and Children.

Teedyuscung sent his Interpreter to call Mr. Charles Thompson to the Table, whom he had appointed his Clerk, to take down the Minutes of this Treaty.

The Governour opened the Conference directing his

Brother Onas I am very glad to meet you once more with your People, and some of your Uncles the Six Nations, according to your Covenant with me at this Place in November last. The Number of Belts you have brought Down with you on this Occasion, and the Pains you have taken, to carry the News of our good Dispositions for Peace so great a Distance, confirms the good Opinion we have always had of you, shows the Sincerity of the Professions you have made of your earnest Desire to restore the Friendship and Brotherly Love that always subsisted between us and the Indians, till your foolish young Men were seduced by the Evil Spirit and turned against us.

Brother, Cayuscung and Brethren of the Tenn[illegible] Nations, we are now met together, to finish by the Assistance of the Almighty the great Work of Peace, and to make a new Chain of Friendship so bright that it shall never rust, and so strong, that it shall never be in the Power of wicked Spirits to break it, that we may always hereafter be as one Man, with but one heart and one head. I invite you to join heartily and sincerely with me herein by this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

Brother, You may remember that when we were here last Fall I told you what was the Cause of the Breach between our Brethren the Delawares and us, whether we the People of Pennsylvania had done you any Injury, and desired you would open your Hearts and tell me your Mind freely. In Answer to this you told me that your foolish and ignorant young Men, when they saw the Proceedings of our Enemy the French King, and believed the Things that were told them, were persuaded by this falsehearted King to strike your Brethren the English, and that the Cause why the Blow came the harder on us was that the Proprietors had defrauded you of some of your Land, and that you had been treated in the same Manner in the Jerseys, but that this was not the principal Cause

of your Striking us. I was willing to enquire into the Truth of this Charge at that time but you believe it, because few of the Indians then present originally owned those Lands, but said that you would endeavour to bring us many of them down as you could, into the next Meeting. Brother, According to the Promise Made you at our last Treaty, I layed all our Proceedings before Sir William Johnson, who you have been often told, is appointed by our great King, his sole Agent for Indian Affairs in this District to take Care of them as a Father, that no one may wrong them. Sir William Johnson has since deputed your and our Friend George Croghan, who is well acquainted with your Affairs and Language, to act in his Behalf to attend this Treaty, and enquire into every Grievance you may have suffered, either from your Brethren of Pennsylvania or the Neighbouring Provinces.

Gave a String

Brother, I now Care also, to send Copies of our several Treaties with you, to England, where they were layed before the Kings Ministers, who, being desirous that Justice should be done you, ordered that Sir William Johnson should enquire into the Foundation of your Charge Against this Province, in Order that you may receive Satisfaction, in case any Injury has been done you.

Brother, I have freely opened my Mind to you and am ready with Mr. Croghan his Majestys Deputy Agent, whenever you think proper to hear any Thing you may have to say to us about the Grievances you may think you labour under from this Province.

Gave a String

When the Governour had ended his Speech. Ispoke as follows.

Brother Tedyuscung, and you my Brethren the Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations you represent at this Meeting.

You have been informed by our Brother Onas, that the King of Great Britain your Father, has appointed Sir William Johnson Baronet, to be His Majestys chief Agent and Superintendent

of

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, KEW, ENGLAND, CO5/1068.

The Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies and Dependants in this District of America, and he has appointed me his Deputy and ordered me to attend this Meeting, and hear any Complaints you have to make against your Brother Onas in respect of his defrauding you of the Lands mentioned in the Conference you had with this Government last Fall in this Town, or any other Injuries you have received from any of His Majestys Subjects in this District. I am now ready to hear what you have to say, and I assure you in the Name of Sir William Johnson, I will do every thing in my Power to have all Differences amicably adjusted to your Satisfaction agreable to his Orders and Instructions to me.

Gave a Belt

When I had delivered my Speech, the Governour told Teedyuscung, that he had done for the present, and that whenever he was ready to give an Answer, we should be ready to hear him, then Teedyuscung replied that he had something to say now, and addressing himself to the Governour and the Commissioners, spoke as follows.

Brethren. I will let you know in a few words what my Desire is. I kindly receive your Words this Day. They are true and make my heart glad. By this Belt of Wampum which I let you know, I will speak to morrow. I think it proper to speak my Mind with Openness. I think it my Duty to remember the Counsel of my foolish young Men. I see a great deal of Business done. I will first begin to clean up the Blood that has been shed, and removing the dead Bodies out of the Way. After that I will make known my Grievances. I remember what Sir William Johnson said to me by his Messengers he sent to me. I sent back to him by the same Messengers, and desired him as he was a wise Man than, and of greater Abilities that he would be strong, and lend his Assistance to cure this Wound.

Gave a Belt

When Teedyuscung had ended his Speech, he told the Governor he thought he should be ready to speak to morrow Morning at eight o'Clock, and that time was accordingly appointed for the said Meeting.

At

At a Meeting in Easton, Tuesday July 26.th 1757. at 9 A.M.

Present

The Honble William Denny Esq.r Governour &c.

The Council,

The same Members of the Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Indians.

Capt.n Thomas M'Kee Interpreter for the Crown

Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interpreter for the Province

Mr. John Campbell Interp.r for Tedyuscung.

I desired the favour of Mr. Jacob Duche, to assist Mr. Peters in taking down the Minutes, Tedyuscung, spoke to the Governour and myself desiring us to give attention, then directing his speech to the King of great Britain and all His Subjects, spoke as follows.

Brother. You remember that you sent to me to come down to you, and invited me to bring down with me as many of the 10. Nations as could by the difficulty of the Times / You then said to me, Brother you are weak, I am strong, if you come down, I will put away all the Differences and Uneasiness that has happened and will make a lasting Peace. Now as I have brought some of the Ten Nations with me, I would have you remember your Promise and exert your Power. Also remember our Women & Children that they be well hereafter. Also as you must remember the Blood that has been shed, and the dead Bodies that lye scattered up and down; I would have you join with me to remove those out of the way that we may see one another face to face, and after this we will proceed to other Business. Brother, as you are a great deal stronger than I, you must exert your Power, when Differences arise between two Brothers, when she comes to make Proposals of Peace, if the other does not accept them nothing can be done. Now as much Blood is spilt. I desire you will join with me to clear this away, and when that is done, we will proceed to other Business.

Gave a Belt of 6 Rows.

Brother, According to the Promise I made you that I would invite as many

many

many of the Ten Nations as I said, I have now brought with me
many as I could who are here present to witness what shall
be transacted, but in order to make a lasting and durable Peace
we must all exert our Abilities. When any persons are
engaged to lift a great weight out of the Way, if all dont exert
their Strength they cannot remove it, but if all join together they
will easily remove it: We on our part gather up the Leaves
that have been sprinkled with Blood, we gather up the Bod
the Bodies and the Bones, but when we look round we see no
Place where to put them. But when we look up we see the
great Spirit above; it is our Duty therefore to join in prayer
that he would hide these things, that they may never be seen
by our Posterity, and that the great Spirit would keep our
Children, that they may hereafter live in Love together, that it
may never be in the Power of the evil Spirit or any evil minded
persons to cause any Breach between our Posterity.

Gave a Belt
of 17 Rows.

Brother,

As you remember you invited me to bring down
some of the 10 Nations, so now some of each of them are present
particularly some from my Uncles the five Nations. When
we had endeavoured as much as in our Power to remove the
dead Bodies and the Mischief past, you also invited me to come
and take hold of your hand. We accordingly now come and
take hold of one of your hands, and the 5 Nations also come
and take hold of the other hand, that we may all stand together
as one Man with one heart. This now being done, when we
look up and see the clear light we shall enjoy it, we shall also
enjoy in Peace and Quietness what the Land produces, and
we shall enjoy the Comforts of the Day and the Comforts of the
Night, we shall lay down in Peace and rise in Peace. ——

Gave a Belt of 12 Rows, strings on Cords.

Brother The Reason of this great Cloud of Mischief that
has been kept, is, that our old Fathers or Forefathers never took
regular Methods to have a lasting Peace, they never locked

fast and

for their Children, they only had a View of this that their
Lie round about on the Earth. When they came into Council they
only talkd about the Things on the Earth that are soon gone, they
ought to have looked forward, and to have made such Agreements
as both, that their Children after might never disagree;
And as we see their Mismanagement, let us do better: that we
as long as we live may be faithful, and that by this our Meeting
together, our Children hereafter may enjoy a lasting Peace.

Gave a Belt of 11 Rows.

Brother.

You remember according to your Orders, that
Messengers have been sent, to carry your Messages to distant
parts among us, in order to promote this good this important
Work of Peace, on which our Lives depend, One of these Messengers
is now in a dangerous Condition, being shot by one of your young
Men. Dont be too much grieved, but as I desire to be used with
Justice according to your Laws, I insist if this young Man dye
that the Man who shot him may be tried by your Laws, and dye
also in the presence of some of our People, who may witness it
to all the Nations, that their Brethren the English have done
them Justice. And if any thing of the like kind should happen
in our parts, we will do you the same Justice, that is if any
of our People shall murder any of yours, we will deliver up the
Murderer to be tried by your Laws. And as the Relations of the
young Man must be grieved, I desire as you have it in your
Power, that you would remove the Grief and Sorrow from their
Hearts.

Gave a String.

The Governour then acquainted Sedyuseung, that he would
take it into Consideration what he had now said, and when we were
ready to give an Answer we would let him know.

As we were riseing the King by his Interpreter told me,
that what he now said was of great Importance, he desired therefore
we would take time to consider it well, that he would waid with
Patience till we were ready to give him an Answer.

So ended the first Conference.

At a Conference in Easton, Wednesday 27th July 1757. A.M.

Present.

The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r Governour &c.

The Council.

The same Members of the Assembly

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and others the Inhabitants of the Province

The same Indians.

Lieut.r Thomas Hutchins, Interpreter for the Brown

Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interp.r for the Province

Mr. John Lumbere, Interp.r for Delaware.

The Governour opened the Conference by asking Teedyuscung if he was ready, and telling him know, that Mr. Croghan the Kings Agent, joined him in the Speeches he was going to make and then spoke as follows.

Brother. Your Memory serves you faithfully, with Respect to what was promised by each of us in the last Conference.

Our warm Acknowledgments are due to you, for your just Performance of your Engagements. You have made known our Good Disposition far and wide. You have brought down Your Uncles, and some of each of the other Nations with whom you are joined. We are pleased to observe they have hearkened to you, and are come so well disposed to conclude and establish a firm and lasting Peace. We return you very hearty Thanks, in behalf of his Majesty King George, the People of this Province and all his other Subjects.

gave a Belt

Further. We are sensible with you, that unless we both exert the utmost of our Strength, we shall not be able to accomplish the great Work we are mutually engaged in, whilst we see the dead Bodies of our People lying uncovered, and exposed to ravenous Birds & Beasts against Nature and all the Principles of Religion and Humanity, to proceed to the Confirmation of Peace.

We

RECORD OFFICE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, 000/0000.

...re therefore in Conjunction with you, diligently search for and
...collect together, not only their dead Bodies and Bones but the
...very least Graft, and every thing else that their Blood has touched.
...join with you in looking up to Heaven from whence the God
...of Peace beheld with Delight our Advance to Reconciliation, Com-
...ord and Unity: We pray he may cast a Veil over all that has happened
...in these unhappy times that it may be no longer remembered. We
...supplicate his almighty Goodness to pardon all that is past.
...We pray him to dispose all the People of this and the succeeding Gene-
...rations to the latest Posterity to live in Love together. We entreat
...he will never permit the evil Spirit to enter so far into our Hearts
...or evil Minded Men, so far into our Councils, as to interrupt the
...Course of Friendship, or Blast the smallest Leave in the Tree of

Gave a Belt

Peace.

Brother, Having now collected the dead Bodies, we agree with
you to stand together, English and Indians as one Man with one
Heart, we lay hold with you, your Uncles and the 10. Nations of
us hold of Friendship, we hold it fast with all our Strength.
We bring with us all the Sincerity and Warmth of honest and upright
Hearts. We rejoice to behold again the Light of the Sun shining
in a clear Sky, we promise ourselves that with the Blessing of the
good Spirit, your Endeavours united with ours, will be able to
secure us both and to our Children and Childrens Children, durable
Peace and Happiness, so that we may quietly enjoy the various
Comforts of life, with which this fruitful Country abounds and
keep in Peace.

Gave a Belt

Brother, Tho' our Forefathers and yours might make some Mis-
takes, and might not see far enough into the Consequences of some of
their Measures, yet in General we can truly say they were ever kindly
disposed to one another, they were open and Upright in their Intentions
they lived together in perfect Peace and the mutual Exchange of good
Offices. It is very commendable in you remind us, that they have not
been altogether regular, but considered their Views in the then present
Times, and to the Interest of their own Generation, not so much consulting
as they should have done the Good of future Generations. We shall be glad
to join with you in promoting one general Interest that may extend to
the latest Posterity, we will lay aside all narrow partial Regards and

just

Just Matters on a Lasting Foundation, and endeavour to cause our Successors, not only in the Goodness of our Measures, but in a more careful and exact Manner of doing Business.

Gave a Belt

Brother We have observed what you say with Respect to one of your Messengers, the Accident grieves us, in such Times. Indians should not go single or into inhabited Parts without Passports or Guards. We have careless and unthinking Men amongst us, as have bad Men too who have mischevious hearts. The Man who is supposed to have committed this Act is in Jail, and in Case the Messenger dies, shall be tried by our Laws, which require Blood for Blood, in the Presence of such Indians as you shall appoint to attend. The Tryal of which you shall have due Notice.

It is a Matter firmly settled by repeated Treaties between us and the Indians that whenever an Englishman kills an Indian, or an Indian kills an Englishman, the Murderer or Person shall be tried by our Laws, in the Presence of both Nations.

Gave a String.

Brother Moses Tedamy You are the Father of the young Man, who has been unfortunately wounded, it gives us great Concern, that any thing of this kind should happen, we have employed the most skillful Doctor we have amongst us to take Care of him, and we pray that the Allmighty would bless the Medicines that are administred for his Cure. We by this String of Wampum remove the Grief from your Heart, and desire no Uneasiness may remain there: We have assured our Brother Tedyuscung that strict Justice shall be done on the Tryal, and we chuse that you yourself should be a Witness of it.

Gave a String.

Easton July 20.th P.M.

Present as before.

Tedyuscung addressing himself to the Governour spoke as follows.

Brother I desire in a few words to recital

[illegible] appointed a Man to oversee the Affairs of the Indians in this District
Sir William Johnson, who has nominated Mr Croghan his Deputy.
I am glad to hear the News, and to see the Man that is appointed.
I hope Brother that it will be well accepted by both of us. This our Duty
respect the Peace the King has appointed, and with Sincerity of
heart to join together, that as the present Business is well begun
it may end so. I hope he will execute his Commission with Justice.
According to your desire what you mentioned in the last Treaty,
and what you have said now I will answer in a few Words, and we
hope Mr Croghan will be faithfull to see Justice done on both
Sides in the Name of the King. gave a String.
Brother. After I have opened the Passage from your heart
and Mind that you may see and understand. By this Belt I
desire that you may fully understand what I now say. It is plain
the Troubles your Ancestors were shorter than they ought to have
been, in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also their own
ascertaining Peace in the Parts to come. You may easily see the
Reason of the gloomy and dark Days, they have proceeded, from the
Earth as well as our Differences and Grievances that have passed
and repassed; Tho' it was not the principal Cause that made us strike
or Quarrel with the English, yet it has caused the Storms to come harder
than it otherwise would have come. Now it lies much in your
Power to look Strictly into your Hearts, as we always perceive and
acknowledge you above Us in Abilities, Strength, and Knowledge
and as it lyes a great Deal in your Power to know whether what
I have said be true or not it depends much on you, Brother that it
may be openly and publickly declared and published to the Province
or Provinces under the Government of the great King. both to his
Satisfaction and to the Satisfaction of those appointed to manage this
Affair. Brother. Now as we have met together I have to speak to
with great Sincerity, I will endeavour to lay every thing plain before you
not to cover one part but to lay every thing before you that you may
see plainly, in order that we may have true Satisfaction from one
another, and that what may be proved to be our Right and Due, may
be

be established forever on a durable and lasting Base

Gave a Belt

Brother I would desire also that you would Look with all Diligence and see from whence our Differences have sprung from the Land or Earth which was mentiond before, tho it was not the principle Thing. If regular Methods had been formerly taken for an Habitation or Residence for the poor Indians in this Land, this would not have come to pass. Now as it lyes much in your Power to search particularly into what was mentioned before with Respect to the Lands which was the Cause of our Differences. If I now can prevail with you, as I hope I shall, honestly to do what may be consistent with Justice, then I will with a loud Voice, speak and the Nations shall hear me. Then it Depends on you Brother as I shall speak with a loud Voice, and as you are of greater Abilities than I be assist me that what I speak to the Nations may be true, and that when I have made Proclamation with a loud Voice by your Assistance the Nations may hear and receive it with great Joy.

Gave a Belt

Mr John Bumpshire being asked to explain what was meant by the first part of this Speach, he said the Meaning was this. "The Land is the Cause of our Differences, that is our being unjustly turned out of the Land is the Cause. And tho the first Settlers might purchase the Lands fairly yet they did not act well nor do the Indians Justice, for they ought to have reserved some Land for the Indians; had that been done these Differences would not have happened.

Brother, I have now in a few Words to let you know what my Inclination and Desire is agreable to what I have said. I now put it in your Power to make a lasting Peace, and that I may have my reasonable Enjoyment from this Land, as we are sensible that this Land was made by that Almighty Power that has made all Things, and has given this Land to us, I was the first to whom he gave it.

Also

God as it plainly does to convey you to us and unite us in friendship
in the Manner already mentioned which was well known by our
Ancestors. It is now in your Power and depends entirely on your
Care and faithfull Diligence that it may not be broken as it has
been, and if it be broken, it will be owing to you. I think it is my
Duty to mention to you in public that I will comply with all
Submission. The Sasks that I may have some Place for a
Settlement and for other good Purposes in which we may both
agree. But as I am a free agent as well as you I must not be
bound up, but have Liberty to settle where I please. ——

Gave a Belt of 9 Rows. ——

Teedyuscung informed the Governour that he had done for
this Time, and left it to the Governours Pleasure to appoint a
time to answer him. As the Governour had by Letter informed me
that Teedyuscungs Speech appeared to him dark and confused
and desired me to call a Meeting in private with the Indians
to know what they meant. I accordingly on the 30. of July at
5 o Clock in the Morning sent for the King and his Counsellors
and desired him to call a Council to consider well the Speeches
the King had made, and afterwards to explain them to me. —
At half after 9 o Clock King Teedyuscung with Tepiscaukunk
Shawicys Wallund, Benawaytwollend, Lepaghpeland,
Tschiunamakin, Tangehapawey, Wenegwalika, his
Counsellors and John Cumpshire Interpreter met at my House
and explained his Speeches as follows.

The Complaints I made last Fall, I yet continue. I
think some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents
from Indians who had not a Right to sell, and to whom the Lands did
not belong. I think also when some Lands have been sold to the
Proprietor by Indians who had a Right to sell to a certain Place
whether that purchase was to be measured by Miles or Hours walk,
the Proprietaries have contrary to Agreement or Bargain taken
in more Lands than they ought to have done and Lands that belonged
to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the Writing and
Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in public Examined

That

that it may be fully known, from what Indians you have bought the land you hold, and how far your Purchase extends. That Copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further Demands about. But if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no Right to sell them, I expect Satisfaction for these Lands: And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands which of Right belong to me have made some Settlements, I dont want to disturb them or force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the true Owners for these Lands, tho' the Proprietaries as I said before might have bought them from Persons that has no Right to sell them. As to Respect to our Settlements, we intend to settle at Weyoming, and we want to have certain Boundaries fixt between you and us. And a certain Tract of Land fixed which shall not be lawfull for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of your Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixt all round, agreable to the Draught we give you, that we may not be disposed on any side, but have a certain Country fixt for our Use, and the Use of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Weyoming and to build different Houses, from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little Time, but for our Children after us; We desire you will assist in making our Settlements, and send us Persons to instruct us in building Houses, and in making such Necessaries as shall be needfull. And that Persons be sent to instruct us in the christian Religion which may be for our future Welfare, and instruct our Children in Reading and Writing, and that a fair Trade be established between us and such Persons appointed to conduct and manage these Affairs as shall be agreable to us.

I then asked him as Fort August was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them, whether he would

abandon

acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the Use of His Subjects in Pennsylvania and all His other Subjects and whereas we are willing it should continue as a Trading House not only for the Good of us the English and the Nations he represents, but all the Nations that now are or may hereafter in Alliance with us, and whether he will not engage in Conjunction with the English to defend it against any of His Majesty's Enemys that may come against it.

To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represents, replied: that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English. That it shall continue as a Trading House, and he and his People in Conjunction with their Brethren the English engage to defend it against any of his Britannick Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

At a Meeting in Easton Sunday 31. July 1757. P.M.

Present.

The Honble William Denny Esqr Governour &c.

The Council

The same Members of Assembly.

The Provincial Commissioners.

A Number of Gentlemen from the City of Philad.a and others the Inhabitants of the Province.

The same Interpreters.

and

Indians.

King Teedyuscung desired that before the Governour spoke, what passed between him and the Governour yesterday in private Conference should be read in public, which was accordingly done and interpreted to the six Nations.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Brother Teedyuscung, and Brethren, Sachems and Warriors of Ten Nations.

It gives me Pleasure to hear you declare your Satisfaction at the Appointment, our Great King has been pleased to make of Sir William Johnson, to be the Superintendent of the Affairs of

of the Indians; and that Sir William hath appointed Mr Croghan to be his Deputy; and further to hear you say freely and openly whether you agree it to be the Duty of both of us to respect the Person, whom the King has thought fit to entrust with so important a Commission I thank you for those dutyful Expressions, and do not in the least doubt but they come from the Bottom of your Hearts. I assure you Brethren, I shall heartily join my Endeavours to yours, that the good Work of Peace so well begun, may be happily finished, to our mutual Satisfaction. ——— (gave a String.)

Brother, You say that the Proceedings of our Ancestors, were shorter than they ought to have been in Respect and Behalf of their Children, and also of their own everlasting Peace. ———

Brethren. Our Ancestors of this Province have been always esteemed good honest and wise People, and have always been distinguished for their brotherly Love and kind Treatment of the Indians, and their upright Dealing with them in their publick Transactions. You say that the Cause of our Differences proceeded from the Land, and advise us to look strictly into our hearts, for the Truth of this Brother We have according to your Desire looked into our hearts, and are not sensible, that any of our Transactions with the Indians either with Respect to Lands or otherwise, could have given Occasion for the unhappy breach between us. You have been so kind as to declare on all occasions, that the Land was not the principal Cause why you struck us, but was only a Reason why the Stroke came the harder on us. As then it was not the Cause of our first Difference, it ought not to be any Obstacle to an immediate Conclusion of Peace, which we are now met together with such good Intentions to establish; However we may differ in Opinion about Matters of Property, these are trifling Considerations compared to the important Affair of uniting together in the firm Bonds of Friendship, let us therefore for the present set them and all Matters of less Moment and apply ourselves in the first place heartily to the great Work of Peace, so much wished

for

for both of us, and put things on such a footing, that the great thing over the Water, and His Subjects, and all the Indians shall be pleased with it.

Give a Belt

Brother, You say that if you can prevail with us to do you Justice in your Complaints about Land, you will then with a loud Voice speak, and the Nations shall hear you. Brother, I must now inform you, that immediately after our last Treaty, I sent to the Proprietaries a Copy of the Complaints you then made of their defrauding you of your Lands, and received their Answer with some days before. I desired to meet you here, wherein they express the greatest Concern, that you who they conceive have been so well treated, both by their Father William Penn and themselves, should charge them with Crimes of so heinous a Nature, as fraud and forgery, by which their Reputation & which to them and every honest Man is dearer than life itself, is so deeply wounded. Your Complaint has likewise been laid before the Kings Ministers, who looking upon it as a Matter of great Importance, determined that it should be carefully enquired into and examined before some Person no ways concerned in Interest, in whose Honesty and Judgment they could depend; and therefore appointed Sir William Johnson to hear the particulars of your Charge, and the Proprietaries Defence, and lay the whole Matter before His Majesty for His Royal Determination, in order that he may do you Justice himself if you are injured. Our great King looks on you as His Children, and therefore His Ministers have directed the same Method to be taken, in hearing the Merits of your Complaints, as is used among His own Subjects, with this Difference only that their Disputes are finally settled by Judges appointed for that Purpose, whereas in your Case His Majesty will determine Himself.

Before I received the Orders of His Majesty's Ministers, that your Complaints should be heard before Sir Wm Johnson, I fully intended at this Meeting to call on the Proprietaries Agents to answer the Charge you made against them, and to have the Matter strictly enquired into, but as I am the King's Servant, and bound by Duty as well as Inclination to obey His Orders, and His Majesty's

Especially Deputy Agent Mr. Croghan, who is now present
I know me he has no Power to suffer any Altercation on this
Complaint, and that he does not think it would be for the good
of His Majesty's Service. I must refer you on this Occasion to Sir
William Johnson, to whom I shall send proper Persons to
represent the Proprietaries, with Records, Deeds, and Evidences
to shew the Justice of their Title at any Time he shall appoint, of
which he will give Notice to you and all Persons concerned. As
that Gentleman is known to be a good Friend to the Indians, and
a Man of Honour and Integrity, it gives me great Pleasure
to find he is well approved of by you, and I do not doubt, but
you will most chearfully agree to leave the Examination of your
Claims to him, and concur in the Method His Majesty has directed
for settling our Differences, in which you will be certain of having
Equal Justice done you.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. I could give you many Instances of the great Affection
and Regard the Proprietaries have for you and all the Indians, and
that they set a far greater Value on your Friendship than on any
private Interest or Advantage to themselves. They have lately given
you and the World a convincing Proof of this. You no Doubt have
heard that the Proprietaries about 3 years ago, at a general
Meeting of the Six Nations held at Albany fairly and openly, pur-
chased of them a great Country, lying on the West side of the River
Susquehannah, but upon its being represented, that some of the
Indian Tribes were dissatisfied with the Extent of that Grant
beyond the Allegheny Hills, the Proprietaries chearfully agreed to
surrender and give up again to the Indians the Lands westward of
those Hills, and have given their Agents Orders to release it to
them at the proposed Meeting before Sir William Johnson
and to settle Boundaries with them.

Gave a Belt

Brother I have considered what you said about a Settlement,
by yourselves and your Society, and am informed by Mr Croghan
that Wyoming is the Place you would choose to settle at.

Brother

Brother. The Proprietaries have never granted any Lands within the Limits of this Province, without first purchasing them of the Indians, and having never bought it of them the Lands lying between Shamokin and Wyoming, they have therefore never laid Claim to them under any Indian Purchase and express desire this may be told to the Indians, least evil disposed Persons should have suggested any Thing to the contrary, and in the Name of the Proprietors I now disclaim all such Rights, of which I would have you take Notice. I am pleased you have made Choice of that Place, it is perfectly agreable to me, and I assure you will heartily concur with you in using all the Means in my Power to have those Lands settled upon you and your Posterity agreable to your Request. As to the other Purposes, for which you desire this Settlement of Lands, they are so reasonable that I make no Doubt, but on my Recommendation of them to the Assembly, they will chearfully enable me to comply with them.

Gave a Belt.

Brother. I have now answered the Speeches you made me the other Day, and I hope to your Satisfaction, as I agree with you to submit the Differences about Lands to the Great King, which is your own Desire. I now assure you that I am heartily disposed and ready with the King's Loyal Agent, to confirm the Peace which you and I have been for some time taking Pains to establish.

At a Meeting with the Indians in Easton
on Monday 1st August 1757 fo M.
Present
The Honble William Denny Esq. Governour &c.
The Council
The same Members of Assembly
The Provincial Commissioners
A Number of Gentlemen from Philad.a &c.
The same Interpreters and
Indians.

Teedyuscung addressing himself to the Governour
spoke

Spoke as follows.

Brother the Governor,

By this Belt I am holding up
a Belt I remember what you said yesterday in the Evening; all
was well accepted and very good, only one word or one material thing
When the several different Nations of us that call ourselves the
Ten Nations that are present, I mean the Counsellors had considered
what you said, we approved all except one Thing, also this morning
early when we came to sit down by ourselves and our Secretary
with us, when we had done and had fully understood one another,
and agreed on every word. We then ordered our Secretary to write
it down. John Lumpshire said I will just mention this in
addition. We ordered him to read it over three or four times, and
approved it, and having done that we have the words already written
down, and if it please the Governour to hear it read, this that is
written down is what was concluded on.

The Governour in answer to them, Brothers you know
this is quite a new Method, and what was never practised before.

Brethren, It is true replied Sedyuswung, you are right, this
was not formerly practised, it never used to be so. Don't you see
that I am by having a Clerk of my own, to succeed my Ancestors
in having every thing for the best, I endeavour according to my
Power to look to those that have the Authority, As for Instance
if they take up a handful of Corn or Pebbles, if they drop any
even one grain I will take Notice, and will speak for it that they
may take it up.

The Governor then applied to Mr. Croghan to know
whether this had ever been practised in any Treaty, he said it never
was. And turning to the King said, Brother this is quite a new Method,
and what was never before practised, I well know the Indians had
good Memories, and can remember what was transacted twenty
years ago, as if yesterday, he should therefore be glad the King would

repeat

acquainted himself what he has to say, as we are only treating with him. Then Tedyuscung replied, well Brother the Governor & we have consulted and concluded on this Morning & this I remember you told me last Night, that what was transacted last Fall was laid before the Kings Ministers, and we both parti-cular Notice that you told us, that some time before you came from Philadelphia, you fully intended to make all Satisfaction to me at this Treaty about Lands and Deeds, but that you received a Letter or Letters from the King or Proprietaries, I am not certain which you know best, in Consequence of which you told me that you could not act in this affair, but that Sir William Johnson was appointed to transact Indian Affairs, and Mr. Croghan was appointed to act in his Name. We remember very well when and we had a private Conference with you at your Dwelling, that you and Mr. Croghan rose up shaked Hands with me, and you told us this was the very Man that was appointed to act between the English and Indians. Now in Consideration of these things why should we be obliged to go to Sir William Johnson, to have the Proof of Lands and Deeds examined by him, when there is nothing in the Way, the Land affair not being to be compared with the great Work of Peace and should not be any Hinderance to our making a League of Friendship. Now I will give you my Reasons for not going.

In the first place I do not know, Sir William Johnson, he may be an honest and sincere Man. We do understand he treats his Indians very well, but we are sensible that some of the Indians are there that have been instrumental to this Misunderstanding in Selling Lands in this Province, having in former Years usurped that Authority and called us Women, and threatned to take us by the Petticoats and throw us aside as Women. But after a long Space I believe it is evident, may there are Witnesses present who can prove that it is otherwise. Also when I have considered these several particulars, as you told us there was nothing in the Way to hinder us from confirming a durable and lasting Peace; I at present desire nothing at all of my Brethren the English for my

Lands

only want for the Satisfaction of the Indians of the 10 Nations present, and also of all other Indians, that the Deeds may be produced and well looked into, and as you have told me, Mr Croghan was the Man that would settle Affairs for our Peace, here he is, I want nothing but to see the Deeds fairly looked into, and Copies of them taken and put with these Minutes now taken, and after they have fairly been seen down, if you agree to this, then I shall by two Belts tyed together take you by the Hand and with my Uncles confirm a lasting Peace with you, and if it please the Governour and Mr Croghan, that the Copys of the Deeds be sent to Sir William Johnson and to the King and let him judge. I want nothing of the Land till the King & his great Lords hath, then if any of the Lands be found to belong to me, I expect to be paid for it and not before. Brother another Reason I am not going is, if we cant agree to settle this affair here, I am afraid the Nations that are wavering and looking into what is done here, will have Reason to think we have not acted an honest part, as they expect a real true and lasting Peace will be settled here. I am the more concerned on account of our Women and Children back and of our Brethren the English on the Frontiers, for those now present who it was expected would go home with great Joy, will go home with their Finger in their Mouth. As every Body expected this would be the time of confirming a real and lasting Peace. Told you I wish for it with a good Heart, and these present are Witnesses to what I say, and will not be easy if this is not done. I think nothing hinders it all. As you told us you had Letters from the King or Proprietaries I desire they may be produced and read and put down with the Minutes as this is the Conclusion, and in Confirmation of what I have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt.

The King further said, I desire also that a Copy of what is agreed on to be between you and me may be given to be entered with these Minutes and that it may be read in public at our next Meeting.

As soon as the Meeting was over, I told the Governour, that the good of His Majesty's Service required, that I should immediately

Request

Togauskie having the Belts and Strings and private Conferences read and Copies
of them given him, with a Copy of so much of the Proprietaries Instructions
relative to having the Enquiry made by Sir William Johnson: should be
granted. ——

August 2d. Tedyuscung with three Nanticokes who arrived
yesterday, and three of his Council came to me at my Lodging, and
desired I would hear what those Nanticokes had to say, upon which
the Nanticoke Chief made the following Speeches.

Brother, the Chief Man of the Nanticokes has sent me here
to see the Governour and you, and desires me in his Name to wipe the
Tears from your Eyes which those troublesome Times may have
occasioned, and I do it with this String of Wampum. —

a String.

Brother, You may have swallowed since those Troubles arose,
something bitter, which has given your heart some Uneasiness,
I with this String of Wampum remove all Uneasiness and Grief from
your Hearts, that your Minds may be as easy, as they were in time
of Peace.

a String.

Brother, See a great deal of Blood spilt, I with this String
clean the Place, from off your Beds that you may sleep easy, and
from off your Council Beds that you may sit with Pleasure in Council
with your Brethren, and with this Feather. Open your Ears which
the great high Minds may have stopped, that you may hear what
your Brother may say to you.

Brother, we must consider and think
it was not the good Spirit that has occasioned this Disturbance; —
But it was the evil Spirit that merely occasioned all this Mischief,
and I hope God will direct us to do every Thing in our Power to which
is the good Work of Peace, that we may be once more united together
and live in Friendship as the good Spirit has ordered us.

Brother, I am come here to this Council Fire with my Cousins the
Delawares, and you, to give all the Assistance I can to the good Work
of Peace, and to join my Cousin Tedyuscung and the six Nations.

to

gather up the dead Bodies and scattered Bones together, and will join
as hungry to the good Spirit to Life them, and when the Bone is com-
plete, I will put both my Hands into the Chain of Friendship with
you and our Cousins the Delawares and the six Nations, to confirm
my Words. I give this String of Wampum.

gave a String

Easton Wednesday 3d of August 1757. Aftn.

Present as before.

The Governour & Teedyuscung Half 5. o'Clock yesterday
was appointed for the time of meeting, but understanding that his
Son was particularly engaged with some Friends lately come in
he deferred Meeting him till this Morning

Then Addressed Teedyuscung as follows. ——

I have well weighed and considered what you said to me at our
last Meeting, and am sorry you do not incline to go to Sir William
Johnson to have your Complaints strictly enquired into and
examined by him. It is true Sir William has for some time
had a general Commission from the King to superintend
Indian Affairs, and that he has given Mr. Croghan a Power to
act in his Absence, under which he might have been justified in
any Acts or Examinations as well of your Complaints as the
Proprietaries Defence, had not the Kings Ministers lately been
pleased to direct the Hearing to be before Sir William Johnson
himself. For you may think yourselves at Liberty and may refuse
to comply with these Directions, yet as I told you before, I am the
Governour and obliged to obey, and cannot take upon me to
give a Release of the Proprietaries Title at this time. But as
you earnestly desire to see the Deeds for the Lands mentioned in
the last Treaty that you may be satisfied, whether they are genuine
or whether the Indians who signed them had a Right to sell those Lands
I brought them with me, and am willing to shew them to you now,
or any other time you will appoint, and give you Copies of them
if you

[illegible] to be your own Proposal.

Love the Pleasure I enjoyed on the Lake.

Let us now let all further Debates and Altercations concerning Lands rest here, till they shall be fully examined and enquired into by Sir Williams Johnson in order to be transmitted to the King for his Royal Determination.

Brother after having now gratified you in every reasonable Request, and being sincerely desirous to reestablish that Friendship and Brotherly Love, which so happily subsisted between our Ancestors and ours, I am ready with the Kings Deputy Agents to take hold of the two Belts you mentioned, with both Hands, and confirm a lasting Peace, and exchange them with one prepared for that purpose, in the Name of the King of England and all his Subjects as soon as we can agree upon the Terms.

Brother, The Orders of His Majesty's Ministers on this occasion, have been signified to me by the Proprietaries, which is the proper Channel thro' which they should come. That you may the better understand this, it will be necessary to inform you that the Proprietors are Governors in chief over this Province, and have appointed their Deputy with the Approbation of the Crown, who before the last Treaty was laid before the King's Ministers, they gave the Proprietaries Notice of their Resolution, that the Matter should be heard before Sir William Johnson only, to whom they would give Special Directions for that purpose. The Proprietaries for whom I act in this Case, have made me acquainted with the Ministers Orders, and Desires me to regulate my Conduct by them. It would have been irregular and improper to have sent the Order itself to me, but I do not doubt the King's Ministers have transmitted it to Sir William Johnson, as an Authority, for him to hear and examine our Differences, and that he has received it before this Time, as I could not suppose that you would have required a Copy of such of the Proprietors Letters as relate to this Matter, I did not bring them with me here, Wherefore it is not in my Power to comply with your Request, to furnish you with Copies of them. And to

confirm

[illegible] the Governor has given you [illegible]

When the Governour had made his Speech, he asked the King whether he would have the Belt read now and Copies taken.

Before the King returned an Answer, he took up the Belt which the Governour had just delivered, and rising up spoke first to the Onondagas and then to the 6 Nations, then turning to the Governour

Brother, I understand the Words you have said here, but they are not agreable to your knowledge, nor a full Answer to what you Say. There are two Things not agreable. The Governour said will the King please to tell what these two Things are. He, replies the King, let the Governour find them out. The Governour said he did not know what the King meant, he wished he knew what answer to make. Tedyuscung then said. If it please the Governour I have heard what has been spoken on that Belt, it was a Rumbling over the Earth or Confusion about Lands. I did not want you to make any Question of them, when I expected an Answer in a Cool manner. I wonder you should come to the main Point without having a mind to speak with it. As the Indians seemed very much at a Loss about the Governors Speech, I spoke to the King and told him, that the first part of the Governors Speech was only to inform the King that the Belts are now prepared, and Copies will be given to him, which he on Request, that they may be sent to Sir William Johnson to be by him transmitted to the King for His Determination. This done, we in the next place now offer to take Notice of the two Things mentioned at the last Meeting, that what was said about agreeing upon Terms, only referred to the Exchange of Prisoners, and other Things usual on making Peace, which Tedyuscung said he would do when the Peace was confirmed. That in the Conclusion of his Speech the Governor only told the King, that the Proprietors Letters for a Copy of which the King wish'd were at Philadelphia, but did not know the Governor could not comply with what the King requested

but

to that an Extract of as much of them as referred to this Affair, would be delivered to me in Philadelphia; and in Confirmation of which the Governor gave the Belt.

As soon as the King heard this, he rose up and taking out the two Belts tyed together, he spoke as follows.

I desire you will with Attention hear me. By these two Belts, I will let you know what was the ancient regular Method of confirming a lasting Peace. This you ought to have considered and to have done, but I will put you in Mind. You may remember when you took hold of my Hand, and led me down and invited my Uncles, several of whom are present, with some from each of the Ten Nations; When we had agreed we came down to take hold of one of your Hands, and my Uncles came down to take hold of the other Hand.

Now as this Day and this Time is appointed to meet & confirm a lasting Peace. We, that is I and my Uncles as we stand, and you as you stand, in the Name of the great King, three of us standing, we will all look up, and by continuing to observe the Agreements by which we shall oblige Ourselves one to an other, we shall see the clear Light, and Friendship shall last to us and our Posterity after us forever. Now as I have two Belts, and Witnesses are present who will, speak the same. By these Belts Brethren in the Presence of the Ten Nations, who are witnesses I lay hold of your Hand, taking it Governour the Hand: and brighten the Chain of Friendship that shall be lasting. And whatever Conditions shall be proper for us to agree to, may be mentioned afterwards. This is the time to declare our mutual Friendship. Now Brother the Governour to confirm what I have said I have given you my Hand, which you were pleased to rise and take hold of; I leave it with you for when you please. I am ready Brother if you have any thing to say. As a Token of confirming the Peace, I shall be ready to hear and as you rose, I will rise up and lay hold of your Hand. —
To confirm what I have said I give you these Belts.

Gave two Belts tyed together.

The

The Governour said, that he and I would be ready to give an
Answer presently.

Then the King taking out another Belt said.

If the Governours please I have a word or two to say to you in remembring the old ancient Rules of making Friendships. I remember. Formerly represented as a Woman by my Uncles the six Nations. But they gave me a Pipe and good Tobacco, those present know it to be True, and what I say is in behalf of all those present and have a Piece off, that Pipe and good Tobacco of Friendship I now deliver to you Brother; when you shall smoak that good Tobacco of Friendship it will give you such a Relish, that you shall feel it as long as the Sun shines. That very good Tobacco and Pipe I now shall deliver into your Hand represents among us a perpetual Friendship: Now I deliver you an equal part of it on. I desire it may be a lasting Comfort in this World and the World to come.

Gave a Belt.

After Teedyuscung had confirmed the Peace in behalf of the Ten Nations he represented, His Honour the Governour and myself confirmed it in behalf of the King and all His Subjects, and exchanged the Belts in the following Manner

Brother Teedyuscung and all our Brethren
of the Ten Nations.

We your Brethren all His Majesty's Subjects now present have heard with Satisfaction what you have said and with great Pleasure receive the two Belts you have given us, which will confirm a lasting Peace to us and our Posterity, and we embrace this Meeting to exchange with you a Belt of Friendship, and take Hold of you with one Hand, and of the five Nations with the other, and confirm in the Name of the King of great Britain and all His Subjects a lasting Peace, that may continue as long as the Sun and Moon give Light, and we hope this Day may be always had in Remembrance by our Posterity, and we will be ready to consult with you at any time, about settling other

Matters

Sachems, as you yourself have said, we now rise and take you into our Arms, and imbrace you with the greatest pleasure, as our Friends and Brethren; and heartily desire, we may ever hereafter Love one another as Brethren and Children of the same Parents. As a Confirmation of this we give you this Belt.

Gave a very large Belt, with the Figures of three Men in it representing His Majesty King George taking hold of the 5. Nations King with one Hand, and Teedyuscung the Delaware King with the other, and marked with the following Letters and Figure.

G:R: or King George 5:N: five Nations and D:K: Delaware King.

This done, the King again asked the Governor for a Copy of the Conferences, that had been held in private, that they might be read in public and entered in the Minutes. The Governour said it was ready and should be delivered immediately, and one was sent for it.

The Governour then asked Teedyuscung when it would be agreeable to him to have the Deeds read. Teedyuscung said to Morrow Morning between 7. and 8. o'Clock, which time was accordingly agreed on, and the reading of the private Conferences was deferred till that time.

N.B. I think it necessary to insert here the following Speech of Tobeughpeton a Delaware Chief, made to Teedyuscung at the Time he seemed at a loss about the Governours Speech to him, which is as follows.

"What! has not our Brother desired you to bring us down by the Hand to make Peace, why don't you do it? We have been here these 20. Days, and have heard nothing but Scolding and Disputing about Lands. Settle the Peace: and let all these Disputes stand till after."

As soon as the Meeting was over, Pisquetomen the Governours Son desired me to take Notice, that there was one Deed

relative

relative to those Lands wanting, which is mentioned in a Treaty held by this Government with the Indians in 1720. said there, to be dated in 1718. and that I expected to see that Deed and have a Copy of it, and likewise Extracts of so much of the Proprietors Letter to him as related to the Desire of his Majesty's Ministers signified to them that they had ordered the Differences subsisting between them and the Indians to be examined by Sir William Johnson.

And that as Tedyuscung in Answer to a Message His Honour had sent by Mr. Weiser to him yesterday Morning; which will appear as follows; I said, that he would be contented to he see all the Deeds relative to those Each Lands now in Dispute and have Copies of them, and of the Proprietaries Letter, and further said as soon as that was done he would not say one Word more about the Differences of Lands. When let His Honour know as Tedyuscung had now performed the Dance, I expected his Honour would furnish me with a Copy of that Deed and the Proprietors Letter to him.

On Saturday August the 2. This Morning Tedyuscung sent Samuel Evans for me to come to him at Col. Welsh's Lodging, I went there and found him with five of his Counsellors, and Mr. Weiser. Upon my coming in Mr Weiser told Tedyuscung he he wanted to have some Conversation with him.

Tedyuscung asked him whether it was by order of the Govr. Mr Weiser said it was by Consent of the Governour and Council. Mr Weiser asked then Tedyuscung, whether he wanted to see all the Deeds of the Province from the first Purchase, or only those relating to the Each Lands where we are. Mr Weiser said the Reason for his asking was that he believed the whole of the Deeds were not worth while, but such only as we thought necessary, and relating to his Complaint and the late Purchase.

Tedyuscung answered he should be well pleased to have seen all the Deeds, as the Country to the Sea Shore was first ours, but if there be the Deeds for those Each Lands which were the main points, he would be

I would reconsider, so that he saw them and had copies of them
of the Letters from the King's Ministers or Proprietors, as
was what was done, he would not say one Word more about
the Differences or Lands, but confirm the Peace as soon it was done.

This Evening the Governor wrote me, that his Letter
from the Proprietaries was in Philadelphia, & that so which
he would give me as soon as I went to Town, and he assured me
that he would give me a Copy of the Deed mentioned in the
Treaty of 1720.

Easton Tuesday August 4th 1735

Present as before.

The Conferences held in Council between the Governour and
King Tadyuscung were perused and read, and to them was
added by order of the King, and approved of by the Governor, a
Paragraph relating to the King's insisting a second time
on having a Secretary and the Governors Answer.

The Deeds shewn yesterday were again perused, and
Tadyuscung was told that Mr. Charles Thomson his Secretary
had got Copies of them, and compared them with the Originals, and
was asked whether he chose to see the Originals. The King said
I am satisfied as my Secretary has seen the Copies compared.
If he is satisfied that they are true Copies, I am satisfied & that
they should be sent to the King of England for his Determination
Then he asked Mr. Thompson, if he had seen them compared.
Mr. Thompson said he had seen and compared all the Deeds that
were delivered yesterday.

The King then desired an Account of what Deeds were
delivered, which was accordingly taken and is as follows.

1. a paper Copy of the last Indian purchase 28. 6 Month 1686.
2. a Release from the Delaware Indians Aug.t 25. 1737.
3. a Release of the Sach.s of the 5. Nations of the Lands on Susquehanna
River Octob.r 11. 1736.
4. a Release from the 6 Nations &c. Lands Eastward to Delaware River,
date Octob.r 25. 1736 with an other indorsed, dated 9. July 1754.
5. a Release for Indian purchase, dated 22 Aug.t 1749.

113.

NB: The above Deeds were shown in open Council and Copies of them delivered to Tehoyaserung, which his Secretary acknowledged he had compared with the Originals, and that they were true Copies.

When this was done the Governour spoke to Tehoyaserung as follows.

Brother Tehoyaserung and all our Brethren of the Ten Nations.

As you and all His Majestys Subjects are now united again in the firm Band of Peace, it is our Duty to do every thing in our Power to make each other happy, and it was stipulated at the Conferences held at this Place last Summer, that all Prisoners on both sides should be delivered up.

The Relations of those who yet remains Prisoners among us, have their Eyes fixed on me, expecting at my Return to see their Friends restored to them, but as few of them are brought down this will be a Bar of your Happiness it is necessary, for you to do every thing in your Power to restore to us as soon as possible all our People, that remain Prisoners among any of your Nations, and to procure those who are among any other Tribes in Union with you to be sent with us.

Brother It is a Rule among Nations upon confirming a peace to deliver up all Prisoners on both sides, it is the only Method we can take to convince each other of our Sincerity, and we do insist on this before we leave. You will be so good immediately on your Return to convey them down by some of your young Men, who shall be well rewarded for his Trouble.

Gave a Belt.

When the Governour had delivered his Speech and gave the Belt, Tehoyaserung said, I will take no other Belt but the very same I have. Why have you done this now? Why did you not do it before, after we had finished? Why do you make any Words about such Things? This was your Duty, you ought to have done it before, if you really loved Peace & were honest & satisfied; you might be sure I would not without your delivering a Belt. Now as you have mentioned

The Kings. I also will mention to you that you must deliver me my just Indian Lands. As you mention that your People look to you according to the Treaties between both at this Treaty; so the Nation that lay a Claim to those Lands look to me for them.

Returned the Belt

The Governour bid Tedyuscung that he did not do this to distrust his Honour, the King having already given a full proof of that by delivering up some prisoners for which he thanked him but he only meant to put the King in mind of his Promise.

Then bid Tedyuscung that before the Peace was concluded when I was explaining to him the Gover. Speech, and that part of it, where the Governour says.

"as soon as we can agree upon the Terms"

relating intirely to the exchanging of Prisoners, and Tedyuscung said that Lands be settled afterwards.

Tedyuscung then applied to his Secretary to know if any such thing had been mentioned. And being informed by his Secretary that it was entered in the Minutes, he Tedyuscung then rose up and having first consulted with his own People and the five Nations spoke as follows.

Brother the Governour.

Please to hear me in a few words, what you told me. I have told to my Uncles the six Nations present and also to all the 10 Nations, we have considered on the words you have now spoken. We now think they were very proper and very good. we look on it as our Duty. that should we keep your Flesh and Blood or any of your People, when we have agreed as one, and look on one another as one, and treat one another as Brothers. after we have all considered, and all present have heard, we beg your pardon that we forgot to give you an Answer immediately. As it was written down by our Clerk in the Minutes it must be so, and as we are now sensible this Matter was mentioned yesterday we accept your words and look on it as our Duty to answer you and perform whatever shall be in our Power we shall endeavour to do. In Confirmation of which I give you my hand.

Then the Governor bid them

after

After this Speech the Governour again delivered him the Belt to the King who readily accepted it. The Governour then told the Indians that a present was prepared and should be delivered to them to morrow as a token of Friendship.

Told Teedyuscung that as the Business was now nearly finished with Onas, I had Something to say to him in the Name of the King of great Britain, and that I would let him know when I was ready to speak to him.

After the Council broke up the Governour sent for Teedyuscung and some of his Counsellors to his Lodging, to whom we went to Mr. Vernons, where an handsom entertainment was provided, at which were present the Governor, his Council, the Speaker and Members of Assembly, the Commissrs. and Gentlemen in Town. The Delaware King, his Counsellors Chiefs, and all the Indians Women and Children in Number about 300. After Dinner Beau was proclaimed in Form and the Proclamation interpreted to the Delawares and Six Nations the Close of which the Governour by his Secretary expressed his Satisfaction of being one of the happy Instruments of bringing back the Beau. He likewise recommended it to all Ranks and Professions of Men, to cultivate to the utmost of their Power a good understanding with the Indians, and to treat them kindly, that they may daily see the Advantage of preserving Friendship.

Having given this in Charge to the Freeholders present he desired Teedyuscung to do the same to his People, that we might on both Sides forget what was past, and live affectionately together for the time to come. A Detachment of the Pennsylvania Troops was drawn up in the Front of the Company, and fired three Vollies.

The Governour afterwards continued his Entertainment, which there was a great Chearfulness. At Night was a large Bonfire, and Variety of Indian Dances.

Edition

Easton Sunday 5. August 1757.

Present as before.

This Morning another Sheet of Conferences in Council were produced, which the Governour said were omitted to be delivered yesterday, for which Reason they were delivered now, and publickly read and ordered to be annexed to the Conferences in Council, and after it was read Teedyuscung rose and said.

Brother, I am obliged to you, I hope as it lyes in your Power you will act for our mutual Good, I take you as a Brother if any thing is omitted I hope you will mention it to me, and likewise will mention any Thing that I find you may have forgotten. I hope we both speak with an honest heart. Israel must be my Interpreter. I thank you for making that addition we in Token of Friendship I give you my Hand.

Then the Governour addressed the Indians as follows.

Brethren The Peace so happily concluded gives an universal Joy. I shall proclaim it far and wide, that all may hear and know it, the People of this Province are disposed to observe it faithfully and will do the Indians every good Office in their Power.

Altho' we have now so solemnly entered into this Peace, with each other, yet you are sensible there are still many Enemy Indians who are daily doing Mischief on our Frontiers; yesterday I received an Account of one Woman's being killed, and four Persons taken Prisoners, between Forks and Moniday. As it will therefore very difficult to distinguish between our Friends and our Enemies, I should be glad you would favour me with your Advice, how to act in such a Manner as not to hurt our Friends, and suffer our Enemies escape.

Gave a String.

Brethren

Brethren.

The Governour and Capts of this Province observing with a brotherly Compassion the many Difficulties you both the Indians are exposed in these troublesome Times, and have therefore provided a Quantity of Goods to supply them in this Distress. —

& you will on your Returns here proclaim the Peace Amity and Friendship, which is now established between us and let every one know, as you have Opportunity how well & kind you have found us. —

Accept these Presents as a Testimony of the Sincere affections of us your Brethren towards you. —

To this Tedyuscung replied. —

Brother,

I am obliged to you for putting me in remembrance of these things, I will take them into Consideration, and be more when I am ready to give you an Answer, I will let you know. —

Brother, There is something which we intended to say before but forgot as we have not the Use of Writing, but better late than never, we will therefore mention it now. The Copy of the Deeds, and the Proceedings of this Treaty we entrust to our Clerk, we believe him to be an honest Man, every thing is done to Satisfaction.

We hope you will not be against his making out a Copy, and giving it to Mr. Isaac Norris whom we also appoint, for us to transmit to the King a Copy of the Deeds and Minutes, that if one should miscarry the other may be safe.

On which Tedyuscung said the Gov.r and myself had no Objections to Mr. Norris's having true Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty and Deeds, to send to the King as he requested.

Thereby Order of the Governor Proclamation was made that no one should defraud or purchase any of the Goods now made to be given to the Indians, upon the Pain and Penalties that may fall thereon.

Then Tedyuscung said he has yet one Thing

[illegible]

Brothers, I have some Complaints to make about Land in the Jerseys
on behalf of Mr. Wm. John Crampshire, Moses Tolamy, and others,
the particulars are contained in these two Papers, and as you
represent Sir William Johnson the Kings Agent here, I desire you
may take them under your Consideration and see that Justice is
done us on that Account, as it is the Kings Orders to you to see Justice
done to all the Indians in these parts. Tedyuscung then ordered
Mr. Peters to read the Papers and give me true Copies of them,
which he did immediately in public Council.

The Papers delivered me are a Copy of a Indian Deed
and a Letter of Complaint about Lands in the Jerseys, signed by
John Crampshire. When acquainted him that I would take
the Papers under my Consideration and give him an Answer.

Easton 6. August 1757

This Morning I expected to have had a Meeting with the Indians
but as the friendly Society of Quakers had called the Indians together
to deliver them a present. The Indians thought proper to put off
the Meeting for this Time.

After this the three Nanticoke Messengers
came to me and congratulated the Governor and myself on the happy
Conclusion of the Peace, and said they had put both their hands
into the Chain of Friendship, as they were ordered by their Chief
when they left home, and by a String of Wampum desired that the
Governor might send some Person with them to Lancaster to take
Care of them, and supply them with Necessaries on the Road, as
they were come to take the Bones of their Friends which died at
Lancaster to their own Town, to be buried with their Relations

gave a String.

Paul Peterson Saxinosa the Shawanese Chief, with Abraham
a Mohickon Chief, and abt. 50. or 60. of their People came to Town
this after Mr. Peters and Conrad Weiser went to them, and with a
String of Wampum bid them welcome agreable to the Ancient Custom
of their Forefathers. Tedyuscung and the six Nation Chiefs
did the same. ——————

Easton

Albany, Tuesday 7. August 1757 — [illegible]

92

Present

Joseph Galloway, William Masters, Joseph Fox, John Hughes } Esqrs. Provincial Commrs.

One Gentlemen from the City of Philadelphia and other the Inhabitants of the Province.

Interpreters as before. ——

Indians.

Tedyuscung King of the Delawares
Canassatego Chief of the Shawanese
Abraham, Chief of the Mohickons
Jhe Nanticoke Messengers
Onaguseecho Chief of the 6 Nations.

Tedyuscung taking out the Belt that had been delivered him by the Governor and myself, repeated over what had been said, informing Canassatego and Abraham of the Peace concluded between the English, and the 10. several Nations he expressed, reading over the Names of the 10. Nations. ——

After which I spoke to them in the Name of Sir William Johnson as follows. ——

Brother Tedyuscung, and all the Chiefs and Warriors of the Ten Nations our Friends and Brethren.

As we are now become one People, we must look on the Enemy of the one, as the Enemy of the other. And I now in the Name of the King of Great Britain your Father and my Master, desire you will turn the Edge of your Hatchet against your and our Common Enemy, in Conjunction with your Friends the Six Nations and Us, and that you will not suffer, any of His Majesty's Enemies to pass thro your Country to War, against any of His Subjects in this or the Neighbouring Colonies, and if a Body of the Enemy so large that you are not able to repel should attempt to pass thro your Country, I expect you will give the earliest Notice you can

...ver it to your Brethren the English, either by way of Fort Augusta or any other Way you shall judge most convenient. ...

Gave a Belt.

Brother, You said as soon as the Peace should be confirmed that you would speak with a loud Voice, and the Nations around should hear you. As that good Work is now happily accomplished, I wish you may proclaim aloud so that all Nations may hear it.

Brother You must be sensible that your Brethren the English are the most Wealthy and powerful People on this Continent and consequently so Inclined to help and assist their Brethren the Indians with the Necessaries of Life, all this you should let the Nations know that you speak to, and Assure you in the Name of the King of Great Britain, and of Sir William Johnson his Majs. Sole Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Indians their Allies and Dependants in the Northern District, that they are ready to receive with open Arms all the Indian Nations that speak to, and desirous to take hold of the Chain of Friendship and be united with the Six Nations, you and all your Brethren with. ——

Gave a Belt.

Brother, The Papers you delivered me yesterday, containing John Lumpshire, Twenty others Names Stamy and others, Claims of Lands you say you have been defrauded of in the Jerseys. I assure you I will do every thing in my Power to have a Strict Enquiry made about them, and when I can get the particulars I will lay it before Sir William Johnson, for him to lay before His Royal Determination unless the Difference can be settled for your Satisfaction.

Gave a String.

To this Belt was answered

Brother, I will in Answer to what you tell me, let you know what I intend to do, I shall Brother, as I promised to speak with a true Voice to the Nations perform my Promise and speak to the different Nations. I will faithfully tell them how you have

performed,

promises and as we are Willing to see that you are wealthy and powerfull
as well disposed to assist such as shall come in Brothers I will let them
know it, and also as I think it is very proper, and my Duty to do so what
ever Nation I see coming against the English; whenever I see them
I will make ready and do every thing in my Power, to vindicate the Cau
se myself and of my Brethren. If I am able, I will let them go no
further than where I Stop them to stop; if they will not by reasonable
Terms turn about and join with me, I will there either make an End
of them or they of me, and if there is a great Number, so that I may
not be able to withstand them, I will take all prudent Steps to let my
Brethren the English know. And also if I perceive that there is no
great a Number, that it is not safe for my Women and Children,
I will acquaint my Brethren the English, that they may assist me
in defending my Women and Children, and I will leave my Country
and bring them down to you.

Now you may remember I was told
by my Uncles the six Nations a Woman in former Years, and had
a Hatchet in my Hand but a Beetle or Rowing Pounder. But
my Brethren, here are some of my Uncles who are present to witness
the Truth of this, as I had no Tomhawk, and my Uncles were always
like Men, and had Tomhawks in their Hands, they gave me a Tomhawk
and as my Uncles have given me the Tomhawk, and appointed me
to provide me to make War with a Tomhawk in my hand. I
like that Tomhawk, and turn the Edge of it against your Enemie
the French. In Confirmation of what I say I give you this String.

gave a String

Brother I have just a Word or two more, I remember what you
have spoken, in order that we may prevent any Mischief by
having a Signal, I should be glad that the French may not perceive us
let not only one, but several Signs and Methods may be fixed on
by you, and whatever you shall think proper I will agree to.

Gave a Belt.

When returned Tedyuscung Thanks for his kind Speech and let
him know, that I would consult with the Governor about settling the Line &
and would give him an Answer.

Tedyuscung

Then receiving the String of fourteen and a String spoke to the
Six Nations, telling them, that as they had empowered him he
had made Peace of these Prisoners they had sent, made a firm Peace
with their Brethren the English. He therefore by these Belts desired that
they would perform their part, and as they said they would take hold of
the English by one hand, and he by the other, he had now done it. and
as the Chain of Friendship was now brightened, he desired they would be
strong, and if they see any Enemies coming against us, that they would
let us know it, that whoever strikes any one of us, strikes all. Their Belts
he gave to Onaguatecha, and desired he would carry them to the Six
Nations.

Soy receiving them acquainted me that he had done,
whereupon Canaser spoke to me as follows.

Brother. I heartily thank you for wiping the Sweat from our Eyes,
pulling out the Briars, and taking away all bad thoughts from our
Minds, and clearing the Passage from the Heart to the Throat, that we
may see our Brethren, and be well from all our Wounds.

By these Strings we return you Thanks. Gave a String

The same he said by another String to the 6 Nations & Delawares.

Then the young Warrior Onaguatecha arose and
delivering his Speech to the English and his Cousins, said.

Brethren. My Cousins have entrusted me with all that was
to be transacted, respecting the great Work of Peace here confirmed.
I lay it before the Six Nations, particularly before the Senecas to whom
I belong. I do not pretend to be a Counsellor, I am a young Warrior
and the Affairs of War and Peace belong to us Warriors; and as I am
entrusted, I assure you I will take Care that all the Six Nations
may know what is here done.

Then his Honour the Governour, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Peters
came into Council, & acquainted the Governour that they thought it
was proper what had been transacted this Morning should be read
and it was accordingly done, after which the Governour addressed

Canassa

Brother Cayuenas

Brother Cayuenas

You have been frequently invited by this government to come and give us the Pleasure of a visit. I am glad to see you, I take you by the Hand and bid you heartily welcome, and thank you for bringing along with you Abraham the Mohickon Chief, he is likewise extreamly welcome.

gave a String

Brother, We have often enquired after you, and always heard you intended to be our hearty friend and a Lover of Peace. Sir William Johnson was kind enough to send me an Account of the Conferences so lately held with you at Fort Johnson, and they gave me great Satisfaction.

Brother, With Pleasure, I acquaint you, that Peace is now concluded, and it will add much to the Joy all feel on this occasion to find some of our Conferences, and I am glad to see you and Abraham take hold of the Peace Belt.

gave a Belt.

Brother We were in hopes to have seen you with Sedgeunga when he came here, we heard you was not come but were sorry we have stayed some time in Expectation of your Arrival. I should have been glad to have spend more time with you, but the Business of the Government obliges me to return to Philadelphia this afternoon, so that you will please to use Dispatch in telling me know any Thing you have to say to us.

Having finished this Speech the Governour bid Canassa welcome Presents were reserved for him and his Friends, which should be delivered presently.

Sedgeunga then addressing himself to the Governour spoke as follows. Brother, I have a word or two more to say. You know when you employ your Soldiers they are paid for their Services. So I am with you. You being rich and I poor, as I am going against your Enemies and carrying my Flesh against them, I think it would

for the Encouragement of any young Man to apprehend some Reward for
Judges and Prisoners, and that some Place may be fixed where the Judges
and Prisoners may be brought, and the Reward received. That any Man
may return quickly from thence.

Then the Governour said he would take into Consideration,
what Tedyuscung had said, and in ½ half an hour would return
an Answer. Tedyuscung further added, You may remember when
mention was first made of Mr. Norris the Speaker, I mentioned him alone, but I did
not intend to mention him alone, but that he with the Assembly
should look into it, and send Copies home. I then told Tedyuscung
that I had no Objection to Mr. Norris with the Assembly sending
authentic Copies of the Minutes of this Treaty and Deeds, home.

6th: Die 8: m:

Present

The Honourable the Governour

William Logan
Richard Peters
} Esquires Members of the Council

Conrad Weiser Esq.
Mr. John Sunpsbire Interpr.

Indians.

Tedyuscung
Captain Shawanese Chief
Nutimus Minisink Chief
Seneca Chief
Daniel
& Nanticoke
& other Delaware Indians.

Tedyuscung addressed the Governour as follows.

Brother, We have now finished, the Treaty is over, Peace is
confirmed, and I & you thought of going to Philadelphia, but upon
considering the Matter with more Attention, I think it will be more
for the publick Service, to proceed immediately to Diahogo. Many Nations
will be uneasy to know, what has been done at this Council fire, and
will take their Measures accordingly. I shall therefore make the
best

but of my Way to Discharge, and prevention there and the more distant the Confirmation of the Peace without Dor thereon the English. This will take up three or four Months, after which I may perhaps come and see you at Philadelphia. I wish the Governor a good Journey, and that we may both live to enjoy the fruits of this happy Peace, which gives my People great Joy.

To which the Governor returned the following Answer.

Brother Tedyuscung

It gives me great Pleasure that we have brought the important Business we met about, to so happy an Issue. You have very agreably prevented my mentioning to you the Necessity of your returning home, in order to publish to the Indians what has been transacted here. I thank you for the change of your Purpose, it is a further Sign of your Zeal of Peace, and make no Doubt but you will use your utmost Dispatch.

In answer to what you requested this Morning, I assure you that your Warriors will always find this Government ready to reward them for any Service they shall do against the Enemy.

I cannot at present give you a more particular Answer, but shall lay your Proposals before the Assembly who meet to Morrow, and consult with them thereupon.

Tedyuscung replied.

Brother the Governour.

You have not so much as given us Powder, Shot to defend ourselves, if we meet an Enemy on the Road. What are we to do? we cannot defend ourselves against them, we have nothing to do it with. Our young Warriors think as much of themselves, and their Lives are as dear to them as white People, but you have not given them any Encouragement to go against the Enemy can this be right? you know you have not. consider this well Brother.

Brother Brother. I think it proper

tell you, if English and Indians shall go to War together, my Young Men will not be subject to an English Leader and if any of your People will go to War with me, I expect they will be subject to my Directions, we understand our own Way of fighting better than you.

The Governour then said he had given Directions to Col? Weiser, to agree with him on proper Signals for the Indians when they were coming towards the Inhabited Parts of this Province as this was a Matter that ought not to be spoke of in public.

They then took a kind Leave of each other, and the Governour set out for Philadelphia.

and then the Meeting broke up.

A true Copy from the Original Minute taken in the Presence of & examined by me

Geo: Croghan
Dep? Agent

To Sir William Johnson Baronet

Sir,

I think it my Duty to report to you the Conduct of some of the People of Pennsylvania at the late Treaty, which I held at Easton in Conjunction with the Governour of that Province by your Orders, with Teedyuscung the Delaware King or Chief, and the Deputies of the Six Nations he represented there, as some things happened during the Course of that Treaty that seemed to me very extraordinary and like attempting to wrest the Management of Indian Affairs out of the hands of those whom his Majesty had been pleased to appoint to that Service at this critical Juncture.

July 18. 1757. I arrived at Easton, where I found the Indians were all gathered, waiting the Arrival of Governor Denny. As soon as I arrived, I immediately called a Meeting of their several Chiefs, and after the usual Ceremonies were over, I acquainted them that I was ordered by you to attend that Treaty, and hear what Complaints they had to make against the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, or any other of His Majesty's Subjects, that I might talk with me to take down the Minutes of the Treaty that they might depend on the strictest Justice being done them, that if their Complaints should appear to be justly grounded they might depend on your taking the most speedy and effectual Measures, to have their Grievances amply redressed.

Teedyuscung took some Time to consult his Counsellors and made me the following Answer.

Brother I return you Thanks for your Speech you have on this Occasion made to us, I am glad I am appointed by the great King to take

the Indians in this Country, and it is from him we expect Justice,
when we have made our Complaints we will send them by you
to him, that he may know how we have been used, that he may
write to the Great King, and whatever he and Sir William Johnson
will please to order us for our Lands, we will receive as a full Satisfaction
before, and as soon as our Complaints are put on this
Belt, we will be ready to confirm a Peace with you and all
our Brethren the English, and we are very glad you have brought
a Belt with you as there was at the last Treaty we held here
some Confusion by too many writing at once.

On the 20. The Governor his Council the Speaker ~~of the~~ of the
Assembly and the Provincial Commissioners arrived in Town
and a great Number of Quakers.

On the 21. Tedyuscung desired a private Conference with
the Governor at his Lodging, where they had two more on the 22.
on the 23. what past at these Conferences I refer your Honour
to the Treaty where they are at large.

On the 22. in the Evening after the Conferences was over
I met one of the Provincial Commissioners in the Street who
told me if the Governor had allowed the Indians a Clerk, &
from that Tedyuscung was well satisfied that none but the
Clerk I had brought with me should take down the Minutes;
which Mr. Galloway and Mr. Masters two of the Provincial
Commissioners said, if the Governor did not allow the Indians
a Clerk, they would not attend, and take the Provincial Papers
with them and not give a single Hint to the Indians. Now as
I find Tedyuscung and his Council was well satisfied without one,
& I have Many People came to Town and in the Conferences this
I can't help thinking that these People have insinuated to him
that Justice would not be done him, and put him on asking one to
keep something that might favour themselves in some of their
Land Deeds. I was the more confirmed in this Opinion, when I

found

found he had chosen a Quaker Schoolmaster for his Clerk, as to his having a Clerk or not having one, I think it a Matter of little Consequence, but the having a Clerk was not the Thing. Those People by his having a Clerk, they had a Counsellor for themselves, to put Teedyuscung in Mind what they wanted him to say, and it appeared very clearly one Day when he had got his Speech drawn up in Writing, and desired his Clerk to read it off as a Lawyer would just in a Plea at the Bar, which I believe you Honour will think very extraordinary and the most unprecedented Procedure ever known at an Indian Treaty before this was, I was obliged to object to, and oblidge Teedyuscung to deliver his Speech himself, and I can't help thinking, had not those People interfered, that ever Teedyuscung would have brought in Leaving Mr. Norris for their Agent, to send home their Complaints, but the whole Conduct of the Quakers, seemed to me as if they wanted to make themselves popular with the Indians to carry the Management of Indian Affairs out of the Governor His Majesty has ordered them to go in, and do they took every Step in their Power to distinguish themselves, as a seperate Body of People from all His Majestys Subjects, notwithstanding the Governor before he left Philadelphia let them know by Letter in their former Conduct had given great Offence to His Majesty Ministers, and that my Lord Halifax had wrote to the Proprietaries, telling them know that the Conduct of the Quakers in general was very extraordinary in holding Conferences with the Indians, and taking upon them the making Peace with Indians, or distinguishing themselves as a particular Body of People, we were only on the same Footing with the rest of His Majestys Subjects, had it was the highest Invasion of His Majestys Power, I put his Letter to them. I refer you to the Copy of it in the

... they paid no Regard to, but called the Indians together on the 6th of ... and delivered them a considerable Present from themselves ... from the Governor, which Conduct appeared to me to ... their endeavouring to alienate the Affections of the Indians ... all the Rest of His Majesty's Subjects, how far such Conduct ... may End to the Good of His Majesty's Indian Interest, I leave you ... to judge, and during the time the Governor and I was confirming ... Peace or Treaty with Tedyuscung, in behalf of the King and ... his Subjects, Israel Pemberton told the Governor that ... that I should not handle the Belt which appeared to me as if ... they did in View to make a seperate Peace for themselves only.

I believe the whole of the Proceedings at that Treaty ... appear to your Honour very extraordinary, all parties ... Government seeming only to endeavour to carry their ... private Views and Interest, and neglect the general Interest ... Council of Trade has in a great Measure destroyed His ... Majesty's Indian Interest to the Westward, it is very well known ... that during the late War all the Western Nations of Indians was ... ready in the British Interest, and carried on a considerable ... Trade with His Majesty's Subjects, no less advantageous to them ... than to us, but in the Beginning of the Troubles in America ... when the present War was declared, when those Indians called ... the Government of Pennsylvania particularly to protect ... their Trade and prevent the French from settling and building ... Forts on their Lands, they were deaf to all their Entreaties, their ... only Answer then seemed only to be making extensive Purchases ... of Land and settling the Indian Country, which Conduct drove ... the Indians into the Arms of the Enemy. After the Defeat of Gen.l ... Washington that Government rejected the Services of the western ... Indians when they had offered their Services. What could those ... Indians do who had no Trade with us that Time, and the Enemy

seated

[illegible] in their Country. they were obliged to provide for the [illegible]
of the Enemy, in my Opinion, contrary to their Declaration.

Your Honour will see there is a Peace or rather a Truce
made with the Delawares. how long it may continue. I am of
opinion the Indians may pay to them Engagements
they are now devided his Majestys Subjects was in that
manner served. but. I shall not wonder if. I hear of their committing
Hostilities on his Majestys Subjects whenever they can
prevent of Goods.

I assure you. I have done every thing in
my power, without any Partiality or private Attachments,
to promote the Good of his Majestys Indian Interest during
my stay in that Government, and. I hope my Conduct will
meet your Honours Approbation.

I am with great Esteem and Regard

Your Honours

Most Obedient
Humble Servant
G. C.
Sir: Jeffreys

English & told the Indian he could not read it, neither did he trouble his head much about it, as not suspecting any harm, what became of the Letter after, I know not. Walker says he does not know, but Read Gamble say he was something afraid to carry the Letter to the Gov.r of Canada without knowing what it contained.

I am Sir &c.
To Sir William Johnson Bar.t
Tho.s Butler

Sunday 27. May at 5 in the Morning Sir William sent the following Letters & Capt.n Butler with Lieut.t Ekuyer Repeat to Major Gen.l Webb by Lieut. Ekuyer.

Sunday 29 May. Sir Wm gave a Wampum Belt to a Mohock named Zacharias in order to go to Albany & get a Indian Prisoner to give in the Room of Quiaq a Tuscarora die was Slain) the smart Boy in the Mohock Castle) he accepted it & promised in two days to return an Answer.

Sunday 31 May a Runner arrived from Oswego with a Smoke of Onondaga Castle & four Delawares, and to Sir Williams House in order to be filled out with every necessary Warrior Requires & told him they were Ready to March against the Enemy. They also told Sir William they would set off for Crown Point the next morning being 15 Indians in Number & two white Men in all 17. the next morning were Joined by 6 Indians more & so did the Sunday 23. they set off for Crown Point.

27 Indians Caghnawagas & Scotch Hams with Eight Rangers of the River & the Fourth were Killed and Scalps &c

Preparing to Sir William they would be ready
to set off for Canada. He Enquiring to know
what part of the Country he would have them
go to. Sowle Answered that at the two Rivers
they might be imagined the Enemy would soon Join
their Troops Reinforced Wought best to attack their
Body coming along Lake Champlain or the
Settlements in Canada.

2d Dit. Capt Dick with his Party returned
from War Tondarago in three Days says that
the Enemy have an advanced Party near a days
March of Here they have a Guard to Watch
Each others motions and the Indians that they
have, that observing no possibility of taking
any of them but there was a large Party of
the Enemy constantly Scouring the Woods
there South whom they very narrowly avoided

3d Dit. Two Onondaga Warriors arrived Recruited
to Sir William that the Sachems of their Nation &
Chiefs of the Senecas were on their way Either
Arrived or Here in Two Days unless stopped a
little by the Cruidas whom they expected would
come with them. They added that the Reason of
their not coming Consistent with the Result of their
Meeting at Onondaga was owing to their Appre-
hension of Danger from the Mohawaga who
threaten the Onondagas in particular for the
Singular conduct in the killing one of that Nation
last year at Oswego. This is the reason they also
gave for the Oneidas not coming with the Sachems
They then begged for some Rum, Ammunition
&c as they had been with Sir William in the En-
gagement at Lake George, Insisted they were in
great Haste to get back lest any Mischief should
be made on their Nation before they got home

they

of the Onondagas. Nothing prevented their going, discharged them.

3 June Cadarisse & Thomas with Messrs of the Mohawks were acquainted by William that he was to join this Day at this place with a Body of Indian Pathy will appear at Onondaga, when they left the Mouth of Chenandoah they be ordered join them with 5 of his Party & Days at Onondaga when they should have joined with several things which they were for a treat to begin with this Country

Monday the 6th Inst. the above Party arrived to 22 Men, carried Cadarisse with several Messrs & after an Interchange of Civilities expressed by them at which they Dined the Messengers were desired with Patience for this Evening & then matters respecting Cadarisse that there were six more from Oneidas to join them at Onondaga where they is Invited to smoke. Conversed very late. They had Appointed Flag from the Oneidas.

7 June Abraham Christian Captain David & Company Chief Men & Principle Sachems arrived here from Oswego in Canoes with 25 Men after the Meeting was over Cadarisse & the Messengers all said Meeting to be at Captain Johnson's House Sunday Eight

8 D. Die Dominica this Day Cadarisse with Several Indians went to Church & Service being over they were by Mr Kirkland to Dinner

and

April 1. 1757

To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet His Mty Sole Agent and Superintendant, of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies and Dependants.

May it please your Honour

In Pursuance of your Instructions, as soon as I was informed of the Indians being come to John Harris's I set off from Philadelphia to meet them and arrived at John Harris's the 29th March 1757 where I met about one Hundred and Sixty Indians Men Women and Children, part of Eight Tribes.

The 30th I examined Joseph Sexpy and Lewis Montour in regard to the Messages I had sent by them to the Sasquehannah Indians They informed me that Tedyuscung was gone to the Seneca Country to get a number of the Senecas to come down with him and they delivered me a Belt of Wampum sent me by Tedyuscung in return of mine sent him by them, by which Belt he informs me that he will be down as soon as possible with Two Hundred Indians, but could not tell whether he would come in at Easton or at John Harris's.

The remaining part of this day I spent in getting what Intelligence I could of the Strength of the French on Ohio and the Disposition of the Delawares & Shawnese: And by the best Accounts I can get I find the French have not had above Three Hundred Men in Garrison at Ohio this Winter, and that the Delawares and Shawnese on Ohio were divided amongst themselves. One half of each Tribe going down Ohio to where the Lower Shawnese are settled, and the other half were determined to go to the Six Nations.

I am informed that all the Sasquehannah are disposed for Peace except the Munseys or Minsi yet I understand that a number of them will be down Tedyuscung.

I am informed by a Six Nation Indian, one of

amongst them, that resided at Diahoga, that as soon as Joseph Jeppy and Lewis Montour, had delivered their Message there, that the Council that Night dispatched two Men to the Ohio to inform the Delawares & Shawnese living there of this meeting, desiring some of them to come to it. But if none of them should choose to come, these Messengers were then to insist that none of the Delawares & Shawnese living on the Ohio, should come to War against the English till this Meeting was Over and they have Time after returning Home to let them know how it ended.

At a Meeting of the Six Nations and their Allies and George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's Sole Agent & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies and Dependants And by His special Order, at John Harris's the first Day of April 1757.

Present

The Revorend Mr John Elder — Mr Hugh Crawford
Capt Thomas McKee — Mr John Harris
Mr James Armstrong

William Prentup Interpreter

Mohawks	Oneydocs	Tuskaroras
Tiahansorea	Thomas, King	Rut, King
Connadagaaghea	Scarooyady	With 26 others
Sogehoanna	Tawnaw, quaiagis	Men, Women &
Peter	with 31 others	Children.
with 31 others. Men	Men, Women	
Women & Children	& Children.	

Onondagas	Cayugas	Senekas
Sarataonqua & his	Ogaeatawrea	George
Two Brothers, with	Oraxroquare	With 8 More Men,
18 others Men	Jenkasarone	Women & Children
Women & Children	with 20 others	
	Men Women & Children	

Nanticokes	Delawares	Connetogocs
Robert White	Samuel	Sahacys
Joseca	Joseph Peepy	Capt of
with 11 others	& Thomas Tezars	
Women & Children	Jonathan;	
	with 20 more Men	
	Women & Children	

Brethren,

I am sent here by the Honourable Sir William Johnson to represent him at this Meeting and I desire you all to give attention to what I am going to say to you in behalf of your Brethren Onas & the Wise Men of this Government who are truly sensible of your Afflictions occasiond by the Death of many of your Counsellors and Warriors since they had the Pleasure of seeing you in this Government and as they have ever looked upon your Misfortunes as their own they mix their Tears with yours and have desired me to Condole with you agreeable to the Ancient Custom of your Forefathers.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

With this Belt of Wampum I wipe the Blood off the Seats round your Council Fire, that your Old Men at this Critical Juncture when convend in Council may set with Comfort and Direct their Warriors with Wisdom.

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

As I have wiped the Blood of the Seats round your Council Fire, I with these Goods, wrap up the Bodys of your Deceasd Friends and bury them decently, covering their Graves with these Blankets & Half thicks

Gave the Goods

Brethren

As the Blood is wipe[d] off the Seats of your Counsellors who Died decently buried and their Graves covered. I with this Belt of Wampum wipe the Tears from your Eyes and Desire you may mourn no more.

Gave a Belt

[illegible] are now out of [illegible] mourning I with this [illegible] the dark Cl[illegible] which are gathered [illegible] may see the [illegible] clear and shake Hands

4

Hands with your Brethren when ... met in Council.

Gave a Belt

Brethren

As we have now gone through the Ancient Customs used by our Forefathers upon their meeting, I with this Belt of Wampum heal your Hearts and free your Minds from trouble that we may meet each other in Council and brighten the Chain of Friendship.

Gave a Belt

Brethren;

I now wipe the Sweat off your Bodys after your long Journey and bid you a Hearty Welcome to this Government In the Name of your Brother Onas

Gave a String

Sachems & Warriors of the Six United Nations our Friends & Brethren

I embrace this Opportunity of acquainting you that last Year your Brother Onas held two Conferences at Easton with your Nephews the Delawares & your Brethren the Shawnese that live on Susquehannah, in order to settle the differences subsisting between them & us: But as that good Work could not be accomplished at that Time they agreed to have a Meeting this Spring to finally settle all Differences subsisting betwe... them and us their Brethren: And that this meeting might be more general I dispatched Messengers up Susquehannah and to Ohio and I wrote to your Brother Sir William Johnson desiring him to request a Number of you our Brethren the Six Nations to be present at this meeting who I am heartily glad are now here, and where your Nephews and Brothers and I Hopes by your Assistance to settle to accomodate Matters to the mutual Satisfaction of both them and us their Brethren English in the several Govern... And by this Belt of Wampum I request you to ... all your Interest with your Nephews the ... the Shawnese to ... about an Accom... and as that Matter ... once more ...

Brother that the peace may last as long as the Sun, the Moon and the Stars give light.

Gave a Belt

At a Meeting with the Indians at John Harris's April 2d 1757.

Present

The Revd Mr John Elder
Capt. Thomas McKee
Mr James Armstrong
Mr Hugh Campbell
Mr John Harris

The Deputies of the Six United Nations
The Delawares & Nanticokes
Tagarooyady Speaker for the Indians
William Orontagy Interpreter

Brother,

You and our Brother Onas wisely considered the ancient Custom of our Forefathers in Condoling with & mourning for Chiefs when dead as we do at present doubt but some of our Forefathers are Dead since we were here, and many of our Warriors have been killed by the Evil Spirit, wherefore We & your Cousins last and first thus covered the Bodies of Warriors.

Gave a Belt.

Clouds that the Sun may allways shine upon us in Friendship
We heal your Heart and Free your mind from Trouble that
We may meet each other in Council and brighten the Chain
of Friendship made by our Forefathers and that the Council
Fire may burn clear we throw a few Chips on it.

Gave a Belt

This Evening I had a meeting of the Sachems and proposed their
going to Philadelphia to hold the Treaty but I could prevail
on none of them except the Mohawks to go there, the rest
were afraid of Sickness.

When I found they were not to be prevailed on to go there
I call'd a Council and with a Belt of Wampum I remov'd
the Council Fire to Lancaster to which place they all
agreed to go and wait the Arrival of Teedyuscung with the
Senecas, Delawares and Shawnese

Gave a Belt to remove the Council Fire to Lancaster

April the 7th I arrived at Lancaster from John Harris's
from whence Mr. Shippen, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Boude
Capt. Cane with a number of other Gentlemen Inhabitants of
that Borough went out with me to meet the Indians (who I had
left a few Miles behind) to bid them Welcome to Lancaster.
As soon as the Indians were seated at the place there for them
by James Wright Esqr. I then kindled a small Fire for them
to sit by, till they should hear from their Brother Onas &c.
of Teedyuscung.

I received a Belt from his Honor the Governor
[illegible] of the Council of the Delawares Shawnese
[illegible] with the rest of the Indians
[illegible]

Ones had prepared a very convenient place for them within a Mile of Philadelphia and that he proposed to hold the Conference at Philadelphia as Tedyuscung had at the last Treaty at Easton given his Honour the Governor a promise to come to Philadelphia this Spring.

The Indians after Considering what had been said to them returned the following Answer.

Brother

We have considered what you said to us from our Brother Onas, when you proposed to us at John's Barrie's to go to Philadelphia we refused for the reasons we then gave you. By the Message you sent us by Joseph Peepy & Lewis Montour we understood that the Delawares & Shawnese were to fix the Place of meeting where they thought fit. Brother we tell you we will sit where we are & fix the Place of meeting with our Brother

Returned the Belt of Wampum

April the 11th I delivered the Goods purchased by James Wright for the Indians in the presence of Mr. James Wills & was well received by them.

The Goods were divided the Chiefs of the several Tribes & they returned thanks to the Government for the Present received.

The Grand Chief came to me and Desired

Brethren,

I return you thanks for mixing your Grief with ours and wiping the Blood off our Council Seats.

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

I give you Thanks for wraping the Bones of our Deceased Brothers & Covering the Graves & wiping the Tears from our Eyes.

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

I return you thanks for disposing the Dark Clouds from over our Heads, for healing our Hearts & freeing our Minds from Trouble & for brightening the Chain of Friendship made by our Forefathers.

Gave a Belt

April the 20th I received a Letter from His Honor Governor Penny inclosing two Messages from Teedyuscung to the Governor which were delivered to Major Parsons in Easton & forwarded by him. As soon as I received his Honours Letter I called a Meeting of the Indians and repeated over to them the Messages and let them know that Teedyuscungs being so long detained on the way was the Scarcity of Provisions and then acquainted them that his Honour the Governor had ordered a Supply to be sent to meet them, for which the Indians returned His Honour the Governor their Hearty Thanks and said their Brother Onas's sending Provisions to meet their Cousins on the Road was giving them the Strongest Assurances of His regard & Esteem for them.

Gave a String of Wampum

April 26d Six Onondaga Warriors applyd to me for Liberty to go to Fort Cumberland to join the Southward Indians who they understood was going to War against the Enemies at Ohio I granted their request & they set out for a Journey.

April 26th Sarroyady with a Party of Mohawk Warriors came & told me that they were apprehensive the French would make some attempt against Fort Augusta and desired I would fit them out to go there to which I agreed giving them Orders to reconnitre the adjacent Woods for a few Days then to proceed towards the Ohio & to reconnitre the Country well as they went and if they discover'd any Body of French or partys of Indians coming towards Fort Augusta or any part of this or the Neighbouring Government they were immediately to return and give Notice to the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta or to the Commanding Officer of the Fort nighest to that part of the Country where they should convene

The 26th April P. M. The Chiefs of the several Tribes called a Meeting & sent for me & desired to know what Time they might expect their Brother Onas up & their Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawnese to hold the Conference

To which I answered I had not yet received any certain Account of the arrival of the Delawares & Shawnese and untill the Governour had fixed the place and time of meeting with Onas coming I could not give them a full answer.

To which little Abraham a Mohawk Sachem spoke as follows in Behalf of the whole.

Brother,

We have been here a great while and the Spring is coming on fast it is Time for us to think of going Home to plant, we have heard what you said to us from our Brother Onas both at John Harris's & here, that our Brother Onas proposed to hold the Treaty at Philadelphia, every time you spoke to us on that Head We gave you our Objections against going so far down, which we hoped would have been considered before now. But as our Brethren have not yet agreed to come here, we have determined to go with our Brother Onas to the Treaty.

We beg to go to Philadelphia to speak with our

our Brother Onas and request of him to come up; and we desire you will find Horses for them to ride down, and a man to go with them to the Governor. And we have appointed three more to go and meet our Nephews the Delawares and Brothers the Shawnese, and bring them here, and we desire you will find them Horses, and a Man to go and take care of them and provide necessarys for them on the Road.

Gave a String.

May the 5th P. M. Capt. Trent returned from Bethlehem with the Deputies that went from here to meet the Delawares & Shawnese and brought with them four Delaware Men and one Woman.

About Two Hours afterwards Capt. McKee returned from Philadelphia with the Deputies who were sent down to the Governor to invite him here to hold the Conference.

May the 6th I called a meeting of the Chiefs of the several Tribes, when William Logan Esquire a Member of the Honble the Governors Council returned the Governors answer to the Message sent him by Thomas King & Rut King

Brethren the Deputies of the six United Nations & your Cousins & Brethren the Delawares.

I am sent to you by your Brother Onas from Philadelphia as a Member of his Council & your very good Friend and I desire that you will attend to what I am now going to say to you and Consider my words as they were spoken by Onas therefore

Gave a

Brethren

A few days since Thomas King

accompanied by Thomas Wilkins

Chiefs of the [illegible] informed me

you held a Council [illegible]

Friend George Croghan to it, and has made a speech to him in which you acquainted him, that on his Invitation you came to John Harris's, understanding that the Council Fire was to be Kindled there, that after you had stayed there some time You were desired to Accompany him to Lancaster and that I would meet you there, That therefore you had appointed these two Indians to wait on me and to take me by the Hand and invite me to your Council. That you had determined among yourselves to come no further and would be glad to see me and that my coming would rejoice your Hearts.

Brethren, you must be very sensible that in the transacting publick affairs in these troublesome times many difficulties and unforeseen accidents happen which require my particular attendance in Philadelphia, this is my present Case and as Tedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares, our Countryman your Cousin with some other Chiefs and Head Men of the Delawares has sent me lately a Message acquainting me that he was on his Way with a great Number of Indians coming to meet me in order to finish the Treaty of Peace begun last Year by our late Governour and myself with the said Chiefs and desired me to be ready with my Commissioners to assist in finishing the said Treaty, which was so happily begun, and that I would be so kind as to send for Nicholas Scull Esqr. Surveyor & two Delaware Indian Interpreters to be present and that as there were a Number of Indians, who were coming with him, and on their Way, and Desired I would send for them, which I immediately complied with. I have given these reasons for my Delaying my Journey to Lancaster and for my desiring [illegible] to sail on your Brethren to Philadelphia, where he Desires to Treat with, and has Invited.

Tedyuscung

Indyuscung very Lately I am uneasy least some Accident has happened to him. I thank you very kindly for your affectionate Invitation, I accept of it and will with great Pleasure come and Consult with you at your Council Fire at Lancaster.

Gave a Belt of 8 Rows

May 9th Three of the Messengers I sent to Ohio returned and makes the following Report.

That on their Arrival at Venango (an old Indian Town) on Ohio they found several of the Delawares there, one named Custalogo their Chief; they immediately called a Meeting and delivered the Speeches sent by them which was very well received by the Delawares, who told them in answer, that they would accept of the Invitation and come down with them: But that they must first go and Consult their Uncles the Senekas who lived further up the River.

The next day they set off to a little Town further up the River Ohio where they summoned a Number of the Delawares and Senecas together after repeating the Messages over, one of the Senecas named Garistoge, one of the Chiefs said to the Delawares, Nephews, you must not accept of that call for the Belts which are sent you, are not proper Belts on this Occasion. I know George Croghan very well, and would be very glad to see him, and if he will send a proper Belt, with Men Wrought in it for the several Tribes he wants to meet with himself taking us by the Hand: made of ab Council Wampum, which is the Custom of the Six Nations on these Occasions, I will go Down with you & see him: to which the Delawares agreed and then returned the Belts.

They say that one of the Messengers proceeded further to the Delawares that lived formerly at Killanneux were now settled on Beaver Creek, with a View of finding out the Disposition of the Indians, and they expect he will be soon down, if not killed. They say that there was but fifteen French Men at Venango & that there is very Weak, And that the Indians are much disgusted for [illegible] Presents.

They say that the Ohio Indians & Indians living on the South Side

near Fort du Quesne & once at the Logs Town, and that the Indians are moving fast up the Ohio towards the Senecas.

They heard from the Indians there that the French were defeated at Fort William Henry and that there was another party defeated by Sir William Johnson at the German Flatts; and that the French were determined 49th to make another Tryal against the English But that they could not tell where they intended to Strike next.

They say the two Men killed at Fort Augusta were killed by the Delawares and French which was the only party of Delawares & Shawnese that has come against us this Spring; That the other Partys that has been on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces was Indians from over the Lakes: that the Delawares made great Game of the Lake Indians and told those Messengers that one Party of them who had been down had on their returne Killed and eat three of the English Prisoners for want of Food.

That there was an Account come there whilst they were at Venango that the French Cunnowagoes had differed with the French because the French would not supply them with Provisions, the differences rose so high at Last that they came to Blows, that Sixty of the Cunnywagoes were killed and a great Number of French.

I Leave the Truth of this News, as the French undoubtedly know their Interest too well to differ with the Cunnywagoes at this Time.

The Messengers on their return touched at Diahoga, where they [illegible] with Teedyuscung, who inquired of them what they had [illegible] at Ohio, they repeated over to him the Messages [illegible] sent by them from this Government and their [illegible] received from the Ohio Indians: on which [illegible] sent the following Message by them to their [illegible] Cane.

[illegible] a great deal of trouble in finding [illegible] Delawares & Shawnese, But [illegible] Brethren Indians

Councellors,

Therefore unfit for such Business, likewise the Belts you have sent in Comparison are no more than Strings, But if you will send to Call us together, and send proper Belts, and wise Men to take us by the Hand, we will come down with them, and give you a Meeting in which Meeting I hope we shall settle all Differences subsisting between Us. And I assure you by this Belt of Wampum that our Minds are well disposed, And that our Hearts are Warm & true to you our Brothers the English, and we desire that you as Messengers from our Brothers, may take this Belt to Captain Thomas M.Kee & let him deliver it in our Name, to our Brother Onas & George Croghan.

Gave the Belt.

Brothers,

There is one thing that gives us a great Deal of Concern, which is our Flesh and Blood that lives among you at Bethlehem and in the Jerseys, being kept as if they were Prisoners. We formerly applyed to the Minister at Bethlehem, to let our People come back at Times & Hunt, which is the chief Industry we follow, to maintain our Familys. But that Minister has not listned to what we have said to him, & it is very hard that our People has not the Liberty of coming back to the Woods where game is plenty and to see their Friends. They have complained to us that they cannot Hunt where they are, and if they go into the Woods and Cut down a[illegible] they are clapt for it, notwithstanding that very Land [illegible] upon; to be our own, and We hope Brothers, [illegible] will consider this Matter & let our People come into the [illegible] Visit their Friends and pass and repass as Brot[illegible]

Leave a

Lancaster Monday May the 9th 1763

William [illegible] Esq. Governor of His [illegible]
Number [illegible] Council at [illegible]
-tives, the Commissioners for

Number of other Gentlemen arrived here.

May the 10th the Sachems of the several Tribes with a Number of their Chief Warriors waited on the Governor at Mr. George Gibsons in Lancaster, when the Governour with the Gentlemen that attended him took them by the Hands bid them Welcome and his Honour made them the following Speech.

Brethren.

I Give you a very Hearty Welcome, agreeable to my Message by Mr. Logan; I have waited all this Time at Philadelphia, expecting the Arrival of Teedyuscung, as the principal Business to be transacted at this Meeting is between this Government and your Cousins the Delawares and Shawnese, but receiving your kind Invitation I have hastned here, and am glad to see you.

At a Meeting in the Court House in the Town of Lancaster, on Thursday the 12th of May 1757 P. M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr. Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware.

James Hamilton
[illegible] Logan
[illegible]
[illegible]
} His Majesty's Members of the Governors Council

James Kinsey
William Masters
Joseph Galloway
John Baynton
George Ashbridge
William West
} Esqrs. Speaker & Gentlemen of the House of Representatives

[illegible] of the Borough with a great Number of [illegible] the Deputies of the Mohawks, Onondoes, [illegible] Cayugas with some Senekas, Nanticokes

[illegible] Interpreter for the Crown
[illegible] Interpreter for the Province

One

B

On opening the meeting, His Honor the Governor asked me, as I Represented the Honourable Sir William Johnson at this Treaty, If I was provided with a Secretary. Upon answering, I was provided with one His Honour then gave Orders that no person else should take any Notes.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Brethren of the United Nations.

You are sensible of the unhappy differences, that has subsisted for some time past, between us the people of Pennsylvania, the English in the several Colonies, and our Brethren and Countrymen, the Delawares & Shawnese your Nephews and Brethren.

By the Mediation of Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Sole Agent & Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern district of America, a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon, and they at a Conference held in Otsaningo promised to lay down their Hatchet, which Agreement they since ratified and confirmed, in another Conference with that Gentleman in your presence, at which time Sir William Johnson desired to know, what was the Cause of their committing Hostilities, on their Brethren the English, which Question they did not then give a full answer to.

But at Subsequent Treaty with me at Easton in November last the same Question being put to Teedyuscung, he Frankly acknowledged, that their Foolish young Men, being misled by our Enemy the False hearted French King, were persuaded, to take up the Hatchet against us, this he said was the first & principal Cause, but that one reason why the blow fell the heavier on us was, that their Brother Onas, had fraudulently possessed himself of some of their Lands, without having first purchased, or given any Consideration for them.

Gave a Belt of n[illegible]

Being very desirous that all Causes of discont[illegible]
I proposed, that the matter should then [illegible]
But Teedyuscung, declaring, that he [illegible]

to finish their Business declined it and desired an other meeting this Spring; when he engaged to bring with him those Indians, to whom the said Lands belonged, at which time the Complaint might be fully heard & Amicably adjusted.

Gave a Belt of Nine Rows

Having the greatest Confidence in the Friendship and Justice of our Brethren the six Nations, I immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these proceedings, and requested, that he would be pleased to send some of the wise Men of those Nations, to be present and assist at the proposed Meeting. I expected Tedyuscung would have been here before this time, and am greatly concerned at his stay. It would afford me great satisfaction if it had suited your convenience to wait his arrival, But as you have informed, Your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country. If you can now think of any Measure, that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged and establish a firm and lasting Friendship between us and your Nations you shall find me sincere ly disposed to join with you in doing every thing in my Power Conducive to so desirable an End.

In Confirmation whereof I give you this Belt of Wampum

Gave the Belt

Meeting in the Court House Friday May 11th

Present:

The Honble William Denny Lieut Governor

Council

Members of the Assembly

Sheriff of Philadelphia County & a great number of other Gentlemen

Tedyuscung Chief Sachem } Speakers for the Indians

Captain Pisquetomen

Interpreter for the Iroquois

Interpreter for the Delawares

Little

Little Abraham opened the Meeting addressing himself to the Governor of Pensilvania

Brother

After you had done Speaking to us Yesterday you left the appointing the time for the next Meeting to us, We are now met in Council, and I desire you to listen to what we are going to Say

Thomas King then got up and repeated over the two first Speeches made to them by the Governor Yesterday, & returned His Honour thanks for acquainting them with the particular Circumstances that happened during the Course of the Treaty at Easton last fall between his Honour & the Delawares and Shawnese, and expressed the great Satisfaction it gave them to find that their Brother was so Intimately acquainted with their Affairs

43

Gave a Belt

Thomas then addressed himself to the Governor and said he did not think it necessary to make any Excuses or have recourse to any Quibble to support his Demand, as he proved most clearly, that Lands were allotted to the Indians by their Maney

Gave a Belt

Lapetuck Abraham then desired the Governor to attend, as they were going to return an Answer to the Speech and afterwards repeated over the Speech made them by the Governor Yesterday the Purport of which was

Brother

You desired our advice in regard to the Difference between you & our Brethren the Delawares and Shawnese, and as you have now heard what they have to say, you will be able to judge for yourself, and we think it would be much more agreeable to the Great

to bring about an Accommodation. We have considered what you required of us. Brothers we are disappointed by the Heads of our Relations not coming to this Meeting, it was on their Accounts that we met our Brothers at this time. If they had come here at this time we should have sit still and heard the Complaints on each side, then we should have been the better able to Judge who was in the Fault and would have given our opinion freely, however as they may send We must inform you our Brothers, that in the time of our great Grandfather and when the Six Nations first united it was agreed that the Seneca Country should be the Door to the Six Nations into which all Messengers should pass in time of War and there deliver their Messages & the Senecas our Brothers were to forward the Messages to all the united Nations.

But on the Differences subsisting at present between you & our Nephews & Brothers we have heard nothing from that Quarter though we are sensible the Messengers arrived there upon this affair and as we the Mohawks are a Door to the Eastern and Six Nation Country established at the same time with that to the Westward, finding that they neglected their Office, we took the [illegible] and the Messengers to Ourselves, [illegible] the Deputies we sent [illegible] to get their Reasons upon their Actions & the Advice & Direction [illegible] the Influence of the Speeches sent to us [illegible] for answer that they looked upon themselves [illegible] and knowledge we positively that any [illegible] them. We are Men and are determined [illegible] longer by you as Women and we are determined [illegible] those that may make their [illegible] to you on that Head,

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the mean time though they did not any longer acknowledge the Six Nations as their Uncles, yet they would Listen to what Onaigh, Kary, Tany Teinen hokoroony should say to them, on only they acknowledge for their Uncle Notwithstanding this rash Speech they afterwards at the Instance of Sr William Johnson agreed to a Cessation of Arms, to come to an interview with him and their Brethren Onas.

Now Brother our Advice is to you, that you send proper Messengers immediately to the Senecas to invite them with our (Nations) the Delawares & Brothers the Shawnese to ameet you with your Force and when they come, be very carefull in your Proceedings with them and don't be rash and it will be in your Power to settle all the Differences subsisting between you & them And we assure you Brethren by this Belt of Wampum that we will Continue our good Offices till this Affair is brought to a happy Conclusion.

Gave Belt marked

At a Meeting in the Court House Monday May 15th 1757

Present

The Honble [illegible] Deputy Governor &c

[illegible]

[illegible] Burd Esqr, Col. against Rumsey

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the other day in answer to my Speech to you and I return you my Sincere Thanks for your information and advice as to what you Judge proper to be done for the restoration of Peace, between us your Cousins the Delawares & Brethren the Shawanese.

We look upon your informing us of that Close Connexion at present subsisting between you Cousins & the Senecas, of which we were till now Ignorant, as the greatest Mark of your Regard and Esteem for us.

Brothers, your advice is good & wholesome, and I shall in pursuance of it send an Invitation to Teedyuscung to come down, and leave it intirely to his Choice to bring with him, such and so many of his Uncles and others his Friends as he thinks proper; and will then cautiously & carefully pursue your advice in Treating with him.

In the Mean time, if at your return home you find Disagreeable Disputes, I desire you will let him know what has been done between us at this Meeting and advise him to Continuance of Disposition of the people of this Province towards him and his People, and that we are ready to fulfill the Engagements we entered into with him at Easton and shall be glad to see him and his Friends as soon as they can conveniently come.

Gave a Belt.

Last Abraham, then stood up and Belt delivered to the Governor in his Hand and repeated over the Speech on it, then addressing himself to the Governor

To Onas

We return you thanks for accepting of our Advice and if you find the Delawares are sincere in what they have promised your endeavour will be crowned with success and Peace restored between you & them.

Then Abraham delivered the Belt to the Governor

Nations & Brothers in the strongest manner we can to come
Down & meet you in order to have all differences subsisting
between you settled in an amicable manner.

Gave a Belt.

At the Court House in Lancaster Tuesday May the 17th 1757

Present

The Honorable William Denny Esq. Governor &c.
The Honorable Col. Shannon
The Council
The Committee of Assembly
The Magistrates of the Burrough, & a great number of other Gentlemen.
The same Indians.

William Parent Esq. Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esq. Interpreter for the Province
Little Abraham a Mohawk Indian } Speakers for the Indians
Thomas King an Onaida Indian }

After the Minutes of the Treaty were read and the Indians
acquainted [illegible] what had been doing

The Governor spoke as follows.

Brethren of the six United Nations

[illegible] if you have any
[illegible] Province with regard to
[illegible] Trade &c. I expect
[illegible] you have Belts to give us
[illegible] Belts

When acquainted [illegible] Indians
was agreed [illegible]
Sir William Johnson Baronet &c. &c.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Jealousie and Mistrust
Brethren when You
planned that the Indians
this Government against
this Spring, to which
are & have away
from the Delawares
You are not
how this Government
-ties done to the Indians
appear, and that they you
are now attending for that
-vince from their Con
did not come Empty Handed

Brethren. His Majesty
& the neighbouring Provinces
any of your Lands & accord
and if those who Have only
your Lands have done this any
to his Consent

His Excellency & Friends
to the Treaty held at Easton
Views & Grandeur of some of their Friends,
not stem upon his own appointment
doing you were invited thereupon
to be duly Furnished with your
Brethren of Pennsylvania
& Inviolation and are Willing
to redress any injuries or injus-
-tices they can make that
Brethren of Pennsylvania
You & you must be Con-
-vinced that they are

Gave Belts

that have fallen
were not allowed to
Governor or done it
from the Enemy to purchase
Indians or injured the Indians
Friends will attend

Year

in Order to please

William Johnson Baronet, His Majestys Chief Agent and Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies & Dependants. To enquire into and hear the Complaints made by the Indians and if justly grounded, to use my utmost endeavours to get them redressed.

I do insist upon it that you open your Hearts to me without reserve & inform me of every thing you know concerning Frauds complained of by Tedyuscong, or any other injuries or injustice done to you or any of the Tribes of the Six Nations, or any other Indians in Alliance with his Majesty King George, or the Neighbouring Colonies, that I may thereby be enabled to represent the true state of your Grievances to his Majesty.

Brethren after this Candid Conduct towards you and my thus pressing you to open your minds to me. I do expect that you will hide nothing from me, but speak from the Bottom of your Hearts. And I expect that you will recommend it to your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawnese to come down and give your Brother Onas a Meeting to make their Complaints appear, and have them adjusted, else I shall take it for granted, that they have no just cause of Complaint. To inforce what I have said I give you this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren of the United Nations

You remember that your Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawnese in a Council with you at Oswego promised to lay down their Hatchet & in a Subsequent Meeting with Sir William Johnson at His House in July last ratified & confirmed it in the most Solemn manner in your Sessions, & then promised to deliver up all the English Prisoners that were [illegible] to their Country or in their Possession, and I desire on your return to your Country, you will remind your Nephews of their Promises to Sir William Johnson & [illegible] to them to bring down what English [illegible] them, and Deliver them up. As [illegible]

can give us of their Sincerity & good disposition towards us.

Gave a Belt.

Sachems & Warriors of the united Nations

In that Meeting with your Brothers Warraghiyagey yours, & Nephews the Delawares & Brothers the Shawanese, renewed & brightened the Chain of Friendship, between them and us & promised to use their Eyes, on your their Uncles, and regulate their Conduct by yours, and let the same being declared in a publick Manner by dancing & singing the War Song, that they would turn the Edge of their Hatchet, in Conjunction with you, their Uncles & Allies, against the French, the Treacherous & faithless Invaders of the property of Mankind: & I answer you for that you will assist & join their Army ready when called upon to join His Majesty's Troops, in Conjunction with you our Friends and Allies, against our Common Enemy, that this Speech may have its full Force upon your Minds I present you with this Belt of Wampum.

Gave a War Belt.

Little Abraham then spoke as follows.

Brother The Speeches you have just made are of great Consequence both to you and us, we shall duly consider them, & as soon as possibly we can we will return you an answer

Majesty's [illegible]

[illegible] with a Number of

[illegible] the Indian Camp and

[illegible] called this Meeting with Sorrow on

[illegible] of our Brethren

[illegible] we take this opportunity as

[illegible] Brethren now met in

Council

Council, we may see each other with the same good will we have hitherto done.

Gave a String

Brethren

Now we have wiped the Tears from your Eyes, agreeable to the Ancient Custom of our Forefathers, We clear the Blood from your Council Seats, that you may sit with Comfort and hear what we have to say to you. No doubt but the French who takes Delight in Mischief, have taken this opportunity to send his Children down to Kommet these Murders, with Expectation of Breeding a Quarrel, between you & your Brethren aforesd. But we desire you will hold fast by the Chain of Friendship subsisting between us & disappoint him in his designs.

Gave a Belt

At a Meeting at the Court House in Lancaster the
day May 19th 1763

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Governor &c
The Hon.ble Colonel James Hamilton
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Borough with a great number
of the Inhabitants
The Indians

Friendship [illegible] for the
Weiser Esqr [illegible]
Little Abraham a Mohawk
Thomas Hickman an Oneida Sachem

After reading over the Condolence Speech
Indians on Account of our People
Little Abraham
William Johnson

And then spake as follows

Brothers. Some Years ago in the Jerseys, one of the Head Men of the Delawares had been out a Hunting, in his return he called to see a Gentleman, a great Friend of his one of your People who he found in his Field, when the Gentleman saw him, he came to meet him. It was raining Weather, & the Delaware Chief had his Gun under his Arm, they met at the Fence and as they rear'd over their Hands to each other, the Delaware's Gun went off by Accident and the Gentleman Died. He was very much grieved at the Accident, and went to the Gentlemans House & told the Gentlemans Wife what had happened, and said he was willing to Dye, and did not desire to live after his Friend. She immediately sent for a Number of Neighbours, when they were gathered some said it was an Accident and could not be help'd, But the greatest number were for hanging him: and he was taken by the Sheriff, and carried to Amboy where he was tryed and [illegible] for the misfortune that happened, a Party of [illegible] who was going to War against their Enemies, in their Way through Carolina, called at a House, not suspecting any harm as they were amongst their Friends, a Number of the Inhabitants rose and took their Goods, on Account of some Mischief that was done [illegible] they thought it was done by the People that had done the Mischief in Elizabeth Town and sent their [illegible] pursue the Chief [illegible] gave him [illegible] continually spurring up their

the Delawares and put petty Coats on them. A long time after that they lived among you our Brothers, but upon some difference between you and them, we thought proper to remove them, giving them Lands to plant and Hunt on, at Wyomin and Juniata, on Susquehannah. But you Envidious of Land made Plantations there & incroached upon their Hunting Grounds, they then complained to us and we looked over those Lands, & found their Complaints to be true.

The people of Connecticut have not a Foot of Land by any Authority from you but their Hunting Grounds, & it must then be the People of Connecticut the Land of Iniquity is so much and of the Sea shore.

At this Time they carried on a Correspondance with the French, by which means the Iroquois became acquainted with all the Causes of Complaint Lyed against you, and as your People were daily incroaching their Settlements by this Means you drove them Link with the Arms of the French, and they took the Advantage of Spirituous Liquors against you, by selling them so Cheap, you sent Rum and we sent Goods, but you know the English sent Rum only & sent no Goods, they plant all the Corn they desire you back, we but in Little time you will become it is not so with us, though we Build trading Houses upon Land, we don't plant it, we have our Provisions from over the great Water. We have opened & heard all the Complaints we have heard, what they have against you, and our advice to you is that you Feed the Indians & them, treat them kindly, and rather give them of their Fields back again, than Live with them in Strife & Jealousies with them.

here at this Time that we might have heared the Complaints on both Sides, then we should have been able to judge who was in the Fault and we were determined to see Justice done to the Party aguived. As they are not here we can say Nothing about it, but you yourselves between Whome the Business was Transacted must be the best Judge.

Gave a String

Brothers.

You acquaint us there is Certain Persons imployed by the King to purchase Lands here from the Indians We are unacquainted with that, neither do we know Whether the King of England has divided his Province

You say if you have done the Indians any injustice you are willing to make them Satisfaction; we are glad to hear it, And as you have Writings to refresh your Memory that any Transaction, that has happend, between you and your Nephews and Brothers the Delawares ab[illegible] we Recommend it Heartily to you to do Justice.

We are much concerned to see how you are used by them the French, every Day having your People Killed, and being with your Heads between your Legs, & receiving Blows without resenting it, as if you could not, or would not, Fight to defend your Selves.

Brothers Onas We desire that you may not Omit of great [illegible] Off[illegible] your best Endeavours [illegible] and preserve the Lives of your People; it is [illegible] to shew that we can [illegible] wherein you as [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

being Committed there, that is the Way to defend yourselves the Enemy is afraid to enter the settlements there, and if you pursue the same Measures, they will be afraid to come into your Settlements.

Thomas King then Spoke as follows

Brethren

We have considered what you said to us about our requesting the Delawares and Shawnese to bring down, and deliver up all ye English Prisoners, they have agreeable to their promises to Sir William Johnson. We will do every thing in our Power that may indeuce them to do it. But perhaps it will not be in our Power, to prevail on them to give them up. Once more we desire that you may send for the Senecas & them and endeavour to settle all those differences. It is in your Power to do it, when it is done, you will certainly see some of your own Flesh and Blood again.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

It is true we were present when the Delawares & Shawnese brightened the Chain of Friendship with Sir William Johnson & Promised to turn the edge of their Hatchet against their Enemies

But you must know that last fall when they went out to War with us they always turned back & did not [illegible] their Promise. So that we cannot Accept for [illegible] will do more. But for our parts, We are Not [illegible] engaged in the War, with you, and [illegible] we see an English Flag by [illegible] them, and shake the same Tree [illegible]

At a Meeting in the Court House in Lancaster Friday
May 20th 1757 P.M.

Present

The Honourable William Denny Esqr Governor &c
The Honorable Colonel John Hanmvix
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Borrough & a great Number of other Gent.
The same Indians
William Prentice Interpreter for the Crown
Conrad Weiser Esqr Interpreter for the Province
Little Abraham a Mohawk Sachem } Spokesmen for
Thomas King an Oneydoe Sachem } the Indians

After reading over the Speeches made the Day before and the Interpreter acquainting the Indians with what they had been doing.

The Governor Spoke as follows

Brethren of the Six United Nations

I return you my hearty thanks for the kind manner in which you have informed us of the Causes from whence the Dissatisfaction of some Brethren the Delawares Shawnese first arose, But as you have observed they are not present it must be deferred until we have the pleasure

I shall only assure you, that I think and shall with great satisfaction conform for the People you have so earnestly

with you that our Frontiers should be guarded & it shall be my particular Care done this done, in which I shall take you will give me

Leave a Belt

the first Broke

Six Nation

Indians

Indians requested of this Government to build a strong House at Shamokin, and a Store House with Indian Goods and to give an invitation to Indians, as well of the united Nations as Delawares to come and live there. I must now inform you that in Compliance with their request this Government has Built a strong House where goods will soon be sent & sold as Cheap as any where on this Continent.

To this place I have appointed Mr. Thomas McKee to conduct as many of you as shall chuse to return that Way and shall leave it to you to settle as many Familys, as shall incline to live there, promising you that care shall be taken by this Government that as many as they shall be furnished with such necessaries as they may want, till they can support themselves.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren. I shall immediately report the whole that has passed at these Conferences to Sir William Johnson, who is glad of all Occasions to shew his Attachment to our Friends the Indians, and promise His Majesty's Service.

It is that Gentlemans peculiar Province to Treat & finish all Treatys with the Indians.

Let me add my Brethren of the united Nations that you shall find no deceit in me and I shall be happy if my Conduct deserves your esteem and approbation

Gave a Belt

Brethren,

I have ordered the Presents provided by the good people of this Province to be carried to the Indian Camp in the Morning, and inform you that a Spare [illegible] is given by those who are the Defendants of the Indians that first came over to this Country with [illegible] William Penn as a particular Testimony of their affection for the Indians.

I then Spoke in Behalf of Sir William Johnson to the Sachems & Warriors of the united Nations.

You see how the French the Enemys of Mankind set on their Children to murder in a Barbarous Manner your Brethren that are Settled on the Frontiers of this and the Neighbouring Provinces.

Brethren. I cannot now advise you in the name of the great King of England your Father and my Master that as your return to your own Country you will be active and not Suffer any of the French or their Children to pass over your Land to murder your Brethren, and that you will be Steady in serving him and his People know, I expect he will do the same, tell them it is not nor will not be their Interest to carry on the War against their Brethren the English — Their Father the French makes Fools of them and will in the End make Slaves of them. — But you Brethren are convinced that the English has allways treated you as their Brethren and I expect a due regard and performance to this Request on your Side.

Gave a Belt.

Little Abraham made the following answer to the Governor

Brother Onas,

We return you our Hearty thanks for accepting of our [illegible] for the Delawares, Shawnese & Mohickons when you meet them you will be able to give Satisfaction.

[illegible] our hearty thanks [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] Consideration,

[illegible]

as we go Home, how many of us will stay there or come back from our Towns to settle there & we return you thanks for appointing our Brother Thomas McKee to take care of us, as he is a person very agreable to us.

Respecting Bespoke again as follows.

Brother Warriaghiyagey

We have all given attention to what you have said to us by Onaquabeela and you may depend upon our being on the Ladies and doing every thing in our Power, to prevent the Treacherous [illegible] coming to murder our Brethren and we will recommend it strictly to [illegible] and [illegible] the same.

Brother we [illegible] you will assist our Brother Onas in [illegible] Brothers between him and our Nation (and Brothers) [illegible] and Shawanese) which will be the only Method to prevent those Cruel Murders, [illegible]

May the 21st. The Presents were delivered to the Indians in the Camp, after which I condoled with them on account of some of their People who died [illegible] since they came here and gave them at [illegible] The Chiefs of the Delawares agreed to the Contents [illegible]

The Grand Chief returned their hearty [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] and returned [illegible] for the Grand [illegible]

by this Government for their Brethren the Cherokees who had come into this Government and was now repairing in Expectation of it being sent them agreeable to their Request. I then desired them to give their opinion about the Message to be sent to Tadyuscung & whether it was agreeable to them.

For which they made me the following Answer.

Brother,

We have considered every part of your Message to Tadyuscung and we approve much of it and think it will be acceptable to our Nephews and Brothers And we likewise approve of our Brother Onas sending a present to our Brothers the Cherokees. You our Brothers the English took some pains to bring about a peace between them and us, & we embrace this Opportunity of brightening the chain of Friendship between us in your Presence

We have appointed three Men to go with presents for them and hope you will provide for them on the Road.

Gave a string

The Speech sent by the Governor to Tadyuscung

Brother Tadyuscung

At a Treaty held at Easton last fall you complained unto me that the Indians had been defrauded of their Lands which you told me was one of the Causes that you alienated our Brethren the Delawares & Shawanese from us. Upon which I told you if you or your People had received any injustice or injuries from us we were ready to hear it and promised to make

you could not finish it at that time. But that you would come down again in the Spring & Would bring with you as many of these Indians as could be got together in order to a full settlement of all differences between us that a firm and lasting Peace might be established forever.

Brother

You that has promised to be down in the Spring we were pleased to find a Considerable number of your Uncles the Six (Nations) were come amongst us to present and hear all your Complaints, they stayed a Considerable Time for that purpose in Expectation of seeing you here, but as some Accident may have prevented your coming. Your Uncles grew very uneasy at being detained here so long, and desired me to meet them at Lancaster & publish and spread my Heart to them giving them a full Account of all that passed between us at Easton promising your Uncles that I would endeavour to See you Redressed, either on Account of your Lands or any other Injuries you may have received from your Brethren of this Province.

Brothers,

Your Uncles the Six Nations at this Treaty showed a great deal of kindness for you and would have been actually pleased to have seen you here, being resolved to see you before they left us, but not coming in they advised us to send you Belts and to advise you to bring your Uncles, that we might have another Feast, by which means all misunderstandings might be removed, that we might be forever, and that you would join their best endeavours about a firm & lasting Peace between you & your Brethren.

Brothers.

I do advise

good & sound advice, I would act as they had so earnestly
desired me to do, being sincerely disposed to hear all your
Complaints, and to do you Justice as I had formerly promised
you at Easton.

Brother,

As I have more than once informed you of the reasons that
induced your Uncle the Six Nations, and of my own Opinion,
which is the same with theirs, I do by this Belt of Wampum
invite you to come down as soon as it will suit your Convenience,
and leave it to you to bring with you your Uncles the Senecas,
or such of them as will be most agreeable to you, to join your
Brethren your Brothers, and if it shall appear that the
Lands claimed by you and Lands, or any other
Grievances from this Province, I do promise you shall receive
Satisfaction.

Brother,

By some late Letters received from your Uncles the Onas in
England in answer to my representation of the Cause of
your Complaints at Easton. He acquaints me that
the Injuries complained of shall
be
Brother
Difference. I must
Gentlemen,
and
Brother

and we Design to part to morrow you must be sensible that we have a long Journey and a Hilly Country to pass over and Several of our old Men very weak We hope you will not send us from your Frontiers without a walking Stick. In answer I acquainted them that the good People of this Provina had provided some Cags for them on the Frontiers which would be given them by the Persons employ'd to Conduct them through the Settlements.

Examined the above contained in Three Eight Pages with the Original Minutes Taken by Sir William Trent & found them to be a true Copy

Philadelphia
3d June 1757

Richard Peters
Secretary

by the Mohawks. Sr William granted their Request, & discharged them.

3 June Cahanias & 6 Sachems with 12 more of the Mohocks came & requested Sr William that Six more Sachems & their Party who were then present & filled out as p Book of Indian Policy will appear p. mem. fourteen, before they left the House Sett of Schaloes told them he would join them with 5 of his People in Day at Sacondaga w.h they thanked him for & so parted with sundry Kegs & Barrels of Rum &c for a Treat to be given to their Castle

Monday the 6th June The above Party amounting to 22 Men, arrived here with several Women &c after an Entertainment which was made for them at which they danced the War Dance, they were supplied with Provisions &c for their Journey & then moved away acquainting Sr William that there were Six more from Schoharie to join them at Sacondaga where they intended to smoke Canoy & go by water. They had a Papers waved & Flag from Sr William.

7 June Abraham a Mohock Sachem, David a Connijohary Chief &c & Brinkerhoff Interpr. arrived here from Lancaster in Pensylvania &c they left the 25 May after the Meeting was over & brought a Letter & the Minutes of said Meeting to Sr Wm Johnson & George Croghan Esq.

Ed. Die Vayeuwse ship Hope a Mohock ship from Rotterdam was fitted out with every thing necessary for War they are to join Cahanias & his Party

&c

at Onondaga where they are to make Canoes
&c.

Copy of a Letter from George Croghan Esq.
Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs under Sir
William Johnson to him by William Parsons
Esq. Clerk who was sent by Sir William to
Albany at the Meeting in Pensilvania who
delivered also the Minutes of said Meeting
mentioned by Mr. Croghan in the following
Letter

Albany May 21. 1757

May it please your Honour

On Sunday the Meeting between
the Government & the Indians ended. Affairs by
the Mohawks set off for home by way of Onida.
This day all the rest set off by way of Onon-
daga to go up Canada River.

The Government has made the Indians
very handsome Presents & they in general seem
well pleased with the Treatment they have
received since they came here, and this Day one
Delaware Chief & one of the Cayugas with all
the Onondaga & Shawanese here can collect
as many Belts as they shall think proper
to give Answers to the Speeches delivered
by the Indians.

On the 23rd an Onondaga Indian
is come here with three Men, being
Brother to one of the Chiefs.

I am told this Journey will be
very likely to do well. About six Weeks
ago Sixty two Men Women & Children came into
Government at one of the out Posts down the
River

They

they went out on the Scout fell in with a Body of the Ohio Indians of which they killed four & took two Prisoners. The Government has provided a Present for them and Col. Stanwix has given me Orders to go & deliver it, & soon as I have done that I shall make all possible dispatch to wait on you

My Government seem well pleased with the Transactions of this Meeting, a Copy of the Minutes of which I send you by William Printup & hope it will meet with your Approbation.

There has been some People killed upon this Frontier by the Enemy Indians during this Conference, which threw the Frontier Settlements into great Confusion as they receive no Protection from the Provincial Troops.

Instead of Fourteen Hundred Men that ought to be in the pay of the Government they have not even Seven Hundred & them they keep cooped up in the Fort without ever ranging the Frontiers.

The Maryland Regiment has no Men, the reason is as recruiting of the Men were only had for a certain time, they knew they would be free at the time that they would be most wanted, yet they had no Power to recruit till they were all free and they obliged to dismiss the Fort with the Men that was stationed on this occasion.

All this Government to the Southward are likely to break their Promise to Hyder about sending Troops to Carolina

I hear that Mr Atkin has got as far as Winchester in Virginia about 160 Miles from here in his Way to Carolina. There has been between 3 & four Hundred of the Indians from the Southward at Fort Cumberland this Spring the greatest part

J

"I'm told that the Delawares & Shawnese in Ohio were divided amongst themselves one half towards each Tribe giving down Ohio to where the rivers Shawnese are called the other half towards Illinois &c to go by the Six Nations.

"I am informed that all the Susquehanna Indians are designed for Peace except the Mingoes or Minisinks Indians yet I understand a Number of them will be drawn with Sedgeresung

"I am informed by the Six Nation Indian one Shenandoah amongst them that resided at Onondaga that about a Month ago Mr. Lewis Montour had delivered their Message there, that the Council that might be held last Year to be at Ohio to invite the Delawares & Shawnese living there to Peace by Messengers sent from them to come to Ohio but if none of them should come to come they Messengers were then to invite that some of the Delawares & Shawnese living on the Ohio should come & War against the English till they Nations were either drove away or destroyed.

At a Meeting of the Six Nations & their allies, and George Croghan Esq. Deputy Agent to the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bart. his Majesties sole Agent & Superintendent of the affairs with the Six Nations their allies & Dependants held by Special Order at Johnson Hall on the Mohawks River in the Province of Pensilvania the first day of April 1757.

The Honble Mr. John Penn
Capt. Thomas Mc. Kee
Mr. Samuel Blumberg
Mr. Hugh Crawford
Mr. John Harris
William

William Printup Interp.r

Hohoky
Tiahsoora
Tonnadagaukua
Togahdawana
Pelu
with 31. others
Men Women & Children

Tuscarory
Chief King
with 26 others Men
Women & Children

Cayouga
Ogaratawra
Onaroguare
Tenhasaone
with 20 others Men
Women & Children

Senticokes
Robert White
Joshua with
11. more Men
Women & Children

Tonnyhogay
Chays
Capt. John with
29 more Men Women & Children.

Oneidas
Thomas King
Tsyoosyady
Tsanawquaeagie
with
13 other Men Women
& Children

Onondagas
Hsaratonqua &
his two Brothers with
18 other Men Women & Children

Senecas
George
Eight more Men Women
& Children --

Delawares
Samuel
Joseph Peppy
Tho.s Evans
Jonathan
with 20 more Men
Women & Children

H.s Excellency
Governor Seneca
Buckeye

I am sent here by the Honorable
Sir William Johnson to request your
Meeting. & desire you all to give Attention
to what I am going to say & hear in behalf of
your Brother Chiefs & Wise Men of the Six
Nations truly they will deliver & faithfully recommend
in the Council of many Years Generation & Warriors
since they had the Pleasure of seeing you in the
Governors

Government, and as they have ever looked upon your
Wigwams as their own, they mix their tears with
yours & have desired me to consult with you agreable
to the antient Customs of our Forefathers

Gave a Belt

Brethren

With this Belt of Wampum I wipe the Blood
off your Seats round this Council Fire that your old Men
at this Critical juncture, when convened in Council
may sit with comfort direct their Warriors with
Wisdom

Gave a Belt

Brethren As I have wiped the Blood off the Seats
round your Council fire, I with these Shoulder wrap
up the Bodies of your deceased Friends decently covering their Graves with these Blankets
what's past

Gave the Goods

Brethren

as the Blood is wiped off the Seats of your
Consultation, the Dead are buried & their Graves
covered I with this Belt of Wampum wipe the Tears
from your Eyes & Desire you may mourn no more

Gave a Belt

Brethren

As you are now cast of Mourning, I
with this Belt of Wampum dispose the Dark
Clouds which are gathered over your heads that you
may see the Sun Clear & take hands with your
Brethren with you met in Council

Gave a Belt

Brethren

as we have now put into the Antient
Custom used by our Forefathers upon their Meeting
I with this Belt of Wampum heal your Hearts &
free your Hands from trouble that we may as
each other in Council brighten the Chain of
Friendship

Gave a Belt

Brethren

Brethren

I have wipe the Sweat off your Cloaths after your long journey and dry up your Tears to welcome you to this Government. In the name of your Brother Onas I gave a String

united

to Cohens and Wessies of the Six Nations over Shquiney & Brethren.

I embrace this Opportunity of augesting you that last year your Brother Onas held two Conferences at Lepton with your Nephews the Delaways & your Brother the Shawaneys that live on the Sasquehanna, in order to settle the dispute subsisting between them & us, But as that good work was not accomplished at that time, they agreed to have a Meeting this year to finally settle all differences subsisting between them & us their Brethren.

And that this Meeting might be the more general, I dispatched Messengers up the Sasquehanna & to Ohio and sworn to your Brother Sir William Johnson desiring him to request a Number of your & our Brethren the Six confederate Nations, to be present at this Meeting, who I am heartily glad to see here and when your Nephews & Brothers arrive, I am in great hopes by your assistance to be able to accommodate Matters to the mutual Satisfaction of both them & their Brethren the English in the most friendly manner. And by this Belt of Wampum I request you to make use of all your Interest with your Nephews the Delaways & Brothers the Shawaneys to bring about an Reconciliation between them & us, that the Sun may once more shine upon us in Peace, & that the Peace may last as long as the Sun & Moon or the Stars give light. Gave a Belt.

At a Meeting with the Indians at John Harris's
Sept.r the 2.d 1757.

Present

The Rev.d Mr. John Elder
Capt. Thomas M.c Kee
Mr. James Armstrong
Mr. Hugh Crawford
Mr. John Harris

Ist Deputies of the Six United Nations

The Delawares & Wanti: ohes.

Scarooyady Speaker for the Indians
William Printup Interpreter

Brother You & our Brother may wisely consider the Ancient Custom of our Forefathers in condoling with us & wiping away our Griefs with our Hands, and as we make no doubt but some of your Wise Councellors are dead since we were here we wipe the Blood off your Council Seat, & put them in order with the Belt of Wampum Gave a Belt

Brother as the wiping the Blood off your Council Seat we with these Skins wipe up the Bones of your Brethren that died & were killed by the Evil Spirit, & cover their Graves

Gave a small Bundle of Skins

Brother We by this Belt of Wampum wipe the Tears from your Eyes, desire you may mourn no more. Gave a Belt

Brother we with this Belt of Wampum disperse the dark Clouds that the Sun may always shine upon us in Friendship. We heal & clear the Path & keep your Minds from trouble that we may meet each other in Council & brighten the Chain of Friendship made by our Fore fathers & that the Ground fire may ever clear & bright on it. Gave a Belt

the Evening a Meeting of the Indians appointed
their Journey to Philadelphia to hold the Treaty, but
said, they wait some of them except the Mohocks
to go there the next Year, & wishing
when found they were not to be prevailed on
to go there, called a Council with Col. Bull &
Hamptom, to remove the Council Fire to Lancaster
to which place they all agreed to go wait the
arrival of Colo. Quaqueng with the Senecas, Delawars
& Shawanese

Sent a Belt to remove the Council
Fire to Lancaster

April 8th. Arrived at Lancaster from Fort
Pitt Genl. Gibson, Colo. Shippen, Mr. Thompson, Mr.
Boude, Capt. Lane with a number of other Gentlemen
on Ballancing of that Business, went out with me to
meet the Indians, who had left a Guard fifty behind
to bid them welcome to Lancaster & soon after
we met we collected all the Prisoners taken from them
by Genl. Bouquet & Colo. Bull, then kindled a small
Fire for them to sit by till the should hear from
their Brother Capt. of the arrival of Quaqueng.

April 10. received a Letter from His Honour
the Governor enquiring after the arrival
of the Delawars & Shawanese at Fort Allen &
that they were ordered to wait there the arrival
of Quaqueng with the rest of the Indians who
were coming with him. Immediately ordered
a Meeting of the Indians & acquainted them
with what the Govr. had wrote me about the
affair. The Delawars & Shawanese at
Fort Allen all was very agreable to them
& then acquainted them & all Belt of Wampum
from their Bro. Quaqueng had prepared a
very convenient place for them within a

Mile

Mile. from Philadelphia, and that he proposed to hold the
Treaty at Philadelphia, as Tedyuscung had at the
last Treaty at Easton given his Honour the Gov.
a Promise to come to Philadelphia this Spring.

The Indians after considering what had
been said to them returned the following Answer

Brother We have considered what you have
said to us & our Council have taken it into
consideration & as to your desiring us to go to Philadelphia, we
refused for the reasons we then gave you. By the
Message you sent us by Joseph Peepy & Lewis Montour
we understood that the Delawares & Shawanese
were to fix the place of Meeting where they thought
proper. Brother we tell you we will not become
an ill Boy as you desire, but stay & Meet with
our Brother Onas.

Returned the Belt of Wampum

Gov. H. then viewed the Goods purchased by Jonas
Bryant Esq. for the Indians in the presence of the
Commissioners which were well received by them. After
the Goods were divided the Kings of the several
Tribes came in a Body & returned thanks to the
Government for the Cloathing they had received —

Thurs. The several Chiefs came to me & told me
they observed that I gave no Cloathing to our
Brother the Connoys & desired that I would give
them some else they should be obliged to give
them part of what had been given them.

Gave a Strouds —

Fri. 17. Called a meeting of all the Indians
& returned them thanks for condoling with me
at John Harris's for the loss we & their Brethren
the English had sustained by Death & the late
Visit.

Brethren

I return you thanks for remaining
your Brief with us & giving the Blood &

our counsil seals
Gave a Belt
Wampum

Brothers I am glad you thank the Great Spirit on the Behalf of your Brethren & wipe away their Tears & bring the Sun from our Eyes
Gave a Belt
Wampum

Brothers Return You thanks for dispersing the Dark Clouds from over our Heads for dissolving our Fears & expressing our Friendship & for Brightening the Chain of Friendship made by our forefathers
Gave a Belt

April the 20. Received a Letter from his Honour Governor Penny inclosing two Messages from Cayuga to the Governor which were delivered to Major Parsons in Lisbon & forwarded by him.

April the 21. Received his Honours Letter & held a Meeting of the Indians & repeated over to them the Messages which them knew that they were long detained on the Way for want of Provisions & then acquainted them that his Honour the Governor had ordered a supply to be sent to meet them for which the Indians returned by Honour the Gov.r their hearty thanks & said their Brother Onas's sending Provisions to meet their Enemy on the Road was giving them the strongest Assurance of his Love & Esteem for them Gave a String of Wampum

April 23. The Onondaga Warriors applied to me for Liberty to go to Fort Cumberland to join the Southward Indians who they understood were going to War against his Majesty's Enemys & this Request granted their Request & gave them Provisions for their Journey.

April 26. Early in the Morning with Abraham & Mohawk Warrior came & told me that they were

apprehensive the French would make some Attempt
against Fort Augusta desired I would set them out
to go there, to which I agreed giving them orders
to reconnoitre the Adjacent Woods for a few days
then to proceed towards the Ohio reconnoitre
the Country well as they went, and if they discov-
ered any Body of French or Party of Indians
coming towards Fort Augusta or any part of
this or the neighbouring Government, they were
immediately to return & give us Intelligence to the Com-
manding Officer at Fort Augusta or to the
Commanding Officer of the Fort, nigh est to that
part of the Country where they should come into.

The 26. April P.M. The Chiefs of the several
Tribes came to Whitehall at Fort Augusta desired
to know what time they might depart their Tribe
having other Business that did not admit of their
staying above Eight days to attend the Conference.

To which Shamokin Shad made answer
as certain Account of the arrival of the Delaware
Untill the Governor had fixed the Affairs & Disputes
depending with Tadyoosung should not give them
a final Answer.

To which Captain Abraham a Mohock
Indian spoke as follows in behalf of the whole

Brother We have been here a great while &
the Spring growing on fast, it is time & more to
think of going home to plant. We have heard
what you said to us from our Brother Onas,
both at John Harris's where, that our Brother
Onas proposed to hold the Treaty at Philadelphia
every time you spoke to us on that Head we
gave you our Objections against going so far
down, which we expected would have been
considered before now, But as our Brother

Onas

Captain not yet arrived to come here, we have determined in our own Mind to treat with our Brother Onas here & go no further down the Country. Brother We have appointed three Men to go to Philadelphia to speak with our Brother Onas & request him to come up here & you will find Harris do then & give him a Man to go with them to the Governor. And we have appointed three more to go & meet our Nephews the Delaways & Brother the Shawanese & bring them here, and we hope you will find Tom Harris a Man to go & take care of them & provide Provisions for them on the Road.

Gave a String.

May 5. P.M. Capt. Trent returned from Bethlem with the Deputies that went from here to meet the Delaways & Shawanese & brought with them three Delaware Men & one Woman. About two hours after ward Capt. McKee returned from Philadelphia with the Deputies who were sent down with the Gov.r to invite him here to hold the Conference

May 6. Called a Meeting of the C. of the Head of Tribes, when Wm. Logan Esq.r a Member of His Honours the Gov.r Council, returned the Governors answer to the Message sent him by them as follows viz.t

Brethren the Deputies of the six united Nations of late & leaving our Brethren the Delaways

I am sent to you by your Brother Onas from Philadelphia as a Member of his Council & your very good Friend. And hope you will attend to what I am now going to say to you & consider my Words as if they were spoken by Onas himself

Gave a String

Brethren

You may since I know my Errand I will

String

King, accompanied by Thomas M.Elwee their Guide,
came to me in Philadelphia, & informed me by their
Belt of Wampum that you had a Council fire at
Lancaster & sent for our Friend George Croghan
to it, & had made a Speech to him in which you
acquainted him, that on his Invitation you
came to John Harris's, understanding the Council
fire was to be kindled there; that after you had
staid there some time, you were desired to accompany
him to Lancaster & that I should meet you there;
that therefore you had appointed these two Indians
to wait on me & to take me by the hand & with
me to your Council; that you had determined
among your selves to come no further & would
be glad to see me & that my coming would
rejoice your Hearts.

Brethren You may be very sensible that
in the transacting publick affairs in these parts
sometimes many Difficulties & unforeseen
Accidents happen which require my particular
attendance in Philadelphia, this is very frequent
Case, and as Tedyuscung the Chief of the Delawares
our Country man & your Guest is with some other
Chiefs, & a Head Man of that Nation has sent me
Lately a Message acquainting me that he was
on his way with a great Number of Indians, came
to meet me in order to finish the Treaty of Peace
begun last Year by our Late Governor & you
with the said Chiefs, and desired me to be ready
with my Councellors to assist in so good & necessary
said Treaty which was so happily begun &
that I would be so kind as to send for Many
Tetamys & John Pumpshire (two Delaware Indian
Interpreters) from the Forks to be present; &
And that as there was so great a Number of Ind.

&c

Chiefs and who were coming with him, they would want Provisions on their way & desired I would send one to Wyoming for them which I immediately complied with. They Brethren have seen the reasons for my delaying my journey to meet you at Lancaster & for my desiring you Brethren would endeavour to prevail on you our Brethren to come to the Council fire at Philadelphia where the old wise People who are your hearty friends would have been exceeding glad to see you and have heard nothing from you very readily. I am ready to put some evident token happens to him. I thank you very kindly for your affectionate Invitation, accept it will with great pleasure come & meet you at your Council fire at Lancaster.

I am a Brother &c.

May 9. Three of the Messengers sent to the Ohio returned & make the following Report.

That on their arrival at Wyanoco an old Indian Town on Ohio, they found several Delaware there one named Custaloga their Chief, they immediately called a Meeting & delivered the Speech sent by them, which was very well received by the Delaware who told them in Reply that they would accept of the Invitation & come down with them but that they must first go & consult their Uncles the Senecas, who lived further up the River. The next day they set off to a little Town up the River Ohio, where they summoned a number of the Delaware together, after repeating the Message over, one of the Senecas named Garistagee one of the Chiefs said to the Delaware

Nephews, You must not accept of that Belt, for the Belt which are sent you are not proper Belts on this occasion. I know George Croghan very well & would be very glad to see him dig he will send a proper Belt with them wrought in it for the several Nations he want to meet with, himself taking us by the hand, made a Gold Council Wampum, which is the Custom of the Six Nations on the Occasion, I will go down with you & see him, to which Ct. Delaway agreed & then returned the Belt.

They say that one of the Messengers provided further to disturb the Delawares that killed formerly a Villain was now settled on Beaver Creek, with a view of finding out the Disposition of them, & declared that he will be over down if not killed & Messengers say there are but fifteen hundred men at the Ohio & that are not Warriors & very weak, and that the Indians in them parts give very much disturbed for Provisions. They say that the other Indians are much inclined to the Southern Indians having received belts three times from this Spring, have never sat in Council since at the Lake town and that the Indians are moving farther the Ohio towards the Sunsets. They heard from the Indians there that the French were defeated at Niagara they say that there was another Party defeated by Sir William Johnson at the Carrying Place & that the Indians are moving farther the Ohio towards the Sunsets. They heard from the Indians there that the French were defeated at Niagara they say that there was another Party defeated by Sir William Johnson at the Carrying Place & that the Indians are moving farther the Ohio towards the Sunsets.

They say that the two Men killed at Canastalo were killed by the Delawares, which became the only Cause of Delawares or Shawanese coming against the Ohio Indians, that the other Indians

that Harrison was their Enemy, Which the Deputies
of the Delawares & Shawanese from near the Lake the
Delaware
Indians made use of to make the Indians
and told them Messengers that one Party of them
who had been Down had seen their whole Villages
but three of the English Regiments formerly there
That these Reinforcements came there while they
were at Wyoming that the Friends (Moravians)
differed with them in many things, that soon began
to Hate & Kill one another, that they (the Moravians)
were Settled Regular Towns
(Observe the Truth, Policy, Duplicity of the
French, undoubtedly to secure their Interest
too much to differ with the Moravians
at this time)

Upon their Return from their Journey to
Niagara they met with Indians who
inquired of them what they had been doing &
who they spoke to, to Which the Messengers
had been sent by them, from the Governments
of the Manner they had received from the Ohio Ind.
on which Sir William sent the following Message
unto them to their Brother Answered

Brother, You have been at a great deal of trouble
in sending Message to us, your Brother the Delawares
& Shawanese, but the Person you employed are
Young Warriors, and not Counsellors, therefore unfit
for such Business, Likewise the Belts you
have sent us, Wampum are no more than
Nothing, but if you will send to call us together
and proper Belts & Wampum to take up by the
Hand we will then Answer with Sincerity, you
Brethren in our Wish Making Hope you will

...ness and Disposition subsisting between us, and
...assure you on the Part of Thompson that our
...Minds are well disposed, and that our Heart are
warm and kind towards you our Brother the Sachs
and we desire that you as a Sachem & Brother
Brother may take this Belt to Lt Governor Dr. Hun
that him deliver it in our Name to our Brother
Onas Uniorge (Croghan Sarachtie Belt.)

Brethren I See something that gives us a
great deal of Concern which is that our Flesh
& Blood that lives among you at Bethlem &
in the Forks being kept as if they were Prisoners.
We formerly applied to the Ministers at Bethlem
to let our People come back at times & plant
which is the chief Industry we follow to maintain
our Families but that Minister was not Inclined
to assist us therein and told him, and it is very hard
that our People have not the Liberty of coming back
to their Lands where Game is plenty & to see their
Friends & they have complained to us that they
cannot hunt where they use, and if they go into
the Woods must Return. See they are obliged for
it notwithstanding that way Land we look upon
to be our own and we hope Brother that you
will consider this Matter & that our People may come
into the Woods as they have formerly done & pass unmolested
as Bro. Onas and to do Justice to all.

Tuesday Monday May 9. This Evening the Hon.ble
William Penn Esq.r Governor of this Province, at-
tended by a Number of Council & Members of the
House of Assembly waited upon the Commissioners of
the Province with a great Number of other Gentle-
men invited here.

May)

Wayne the Sachems of the nuear Tribe with a Number of their chief Warriors waited on the Gov: at Mr Georges yesterday, when the Gov: met with the Gentlemen that waited on him and then by the hands was thus entertained & Governor made them the following Speech

Gentlemen I have you have very welcome agreable to my Message by Mr Logan. I have waited all this time ahead Philadelphia expecting the arrival of Deputies of the principal Nations to have treated at this Place between this Government & your Cousins the Delawares & Shawanese but receiving your kind Invitation I have hastened here accordingly to see you.

At a Meeting in the Court House in the Town of Lebanon on Thursday 12 May 1757.

Present

The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r Lieut Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, & County of Newcastle Kent & Sussex on Delaware

Henry Hamilton
William Logan
Richd Peters
Lynford Lardner
John Mifflin
Benj. Chew
} Esq.rs Members of his Majs Council

Isaac Norris
William Masters
Jos. Galloway
John Baynton
Geo. Ashbridge
Will. Wyat
} Esq.rs the Speaker & Committee of the House of Representatives

The Magistrates of the Borough with a great Number of other Gentlemen

The Deputies of the Mohawks, Onieda, Tuscarora Cayouga, Onondaga with some Seneca, Nanticoke with some Delawares

William Smith Esq.r Solicitor for the Crown
Francis Meiger Esq.r Solicitor for the Province

Our

On opening the Meeting His Honour the Gov.
asked me, as Propry. asked the Honourable Sir Wm
Johnson at his Treaty, if I was provided with a
Secretary, upon which answering that I was pro-
vided with one, His Honour then gave orders
that no Person else should take Notes.

Then the Governor made the following Speech.

Brothers of the United Nations

You are sensible of the unhappy Difference
which has subsisted for some time past between
us the People of Pensilvania the English in the
several Colonies & our Brethren & Countrymen
the Delawares & Shawanese your Nephews &
Brothers. By the mediation of Sir William Johnson, our
Hy. Majesty's sole Agent & Superintendant of
Indian affairs for the Northern District of America
a Cessation of Arms was agreed upon, and they at
a Conference held at Oswego promised to lay
down the Hatchet, which Agreement they since
ratified & confirmed in another Conference with
that Gentleman in your Presence, at which
time Sir William desired to know what was
the Cause of their committing Hostilities on
their Brethren the English which Question
they did not then give a full Answer to, but
at a subsequent Treaty with me at Easton
in November last the same Question being put
to Tedyuscung, he frankly acknowledged, that
their foolish young Men being deluded by our
Enemy the false hearted French King, were
persuaded to take up the Hatchet against
us. this he said was the first Spring of Cause,
but that one Reason why the Blow fell the
heavier on us was, that their Brethren Deep

had

had fraudulently, & by false pretences obtained their Lands without having first purchased or given any consideration for them.

Gave a Belt of Wampum.

Being very desirous that all Causes of Discontent should be removed, I proposed that the matter should be then finally recommended, but Tedyuscung declaring that he was not sufficiently empowered to finish that Business, declined it and desired another Meeting this Spring when he engaged to bring with him those Indians to whom the said Lands belonged, at which time this Complaint might be fully heard & amicably adjusted

Gave a Belt of nine Rows.

Having the greatest confidence in the friendship & Justice of our Brethren the Six Nations, Immediately acquainted Sir William Johnson with these Proceedings & requested that he would be pleased to send some of the Wise Men of those Nations to be present at the proposed Meeting, & expected Tedyuscung would have been here before this time, & that they concerned at his Stay

It would have afforded me great Satisfaction if it had suited your Convenience to wait his arrival, but as you have informed me your Business will not admit of being longer absent from your Country, I can now think of any Measure that may be likely to promote the good Work in which we are engaged, & establish a firm & lasting friendship between us & our Neighbours, you shall find me sincerely disposed to join with you in doing everything in my power conducive to so desirable

an

and had no information thereof I give you this Belt
of Wampum Gave the Belt

At a Meeting in the Court House Friday.
May 13. 1757. P.M.
Present
The Honble William Denny Lieut. Govr.
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Borough & a great Number
of other Gentlemen
The same Indians Interpr as before
Tedyuscung an Oneida Indian } Speakers &c.
Little Abraham a Mohock Indian } the Indians
Little Abraham opened the Meeting & spoke kindly
to the Gov. & Council
After you had done speaking to us
Yesterday you left the Appointing the time for
the next Meeting to us. We are now in Council &
desire you to listen to what we are going to
say. Tedyuscung then got up & repeated over the
two first Speeches read to them by the Governor
Yesterday & then said His Honour thanks for ac-
quainting them with the particular Circum-
stances that happened during the Course of the
Conference at Easton last fall between His
Honour & the Delawares & Shawanese &c. &
prest the great Satisfaction it gave them
to hear that their Brother Onas was so fortunate
as to find out the true Cause from whence the
Difference arose between their Brethren the
English & their Nephews the Delawares & their
Brother the Shawanese, for that they had taken
a great deal of Pains to find it out & without
Success Gave a Belt.
Shamokin then addressed himself to the Govr.
and

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the we are sensible that Messengers passed them upon
their Affairs, and as the Wyandots are at Door to the
Eastward of the Six Nations (Country of Canada) that at
the same time with that to the Westward, giving
them acquainted their Affairs we took the Affairs in
hand & sent Messengers to Oswego where a
Council was held, and the Deputies we sent thought
them to get sober, as we looked upon their Actions
as the Actions of Drunken Men, this was the Substance
of the Speeches sent to them. They returned for answer
that they looked upon themselves as Men would acknow-
ledge no Superiority that any other Nation had
over them "We are determined not to be
subject any longer by you as Women and we
determine to act as the English except those
that make their Escapes from us Ships, & say no
more to us on that head. Except we cut off your private
parts & make Women of you as you have done of
us. In the meantime tho they do not any longer
acknowledge the Six Nations as their Masters, yet
they are willing to treat with them in any Way, Even
in the Lowest, & desire they may do them
acknowledge for their Uncle. Notwithstanding they
say such Words they afterwards at the Instance of Sir
William Johnson agreed to a Cessation & came to
come to an Interview with him at their Brother's Camp.

Now Brother, our Advice is to you, that you
send Messengers immediately to the Senecas
& invite them with our Nephews the Delawares
& Brothers the Shawanese to a Meeting with
you here, and when they come be very careful
in your Treating with them & doubt not
but it will be in your Power to settle & make the
Difference & unite you & them & be a Bond of
Brotherhood between you & them &

Wampum

Indians that have well considered & agreed upon
this Affair & thought it a happy conclusion
Dated as above marked G R

At a Meeting in the Court House Monday
May 16. 1757. A. M.

Present

The Hon.ble Wm Denny Esq.r Governor &c.
The Hon.ble Colonel Shamokin
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Magistrates of the Borough & great Number of
other Gent.n
The same Indians
Wm.m Trent Esq.r &c. for the Govern.t
Conrad Weiser Esq.r Sahosp.t for Comm.a
Little Abraham & Mohock Jacobs } Speakers for the
Tho.s King an Onida Chief } Indians

The Governor spoke as follows

Brethren of the United Nations

I have duly considered what you was pleased
to say to me the other day in Answer to my Speech
to you, and believe you may depend, that the Story or
Information you delivered, to what you judge ought
to be done for the Satisfaction & Peace of your
Country, as it is plainly & strongly, the Answer
ought to be, upon your informing us of that
close Connexion at present subsisting between
your Cause & the Seneca Nation, We will use
all now Consistent with the greatest Wisdom & Justice
regard & Attention to it.

Brethren, I am glad to find you are
so thankful in your Minds for the kind Invitation
to Shamokin, & to come down & Council entirely
at his House to bring with him such Goods as may
be his Property & other Indians of the Six Nations,
then, and will then, as strongly & carefully pursue
your

your advice in treating with him in the meantime
if on your return you should meet with Tedyuscung
Desire you will let him know what has been done
between us at this Meeting and advise him of the
countenance of the good Disposition of the People of
this Province towards him & his People & that we are
ready to Ratifie the Engagements we entered into
with him at Easton, and shall be glad to see
him and his Friends as soon as they can conve-
niently come

I am &c

Mr Allen Abraham then stood up with the Belt
delivered him by the Gov.r in his Hand & repeated
over the Speech made them on it. Then Addressing
himself to the Gov.r spoke as follows

Brother Onas

Nevertheless you thank for laying
our Voice low & take no Notice of your pur-
sue the Measures we have recommended
but that your Endeavours will be crowned
with Success. We have come a great Journey in
order to see the Difference subsisting between
you & our Cousins, amicably settled & dealt with
that they had met here at this time

Brother Onas Assure you we will
recommend it to our Nephews & Brethren in
the strongest manner we can to come down &
meet you in order to have all Differences
subsisting between you settled in an amicable
manner

I am &c

At the Court House in Lancaster
Tuesday May 17. 1757.

Present

The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r Gov.r &c
The Hon.ble Colonel John Hamilton &c

The Council
The Commissrs of the Assembly
The Magistrats of the Borough & a great Number
of other Gentlemen
The Canada Indians

William Printup Interp.r for the Crown.
Conrade Visser Esq.r Interp.r for the Prince
Willis Abraham & Mohawk Jacobs } Speakers for the
& Jno. Peter Onneyda Jacobs } Indians
after the usual Ceremonies & Treaty were had & the Indians acquainted by the Interp.rs
the Governor spoke as follows (what had been doing

Brethren of the united Nations

I Desire to be informed if you have any Complaints against this Province with regard to Purchases of Lands or for any other Injuries whatsoever. In Expectation that you would freely open your Hearts to me & on this Head to me I give you this Belt.

Then Answered to the Indians by the Interpreter that I was going to speak to them in behalf of the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bart. His Majesties Chief Agent & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Indian Nations & Dependants & desired them to give Attention to what was spoke by him.

Brethren of the united Nations of the Six Nations

Upon which I acquainted the Treaty in that Nation complained that the Indians had been defrauded of some of their Lands by this Govt. & that I could not alter upon my own Appointment this Affair to which Meeting you were invited, that you might see what Answer was to be given to Brothers the Shawanese.

You are now become by Invitation & as Witness to a Treaty this Day concluded by

to redress any Injuries or Injustice done to the Indians whenever they can make it appear, and that they your Brethren of Pensilvania are now attending for that purpose, and you may be convinced from their Conduct towards you that they are not come empty-handed

Gave a Belt

Brethren My Majesty's Subjects that have settled they & the Neighbouring Provinces, by Law are not allowed to buy any of your Lands & accordingly they have never done it & they who only have right from the Crown to purchase your Lands, have done you any Injustice or encroached the Indians on the Bounds of the Government of this Province with allacrity. If the Chiefs of any of the Gov.ts are here appear ready & willing to make Satisfaction. But if they or the People of their Provinces should refuse doing you Justice, when you make it appear that you are injured. I will then carefully represent your Case to the King of England My Master & your Father in order to procure you ample Satisfaction

Gave a Belt

Brethren as Deputys from most of the Tribes of the Six Nations are now here who may not be present when Tedyuscung comes down, and as I am ordered & required by the Hon.ble Sir William Johnson Bar.t His Majesty's Chief Agent & Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations their Allies & Dependants to enquire into & hear the Complaints made by the Indians, if justly grounded, to use my utmost Endeavours to get them redressed. I desire it upon this that you open your Hearts to me without Disguise & disburden me of every thing you have concerning Fraud or Complaint of any Tedyuscung or any other

other Injuries & Injustice done to your many of the Tribe of the Six Nations, & are therefore strictly in Alliance with His Majesty King George in this & the Neighbouring Colonies, that I am thereby enabled to represent the true State of your grievances to His Majesty.

Brethren I do therefore invite & desire you now this morning to open your Ears to me, & I expect that you will hear nothing from me, but speak from the Bottom of your Hearts. And I expect that you will soon send to your Nephews the Delaways & Brothers the Shawanese to come down & give your Brethren a Meeting to make your Complaints appear before them & if they do not shall take it for granted that they have no just Cause of Complaint. to inform what I have said I have given you this Belt of Wampum

Given at Oct.

Brethren of the united Nations

You remember that your Nephews the Delaways & Brothers the Shawanese in Council with you at Otsiningo, promised to lay down the Hatchet, and in a subsequent Meeting with Sir William Johnson at his House in July last, ratified & confirmed it in the most solemn manner in your Presence, then promising to deliver up all the English Prisoners that were by any means brought to their Country or in their Possession, and Desired on your Return to your Country, you will remind your Nephews & Brothers of their Promise to Sir William Johnson, & recommend it strongly to them to bring down what English Prisoners they have or can get them & deliver them up as that is the only

only Proof they can give of their Sincerity & Good Disposition towards us.

Gave a Belt.

A Sachem's Address of the United Nations

In that Meeting with your Brother Warraghiyagey, their Nephews the Delaways & Twightees the Shawanese renewed & brightened the Chains of Friendship between them & us & promised to pay their Eyes on you their Uncle, & regulate their Conduct by yours, and at the same time declared in a public Manner by Dancing & Singing the War Song that they would turn the Edge of their Hatchets in Conjunction with you their Uncle & the Six Nations against the French, the treacherous & faithless Invaders of the Property of Mankind, and I must now desire that you will keep upon their being ready when called upon, to join His Majesty's Troops in Conjunction with your own Warriors & Allies against the common Enemy; that His Speech may have its full force upon your Minds I present you with this Belt of Wampum

Gave a War Belt.

Little Abraham then spoke as follows. Brother the Speeches you have just made us of great Importance unto to you & us. We shall duly consider them & soon as possibly we can we will return you an Answer

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May 18. 1757. This Day Four Oneida Indians that were killed on the Frontiers were brought to Town. In the afternoon the chief Sachems with a Number of their Warriors called a Meeting in the Indian Camp & spoke to us as follows

Brothers

We have called this Meeting with you in our Camp on Account of seeing so many Gover-

Dear Sir We Received your Kind Favour of the 14th Inst. and
Gratefully acknowledge the Favours you have done us
and do Esteem it a Happiness that we have it in our
power to Serve you in any Instance and shall
Endeavour to Behave in such a manner as to
Merit a Continuance of your Favours and
Friendship and shall Endeavour to Behave
in such a manner as to Merit a Continuance
of your Favours and Friendship

that were killed by the Enemy. Little Abraham addressing himself to The Honourable Sir Wm Johnson Bart & the Governor spoke as follows

Brethren Each of you made us a Speech Yesterday on the same Subject both which Speeches I was prepar'd to Answer at once. and then spoke as follows

Brothers, some Years ago in the Jerseys one of the Head Men of the Delawares had been out a hunting on his Return he called to see a Gentleman a great Friend of his one of your People who he found in his Field, when the Gentleman saw him he came to meet him. It was rainy Weather & the Delaware Chief had his Gun under his Arm, they met at a Fence & as they reached out their hands to each other, the Delawares Gun went off by accident & shot him dead. He was very much grieved at the accident & went to the House & told the Gentlemans Wife what had happened & said he was willing to die & did not chuse to live after his Friend. She immediately sent for a number of the Inhabitants, when they were gathered some said it was an accident & not to be help'd and the greatest number were for burying him & he was taken by the Feet & Shoulders to carry him away when he was hid & buried.

Brothers another Misfortune that happened at Easton & which we were very sorry to hear against & their Enemies in their way thro Carolina called at a House & not suspecting any Harm as they were among their Friends, a Number of the Inhabitants have detain'd them Prisoners on Account of some Mischief that was done there about that time supposing them to be the People that had done the Mischief

and

and desired them to Endeavour to repair them in
Every Respect that they had so called the Pipe
of Peace. The Ceremony of their Pipe was very
Agreeable many Years ago between the Sixty
Confederate Nations & the Six Nations. & the
Friendship that you have Ever
Given us has been entirely pleasing to
their Nations to us.

Brother Corlaer open your ears & hearken
Upon every thing we have to say that might Prevent
the Covenant Chain from being Ever Broken

Brother I must inform you that in former times
our Forefathers Enquired the Reason why
Albany was called Albany & Corlaer
Answered Because there was a Hill
Resembling your Ear Brother but upon some
Differences between our Albany People
here to remove their Dwelling Plantations
& Habitations at Wyoming & Minisinks on Sasquehanna
& were Settled in Land made their Habitation
there which their Hunting Grounds they Com-
plained to us & we Looked over the Land
& found their Complaints to be true

At the time they resided on a Treaty
with the French upon which account the French
became Acquainted with all the Country &
Consequently they Encouraged your Subjects
People were daily encreasing their Settlement
which means drove them back into the
Country of the Senecas and the both the Indians
& Christians Came up against us, by letting
them Settle on your Lands you see we have often Taken
up the Hatchet against Each other would not
have been they planted all the Country desire you
will go so that in a little time you will have
no Land. If you Act so with us. the we build Cabins
for you now & then we dont plant it we
leave

have our Complaints Examined before the Great Waters

We have opened our Hearts & told you what Complaints we have heard that they had against you, and our Advice to you is, that you send for the Indians & them, that them Lands either give them some part of their Fields back again than differ with them. it is in your power to adjust the Difference with them if you please.

Gave two Belts
one for Sir Wm Johnson and One for
the Governor

Tuesday Morning present as yesterday

Brother

I have what passed between you & the Commissioners relative to settling the Boundaries between the Six Nations & Virginia. We have only heard what you say on that head we shall have occasion to speak with the Indians who the Shawanese have been here at this time that we might hear & the Complaints on both sides then we should have been able to judge more intelligently and are now determined to use Justice between the Parties agreed on. they are not here we can say nothing against it that you gave us Belts between the Governments translated much to the Best Judge

Gave a String

Brothers

You signified to us that there is certain Persons employed by the King to purchase Lands here from the Indians We are unacquainted with that matter how we know how our Father the King of England has divided his Country. If you say you have done the Indians any Injustice & are willing to make them satisfaction We are glad to hear it and as you have writings to produce to prove your Memories about every Transaction that has happened between

Brothers you hear Brother the Delaware & Shawanese we recommend readily to you to imitate. Please much become to us how you are apprehended the Enemy may, having your Eyes shut upon nothing with your Ears listen[ing] your ways & receiving the Clear without Speaking it as if you could not or would not Sight to defend your selves. Brother Onas

We hope you may not think we act Rashly or precipitous for we have your Great Interest, to defend & your Frontiers & protect the Lives of your People. My Letter for bids to give up some Land to them than to continue, provided they should be in the Wrong & will not defend & defend[ing] themselves in your Province, by Sides

Onas Brother Onas Late Pattern by the Wm Penn he always kept large Parties patrolling upon the Frontier where he lives & you dont hear of any Murders being committed there, that by them only to defend your selves the Enemy is afraid to enter the Settlements there, if you pursue the same Measures they will be afraid to come into your Settlements

Thomas Penn then spoke as follows

Brothers we have considered what you have said about our requesting the Delawares & Shawanese to Send some Deputies with the Deputies they have appointed to visit Tioga & Wyoming

We will to day give you an Answer that will induce them to Go, but perhaps it will not be in our Power to prevail on them to move them all

One more we desire that you may send for the Deputies & endeavour to settle all things & Differences & Disputes in your Power to do, when it is done you will obtain your Desire & your Men

Colly to Bless again
Gave a Belt

Brethren,
I by hue we were present when the Delawares & Shawanese brightened the Chain of Friendship with Sir William Johnson & promised to turn the Edge of their Hatchet against the Enemy. But you must know that last Fall the they went out to War with us they always used to do not perform what they had promised. so that we cannot account for what they will do now. But for our part the Six Nations have been engaged in the War with you & are always ready when we see an English Flag to join our Brethren, go with them & share the same fate.
Gave a Belt

At a Meeting in the Court House in Lancaster
Friday May 20. 1757. P.M.
Present
The Hon.ble William Denny Esq.r Gov.r &c
The Hon.ble Jo.s Yeates Esq.r
The Council
The Committee of the Assembly
The Mayor Recd & the Burough with a great
Number of the Gentlemen
The same Indians
Wm Penn Esq.r for the Govr
Conrad Weiser Esq.r Interp.r for the Prince
& the Aforesaid Chiefs & Warriors
& some Young men & Others Indians } Speakers for the Indians

The reasons why the Speeches made the Day before at the Interpreters enquiring the Indians with what had been doing
The Answer spoke as follows
Brethren, } The Six united Nations
Welcome you all hereby thereby
Gov

to the kind open manner in which we have informed
us of the Journey from between the Big & Little Lakes of
our Brethren the Delaware & Shawanoe first
upon that as you have observed they are not
yet arrived it might be expensive until we have the
pleasure of seeing them. I shall only assure you
that I think your Journey good & shall with great
satisfaction contribute to it by sending for the
People you have so kindly recommended to
be sent for. I wish with you Health & Success
in travelling safely & strongly guarded & shall
in my particular care endeavour to have
the Goods ready which I shall take Money any
Skins that you will give me.

I am &c

Gilbert

Soon after the present Breaking out
broke out between us & the Indians some of the
Six Nation Indians requested of this Government
to build a strong House at Shamokin & store
house with Indian Goods & to give an Invitation
to Indians as well of the United Nations of Delaware
& some other tribes which might now inform you
that in compliance with their Request this Gov.
has built a strong House & store goods therein
as soon as possible & appointed a Person on the part
of this State to reside there & transact Business
with them & we have appointed Mr Thomas McKee
as many of you & all others to whom it may
concern that we shall leave it to your Councils as many
Families as shall incline to live there promising
you that Care shall be taken by this Government
that as many as they shall be furnished with such
Implements as they may want till they can support
themselves.

I am &c

Brethren

I shall immediately upon the
receipt

Whole that has past at this Conference to his Excellency
Johnson who is glad of all Occasions to show his Attach-
ment to our Friends the Indians approves his Majesty's
Service. He that Gentleman's peculiar Province to
treat openly & act Treaties with the Indians.

Let me add my Brethren of the United Nations
that you shall find no Delay in me in Behalf of
happy if my Conduct deserves your Esteem &
Approbation

Gave a Belt.

Brethren I have ordered the Present provided
by the good People of this Province to be carried
to the Indian Camp early in the Morning assure
you that a part of these Presents is given by
those who are the Descendants of the Inhabitants
that first came over to this Country with your
old Friend William Penn, as a particular Style
mony of their regard & affection for the Indians.

I then spoke in behalf of Sir Wm Johnson
Excuse & Reason of the United Nations

You see how the French the Enemy of Mankind
set on their Children to murder in a barbarous
manner, your Brethren that are settled on the
Frontiers of this & the Neighbouring Provinces.

Brethren I must now desire you in the Name
of the Great King of England your Father &
my Master, that on your return to your own
Country you will be active and suffer any of
the French or their Children to pass over your
Land to murder your Brethren & that you
will let Pennsylvania & this People know that
I expect that he will do the same

Tell them if it is not nor will not be their
Interest to carry on the War against their Bre-
thren the English. Their Father the French
are

as they Study of them will in the End ruin them. but you Brethren are convinced that the English have always Treated you as their Brethren & Serpent & Due Regard & performance to this Request on your side.

Gave a Belt

Little Abraham made the following Answer to the Governor

Brother Onas

We return you our hearty Thanks for accepting our Offer in sending for the Delawares, Shawanese & Senecas and hope when you meet them, you will be able to settle all Differences to your Satisfaction

Brother Onas

We likewise return you our hearty thanks for your kind Invitation to us to settle at Pittsburg & your promise to supply them wt. will stay or come & settle there with Provisions & Goods. We accept of the Invitation & will take it into Consideration as we go home, how many of us will stay there or come back from our Towns to settle there, and we return you thanks for appointing our Brother Thomas McKee to take care of us as he is a Person very agreeable to us. He spoke again as follows

Brother Messaghyjaway

We have all given Attention to what you have said to us by Onaganuda & you may Depend upon our being on the Alert & Doing every thing in our Power to prevent the Friends & their Children coming to murder our Brethren & we will recommend it strongly to Tedyuscung & his People to do the same.

Brother We must Desire that you will

Give

[illegible] our Brother Uncas in rescuing the Defenceless [illegible]
him over Nephews & Brothers Etc Delaware [illegible]
[illegible]ness, which will be the only Method to put a stop to
these cruel Murders daily committed on our Subjects
thereon.

May the 21. The Deputy was delivered to the
Indians in their Camp after which Bonduca with
them on Account of some of their People who died
of the small Pox since they came here, gave
them a Piece of Stone to cover the Grave of the
Deceased agreeable to the Antient Custom of the
Sea Nations.

The several Chiefs then kindly thanked
his Excellency with an Assurance of their
Friendly Inclination to the Interest [illegible]
and in their Interpretation expressed great Satis-
faction with the Treatment they met with in
this Government & declared thanks for the Gifts
they had received

May the 22. Scalped a Meeting of the Chiefs of the
several Tribes & Separately gave to them the Message
going to be sent to Onondaga by the Governor
agreeable to their Request, at the same time
Enquired of them what Presents would be
most provided by this Government for their
Brethren the Cherokees who had come into
this Government & was answered it might be expected
from this being sent them agreeable to their
Request. He then Desired them to give me their
Opinion about the Message to be sent to Sir.
Enquiring whether it may be agreeable to them.
Upon which they made the following

Answer

Brother

We have considered every part of your Message to Sedyuscung and approve much of it. Some part will be acceptable to our Nephews Brethren. And we likewise approve of your Resolution of Speaking a Word to our Brother the Chinese. And to our Brother the English to unite in Friendship to bring about a Peace between them and us and embrace this Opportunity of brightening the Chain of Friendship between us in your Province. We have appointed three Men to go with you to see them & hope you will provide Carriages on the Road

Then a String of Speech sent by the Governor to Sedyuscung

Brother Sedyuscung

We the Twelve Indian Nations can not but call you to remember to mind that we Indians had been defrauded of their Lands by you told me was one of the Cause that alienated the Minds of our Brethren the Delawares & Shawanese from us your Brethren. Upon which told you if you could make it appear that you had received any Injustice or Injury from this Province I was ready to hear it & promised to make you full Satisfaction.

Brother you then informed me that the Indians who claimed those Lands as they did not agree that Affair would come under Consideration as that Treaty was not proper to be mentioned and desired to transact that Business at Philadelphia & there we were told not finish it at that time. But that you would come down again in the Spring & would bring with you as many

of those Indians would be got together in order to a
full settlement of all Differences between us, that
a firm & lasting Peace might be established for-
ever. Brother as you had then promised to be down
in the Spring we were pleased to find a considerable
number of your Uncles the Six Nations were come
amongst us, to be present & hear all your Com-
-plaints, they staid a considerable time for
that purpose in expectation of seeing you here,
but as some Accident may have prevented your
coming, your Uncles grew very uneasy at being
detained here so long & desired me to meet them
at Lancaster whither I went & opened my
Heart to them, giving them a full account
of all that passed between us at Easton pro-
-mising your Uncles that I would take care to
see you redress'd either on account of your
Lands or any other Injuries you may have
received from your Brethren of this Province.

Brother, your Uncles the Six Nations at
this Treaty shewed a great Instance of Friendship
for you & would have been extreamely pleased
to have seen you here being resolved to see
Justice done to you, but as you were not
come, they advised us to treat you very
tenderly & to advise you to bring with you
some of your Uncles the Senecas that we
might open our Hearts to one another freely
by which means all Causes of Jealousie &
misunderstandings between us might be
settled & taken away forever and that they
would join their best Endeavours &c. Being
about a firm & lasting Peace between you
& your Brethren. Brother I am your

Friend

I Cur my dear Cha[illegible] this good Indian
Chief is truly affected with the good &
wise advice which you have given him
and which being sincerely desired to hear
and observe will surely do for your Children
shall be duly given when at Dayton

I [illegible] shall now inform you of the
Answer I gave to the Six Nations
during our Conference which is the same with
that of the Belt of Wampum sent by you
I came down as soon as it will suit your
convenience & I will bring with
me your Speech the Answer & such of them as
will be necessary to you to open your
Business to your Brethren and if it shall
appear that we have been defrauded of your
Lands or Monies or any other Injuries done by
Persons the property of us we shall receive
Satisfaction. Brother By some late Letters re-
ceived by me from Brother Onas in England
I am given to understand of the Late
unfortunate Differences & your Complaints at Dayton.
He requires that he is willing to have the
Differences examined & fully heard & settled
upon the Spot.

Brother Cayuga Chief Sir William Johnson
has desired that the unhappy Differences
which have arisen may be referred to you to apply
to that Gentleman as he has the honour to be
appointed Sole Agent & Superintendant of
Indian Affairs in the Northern District

Gave the Belt

After this Speech was delivered to the Messengers
the Cayugas & the several Tribes made the
following

following Speech
to the

As we have finished the Business for this time and design to part to morrow, you may be sensible that we have a long Journey on a Hilly Country to go over, and several of our Old Men very weak, we hope you will not refuse us some your Frontiers without a Walking Stick (meaning a Cane) of Brass. In answer I requested them that the good People of this Province had provided some Cars for them on the Frontiers which would be given them by the Persons employed to conduct them through the Settlements.

254

Fort Johnson 10 June 1757.

The following Indians arrived here

Senecas
of the old Castle
Tagehsady
Tewishawis
from Chinodois Castle
Yharonghyanaghqui
Yhanoghsa
Hayedondy Head Warrior
& 6 others.

Cinquachgo
Onondagas
Sequaneseré
Otrinoughiyale
Keghtehee
Canadyagueye
Tsineahado.
Yakedoraa
Teyohaqueande
24 young Warriors
5 Women.

Their Chief came into the Council Room & paid the usual Comp.ts to Sir William on their arrival & presented to him an Indian Scalp in the room of Mr Jonathan Stevens the Interpreter, son who was killed in the Engagement at Lake George 8 Sept.r 1755. They acquainted Sir William that Dyonondy from the Cayouges came on the road with them & related

Sir

On Board His Majestys Ship
Sutherland Sandy Hook June 9. 1767.

I have been so hurried of late that I have not had it in my Power to answer Several of Your Letters fully which I have received of late but am now Sitt down to do it, before I set out from hence

I am very sensible of the Situation in which the Indians affairs were, when the King did you the Honour to appoint You to the Management of them and You will remember that in all the Conversation I have had with You on that Subject, I have always said that that, did not appear to me to be a time when they could be brought to rights entirely, that all that could be reasonably expected from you, was to keep up the Interest you had among them, to watch every motion of theirs, and as far as Possible to Prevent their Joining with the Enemy at Present, and to get what assistance you could from them in the meantime. And I went so far in giving my Opinion in which you agreed with me that I thought the General Method of manageing all Indians had Proceeded on a Wrong Principal; That the having great meetings at which very Few if any of the Principal Men

Sir William Johnson

were

were [illegible] Present &
giving great Presents to those who had no Influence
was a great Expence and answerd no good Purpose,
and that the making them Promises to redress
the Grievances they Complaind of, whether Just
or unjust, and Performing none of those Promises
were the things that had lost our Credit among
them, and had Taught them to think as Little of
their Engagements with us, as we did with them.

That it was my Opinion at Present we should
change that method and treat them like Men,
and talk Truth to them, shou that we were
Sensible of the manner in which they had
behaved to us, that now they must declare
themselves, for if they were not friends, we should
Look on them as Enemys, and be on our Guard
accordingly, and in the mean time to be Cautious
in giving them Presents, Particularly Arms,
and Ammunition, as I did not find they made
use of them for us, and I had great reason to
believe they were employed against us, besides
this that I could not look on them as our Friends
whilst I found that even those that were with
us as Friends the one day, were the next with
the Enemy, which could be for no other Purpose

but

but to carry them Intelligence of Our Strength, Situation, and what Amount they can get of Our Motions, that whilst things Continue on this footing they are the most dangerous of all Spies, acting with impunity, and that as we had no Intelligence of that sort by the Enemys Indians, it was giving the French an Advantage I could not Submit to

As this is the Case, and as by my Accidental tho' Tollerably Certain Intelligence I am Informd that the Senecas have declard for the French and that they are at Present the most Powerfull of the Six Nations, and Threaten the others, if they do not Join with them, in so much that even the Mohawks who Live at the greatest distance from them, have had it under Consideration whether to retire back among us, or to Join with the Senecas, and take up the Hatchet against us, Common Prudence makes it Necessary that we should be very Sparing both in Arms, and Ammunition, and give none at Present to any but such as we are well assured will use them for us against the Enemy, for it will be very difficult for us to Justifie Arming of Men to Fight

against

against the King Our Master, and destroy our Fellow Subjects

So far Past in Conversation between us formerly and then I understood that you agreed with me in Opinion, and now it appears to me that at the best the Onandagas, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, and even the Mohawks, are only Wavering in their good Intentions towards us, The Mohawks I think from your Personal Interest, you will be able to Prevent going in Body at once to Join the Enemy, but from my Information, I am afraid you will find difficulty to keep all their Young People from taking the other side, and altho they should not get any great acquisition of Strength, still they will by them get Constant Intelligence of our Strength & Motions.

Therefore I cannot help thinking that it were best, it's Proper to hold the Bargain that you and I agreed on last Winter, that they must either be Friends or Foes, their Neighbourhood to us Puts them in our Power, and whatever Apprehensions they may Pretend to have of the Power of the Enemy, this furnishes them a Sufficient Cause not to

" Join

Join with them except their own Inclinations go Strongly that way, and if they will Join the Enemy we must Treat them accordingly

The Oneidas and Tuscaroras, are likewise not so far removed from us, but we can come at them Likewise nor do I think the Onandagas out of my Power, neither; The Senecas are indeed at Present too far removed from us to become at,

I am the farthest from Pretending to breake with those People I mean to Cherish & Support them as Allies of the King my My Master, and to keep up Strictly to the Treatys subsisting between them, and where they have Just Complaints to Represent them, and do every thing in my Power to get them Redress. —

But on the other hand if they will breake those Treatys and Join with the Common Enemy of the Peace of Mankind, and Attack my Masters Subjects, I think it my duty to Treat them in the same manner I do my Masters other Enemys, and in the meantime, whilst their behaviour gives Just Cause of Suspicion it's Necessary for us to Act with them, with great Circumspection

I have here given you my Opinion on

the

on the Situation we are in with the Indians with the Consequences attending their Continuing to act as they have done ever since I have been in this Country, and the only remedy that appears to me to be left to Prevent the Mischief arising from it, and as it's Plain from the General Tenour of their Actions, that their Inclinations are greatly debauch'd from us, and at the same time, that they are People who know their own Interest, it's Necessary to shew them the Benifit and advantages they have reap'd by the great Expence the Publick have for many years been at for them, and that their now breaking their Treatys with us, will not only deprive them of those Emoilments but that we are now in a Condition not only to defend our Selves, but to do our selves Justice against all such as Chuse to Attack us, in Breach of the most Solemn Treatys.

This is what I call Treating them like Men, which is keeping the Treatys with them Religiously and Strictly, and that is what the King my Master allways does with His Allies, and as a Proof of His Intentions towards them in finding

they—

they had Just Complaints against those in whose hands, He had formerly Put the management of His affairs with them, He has turned them out and appointed you to manage them now — under the Inspection of His Commander in Chief for the time being, and if they have not been Redress'd as yet it has been Principally owing to the unsettled State of the Colonys, and to the undetermin'd Part they themselves have acted.

And when this Fair and Friendly method in which my Master has acted by them will not Prevent their breaking the Treatys subsisting between him and them, to talk openly to them, show them the Consequences that must follow their taking Part with the Enemy, for I am sure they can hurt us less by owning they are our Enemys, than by acting a double Part Pretending to be Friends, and at the same — time giving the Enemy every aid & Intelligence in their Power.

I likewise think it very Necessary that you keep a Watchfull Eye on those Germans and doubt that you Suspect, from the Informations you have received of Carrying on a Treasonable correspondance with the Enemy, by means

of —

of the Indians and of debauching the Minds of those Indians, and that you do secure their Persons and Papers whenever you see Cause

and here it's Necessary to auquaint you that I have Intelligence from Montreal of Letters being arrived there very Lately from De Cosne, who Lives at Schenectada, those can be for no good Purpose, I should have secured him on the Intelligence I have, had he not been employed by you, but I must desire you will Look into this affair, I have likewise Informations against Abiel, but those are not so strong as against De Coisne. —

As to Dog Weavers carrying on the Trade with the French Indians it's a very bad Practice, but till we can stop that every where, I am at a Loss what to advise and must leave it to you to manage as your own Prudence shall direct you.

As to Presents I have some time ago transmitted to Major General Webb to deliver to you or to order, from Sir Charles Hardy to deliver to your Order, all that Part of the Indian Presents he brought over, which remains after those you had from him before

and

And at the same time I sent you an Inventory of the Indian Presents Provided by the Province of New York, and now Lodged at Albany with an Account of the Original price they Paid for them, and an order to deliver them to you, if you think Proper to pay that Price for them, and by my last Letters from the Secretary of State I am informd that there are orders given to Provide in London Indian Presents aurding to the List I received from you, and they Shall be sent out immediately and I shall take Care that they be sent to you as soon as they arrive.

I have directed Major General Webb to give you a Warrant for £2000. now and afterwards to advance such further sums as may be necessary, for I am sure that you will be as good a Husband of the Publick money as you Possibly can, Consistant with carrying on the Service

Your Application for your Sallary came so late, that I had not time to settle that, but as You have money in Your hands by those Warrants, that can make no difference. till I return from the Campaign when I shall regulate with you all money Matters —

and

And in the mean time its nessary to Acquaint You that in Consequence of the Letter I writ at Your desire relating to Croghans Appointment as assistant to You, I am empowerd if I see it Nessary to appoint him to act under You in that Capacity, and You are hereby empowerd to Employ him in that Station, and if You desire it I shall at my return give him a Commission with the Sallary you Proposed for him, and You may in the mean time if you employ him Pay him at that rate.

I have order'd the Treaty you sent me to be Printed, by those Printers you appointed, and that they should apply to You for the Expence, the reason of that, as well as directing that you should Provide the Provisions that are given to the Indians, is for the regularity of the Accounts that in this Article, as well as in all the other accounts, each Particular Service may be kept and appear Seperally by it self;

I have received your recommendation of Mr Guy Johnson, I do remember Your recommending him to me formerly but have mislay'd the Memorandum I then made, and have forgot

where

where I am to find him, and what was the
Particular thing you desired me to do for him,
be so good as to let me know and direct your
Letter to Lieutenant Governor Delancey who
will forward it to me.

I have nothing new to add but to desire you
will Collect as many of the Indians as you can
get, and have dependance on, to Join Major
General Webb this Campaign, to assist in Scouting
Partys, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy,
and to Prevent the Enemy from harrassing the
Convoys, or annoying the Camps, or Garrisons,
which Service is very material and if they can
be brought to do it, will have the Effect of
Connecting them more closly with us, for till they
will act offensively against the Enemy, I shall
not think them really attached to us, or to be
depended on, for words when no Returns
follow carry very little weight with me

I am with great Regard

Tallawiny Speech
1300 Men

As we have finished the Business for
this time and design to part to morrow, you may
be visible that we have along Journey on Hilly
Country to perform, and several Days old Men
very Weak, we hope you will not refuse us Some
Provision without a Watching Stick Some
Bag of Peas. In answer I requested that
that the good People of this Province had
provided some Cags for them on the Journey
which would be given them by the Person
employed to conduct them through the Settle-
ments.

Fort Johnson 10 June 1757.

The Tallawini Indians arrived here

Chiefs
of the old Castle
Sagehada } Sachems
Tewishawis }
from Chinnondiis Castle
Kanonghyaraghqui
Kanoghsa
Hayedondy a Head Warrior
& Sachem.

Chiefs of the
Oneida Cast
Sequarneese
Otrinoughiyale } Sachems
Keghtahte
(Canasyeguye)
Tsineahado.
Kakedorca } Head Warriors
Soyakaqueande
2 young Warriors
& 5 Women.

Their Chiefs arrived the Council Room opened
the usual Ceremonys & Six Belts on their arrival
presented to them on Indian Lady in this room
Wm Johnson Esqr his Excellency then welcomed
Hilletdias the Engagement at which he engaged Sept
1755. They enquired if Sir William Head Quarters
from the Engagement was on the Road that they
were coming

[illegible] to morrow, that they had an
on the Onondaga in their way down desired them to
come with them w.ch the Onedays refused.

Sir Wm. then returned their Comp.y & gave
them a Belt, & told them they should often
hear from him

Sod. Died at Oswego of the Indian Dysentery
an Indian called Hendrick by the Head, and Nine
Delawares & w.t Tomahawk Brother by the Mohawks
killed out right Sent Belts to go against the
Enemy.

Fort Johnson 11. June 1757.

The Heads of the Seneca & Onondaga
who arrived here yesterday met in the Council
room, when spoke to Sir William that they
desired to say a few words upon w.ch he ordered
Capt.
Sir William Johnson
Lieut. Gray Capt Peter Wraxall Secr.y
Wm Johnson. Wm Brant Interp.r
Abraham a Native Mohock Chief
Onondaga Seneca Speaker
Brother Warraghiyagey
Brother, the Sun is a great deal of
Mischief daily happens in the Southern Colonies
and as we understand some of the Mohocks lately
came here Wampum, we could be glad to know
from you as their Country lays Effectually
the Way to. upon which Sir Will.m ordered the
Mohock Chief whose Speech to give to the
Seneca Chiefs to explain their Business.
Brethren attend to what they have
to

and

this meeting, and to consider it as done in the presence of Him who sitteth above and seeth all things.

Sir William recommended it to them to make such an equal and upright division of the presents intended for them, (which he proposed to deliver to them in the afternoon) as none might have just cause to murmur or be dissatisfied.

A true Copy from the Original Records;

Exam^{d} by me

(signed) PETER WRAXALL

Sec^{y}

Journal of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians.

[Plantations General Papers, XVI., (P.) No. 4.]

Fort Johnson 10 June 1757.

The following Indians arrived here:—

SENECAS, of the Old Castle		ONONDAGAS	
Tageghsādy, Tawistawis	Sachems	Sequareesere, Otsinoughyātta, Keghlahhe, Canatsyagaye, Tsineakado	Sachems
From Cenosio[1] Castle			
Karonghyanaghqui, Canoghsa		Kahedōrea, Tyohaqueande	Head Warriors.
Hayadondy, a head warrior & 40 others.		24 Young Warriors, 5 Women	

Their Chiefs came into the Council Room and passed the usual compliments to Sir William on their arrival, and presented to him an Indian scalp, in the room of Mr Jonathan Stevens, the Interpreters son, who was killed in the engagement at Lake George 8 Septr 1755. They acquainted Sir William that Deputies from the Cayougas were on the road and that they expected them here to-morrow, that they had called on the Oneidas in their way down and invited them to come with them which the Oneidas refused.

Sir William returned their compliments and gave them pipes, tobacco, and a glass of rum round, and then they went to their quarters.

Fort Johnson 11 June 1757. A. M.

The heads of the Senecas and Onondagas who arrived here yesterday met in the Council Room & sent word to Sir William that they desired to say a few words; upon which he attended.

[1] Now Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y. *Guy Johnson's Map.* — Ed.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson
Lieu[t] Claus — Capt. Peter Wraxall Sec[y]
M[r] Johnson — M[r] Arent Stevens Interp[r]
Abraham, & 3 other Mohawk chiefs

— — — An Onondaga Sachem, Speaker.

Brother Warraghiyagey,

As we hear there is a great deal of mischief dayly happens in the Southern Governments and as we understand some of the Mohawks lately came from those parts, we would be glad to know from you or them concerning those affairs and what the news is.

Upon which Sir William desired the Mohawk Chiefs who were present and just returned from Lancaster to acquaint their Bretheren the Senecas and Onondagas with what they knew and had heard about the blood which had lately and was daily shedding in the Southern Govern[ts]

Abraham the Mohawk Sachem did accordingly relate what murders and hostilities had been committed, while they were attending the meeting at Lancaster, and referred them for the transactions at that meeting, to Sir William; who told them, that to enter into a particular detail would take up too much time at present, and that he would take some other opportunity to do it.

The Onondaga Speaker then proceeded and said:—

Brother.

When Capt. Butler was at Onondaga he was dayly pressing forward the proposed meeting which was delayed by several of our people being at Canada; when they returned we acquainted him with what news they brought, which we doubt not he advised you of.

Sunday 12 June A. M. arrived
Skahyonwiō[1] alias Big Canoe } head Sachems
Ottrowana }
Seven Warriors and 2 Women; all from Cayouga.

Sir William bid them welcome, and after the usual ceremonies they were shown to their quarters.

EOD. DIE. P. M. Nickus and Paulus Sachems at Canajoharee, with several other head men, arrived and desired to say a few words with Sir William, who told them he was ready to hear them; when Nickas spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghiyagey.

Doubtless you are desirous to know what is the occasion of our present visit to you. We are to acquaint you that it is at the request of those of the Six Nations who are now come down, who desired we would attend this meeting and hear what they have to say to you.

To which S[r] William answerd: that he was glad to see them on this occasion and he did intend as soon as the Cayougas arrived to send for them down and that he had already given notice to the Mohawks of the hither Castle to be present.

[1] From *Gahontia*, a canoe. *Bruyas.* — Ed.

Fort Johnson 13 June 1757. A. M.

The Senecas, Cayougas and Onondagas having desired a meeting with Sr William Johnson, he accordingly met them in the Council Room.

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson. Capt. Wraxall Sec^{y}
Lieu^{t} Claus. Mr Stevens Interp^{r}
The Sachems of the Upper and Lower Mohawk Castle.

Skahyonwiō, alias the Big Canoe, a Cayouga Sachem spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghiyagey and Bretheren of the [Six] Nations present.

We of the Cayouga Nation have been much discontented that the proposed meeting at Onondaga was so long delayed. We were long ago ready, but were kept back by the Senecas, who put off their going thither on various pretenses.

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are informed that you have been told that some of the Upper Nations have used the hatchet against our Bretheren the English; we must acknowledge it is true, but it was not the fault of our nation.

Some of the Seneca warriors who said they were going to the Southward against enemy Indians, prevailed upon some of our young men to go with them, and when they got on their way they turned about & smote some of your people. We of Cayouga on hearing this were very much concerned and threw a Belt of Wampum to all the fighters to prevent the like for the future. We have done our utmost to put a stop to such proceedings; we expect it will be effectual, and hope the like will never happen again: with this Belt we take the hatchet out of your head. Gave a Belt.

Brother. As to our Nation we own the French are trying all methods to confuse and divide us, & stir us up against our Bretheren the English; and some time ago they set on some of our young men to come this way and do mischief; but on our discovering it we sent after them & put a stop to it.

Bretheren of the Six Nations present.

We of Cayouga have already spoke to you; hear what we are now going further to say to you.

Some of you of the 5 Nations come down & tell our Brother Warraghiyagey, that we of Cayouga are friends of the French and use the hatchet against our Bretheren the English, when at the same time 'tis your Nations are doing it, as some of the Onondagas have done, and laid it to our charge. We have for our parts prevented our young people from engaging in these measures; perhaps there may have been one or two who have been guilty and escaped our knowledge, but you may depend upon it our Nation have not forgot the old agreement with our Bretheren the English, but are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain and not let it slip out of our hands; and we make this Declaration before you all now present, as our determinate resolutions.

Brother Warraghiyagey.

We beg you by this Belt not to listen to these lies which are told you to the prejudice of our Nation, but be assured we are firmly resolved to hold fast on the Covenant Chain, and

remain friends and Bretheren of the English as long as we live. Brother it is true we have thought it most for our interest to sit still and not intermeddle in the disputes between you and the French, and we have reproached some of the other Nations with joining the French and not remaining neuter; and this we say to their faces. Gave a large Belt.

Brother. We are determined thus to justify ourselves and to make these declarations, before all the Nations present, before we entered upon business in general, and you and all the Six Nations present may depend upon it, that what we have said is the truth and the real meaning of our hearts, and we will abide by our resolutions as long as the sun gives light

The Onondaga Speaker then said:—

Bretheren of the Mohawk and Seneca Nations.

We who are as one body in the General Confederacy have heard what our Bretheren of Cayouga have now said and declared, & we Onondagas are of opinion it is proper for us to withdraw and take the same under consideration.

Sir William told the Cayougas he had attentively heard what they had said to him in the presence of the 6 Nations, and that he would consider of a proper answer to it, and as the Onondagas had proposed to withdraw with the Mohawks and Senecas, so he adjourned the meeting for this time.

Fort Johnson 14 June 1757 P. M.

The Senecas, Onondagas and Cayougas having given Sir William Johnson notice that they were ready to speak to him, & being assembled in the Council Room, he attended.

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson Bar^{t} Capt Peter Wraxall Sec^{y}
Lieu^{t} Claus. Mr Arent Stevens, Interp^{r}
Mr Johnson. Mr Robert Adems.
Sachems & chiefs of the two Mohawk Castles

———— an Onondaga Sachem spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghiyagey.

When you were last at Onondaga you spoke to the Six Nations with a Belt of Wampum, by which you sharpened our weapons and desired we should make use of them against the common enemy. This, none of the Six Nations are ignorant of. You then also painted and feathered our warriors for action; but as we found ourselves in danger from the Missesagas we were obliged to let our hatchet lay by us, and take care of our own preservation.

Brother. This is one reason for our not having been active according to your request. We will give you a further reason. We are but few in number, and therefore think ourselves oblidged in justice to our country and our families to stay at home & take care, and protect them from the attempts of our enemies, as we daily hear we are threatened by them.

Brother. When you were last at Onondaga you told us to keep our weapons in our hands and be ready to run, when you might call on us, to your assistance, which you would do when any urgent occasion made it necessary. You told us you were a numerous people and you would first make a trial against the enemy, and if you could not do without us, then you would call upon us, and desired we would hold ourselves in readiness.

Brother. We have given you our several reasons for not using the hatchet you sharpened for us at Onondaga. We can't say from whence it may come, but we expect in a few months time that we shall be attacked by our enemies, and if we were to be absent from our Castles, our women and children would be at the mercy of the enemy; and therefore we think it necessary to stay at home in our own defence. Gave a large Belt.

Brother. As you desired the 6 Nations would mediate between the English and the Delawares, and prevail on those Indians to cease their hostilities, the Senecas, under whose immediate directions those Indians are, did according to your request interpose, and they have brought them to a cessation of arms, except those Indians who live on the Ohio and are under the guidance of the French, whom the Senecas have not yet been able to bring to terms of peace. Gave a Belt.

Brother. By Capt Butler and Capt Montour whom you sent up to our Castle last winter, you let us know that you expected we should use the hatchet against the French. We gave no direct answer to them hereupon, but told them the Council at Onondaga had not yet met, as all the members were not assembled. When the Council at Onondaga was compleat, we laid your message before them, which they said they did not expect from you, as the old Covenant Chain was for the common safety of you & us; for were we to leave our country unguarded, it would bring on our destruction. You told us you were strong in people and able to fight the French and we hope you will exert yourselves against them for the common safety of yours and our Country.

Brother. You formerly told us that the cause of the present war on your side, was to remove the French from their encroachments on your and our Country. This is very true Brother, and it is a matter worthy of your assistance, for the French have realy hemmed us in by their encroachments, and we beg you will do your best to remove them and preserve our lands; and as you told us you had people enough to fight the French, we did not expect you would call on us to assist you, until you found yourselves too weak to do without us.

Brother. We have now told you the resolutions of the Senecas, Cayougas, and Onondagas, in the presence of our Bretheren of the two Mohawk Castles the head of the Confederacy; and we do at the same time assure you that it is the determination of all the 5 Nations in full Council that we will not let the ancient Covenant Chain between our Father the Great King of England over the great Lake, and our forefathers, & Quieder, (meaning the Governor of New York) slip out of our hands. And we now dress up the Council fire, which upon your being appointed to the management of our affairs was removed from Albany hither, & from the Tree of Shelter, which was at the same time planted here, we pick away all weeds that nothing may hurt its growth. The ancient Covenant Chain was made for our mutual advantage, of which trade is a considerable part, and therefore we beg you will send a trader to the German Flatts.

Brother. We speak not merely from our lips, but we tell you the truth of our hearts, that we are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain; & this is not the resolutions of our three Nations only but also of the Oneidas and Tuscarores, and the whole Confederacy; and this we declare in the presence of the two Mohawk Castles.

Brother. You and the French are two powerfull nations, and we hope you will so exert yourselves as to get the better of them, and if it pleases God that you overcome them, we shall remain stedfast to you, but should it happen that the French are too strong for you, we must then fall with you. Gave a white Belt of 16 rows.

Brother. Some of your messages have come to us by foolish people and women, who either don't remember or designedly alter your meaning; we therefore desire you will take care to choose faithful and proper people.

Here they returned 4 strings of Wampum which Sr William lately sent to the Six Nations to acquaint them that the Rum was out & they must not send down for any more.

Brother. Here is a Belt and a String of Wampum which you sent up to us, admonishing us to keep a good look out against the designs and motions of the enemy; this we have done, in token whereof we return them to you. Returned a Belt & a String of Wampum.

Then the Speaker sat down.

Sir William told them he had given attention to all they had said, that it was recorded, and he would prepare an answer to it, and let them know when he was ready to deliver it.

Fort Johnson 16 June 1757. P. M.

Sir William Johnson's answer to the speech made him the 14th Ins^t^ by the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondagas.

PRESENT— as before.

Bretheren of the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondāgas

I have duly considered the speech you made to me two days ago, and I desire you will be attentive to the answer I am now going to make you to it.

Bretheren. You tell me the reason you did not make use of the hatchet I sharpened for you last Summer, when I was at Onondaga, and at which time I also painted and feathered your warriors for action, was, because you found yourselves in danger from the Messasagas, and therefore were oblidged to let my hatchet lay by you, & take care of yourselves.

Bretheren. This is the first time I have heard the Messasagas, were your enemies, & I am surprized how it came about. It is but 2 years ago at the great meeting here that you brought down the Chief man amongst the Missasagas, and introduced him to me as your great friend and ally, and told me that he and his people were determined to follow the example of the Five Nations. You then desired I would treat and consider him accordingly, which I did and gave him presents to his satisfaction, and he took Belts from me to his people. For what reason therefore you think yourselves in danger from the Missesagas I cannot comprehend, unless it is from some misunderstanding which I hear happened in the woods some few days ago between some of your people and them.

Bretheren. An other reason you give me for your inactivity is, that you are few in number, and you dayly hear yourselves threatened by your enemies. As to your numbers, had you taken my advise given you many years ago and often repeated, you might now have been as strong people. I should be glad to know who these enemies are, and what grounds you have for these fears. Gave a Belt.

Bretheren. You say I told you that the English would first make a trial against their enemies & that if we found we could not do without you, that then we would call on you for your assistance. I have looked over the records where all public speeches and business with the Nations is faithfully wrote down, and I find no such thing there, and I am very positive you must be mistaken, for from the first meeting I had with the Six Nations after my return from Virginia, to this day, I have been constantly calling and exhorting them as Children of the

Great King of England, as Brothers and Allies to the English, to join and assist His Majesty's Arms against our common enemy the French, and the Six Nations have as frequently assured me they would act with us & for us. And you must know you have a great number of Belts from me on this subject now in your possession. You tell me, tho' you don't know from what quarter, that you expect in a few months to be attacked by some enemy, and that therefore you think your own preservation requires you to stay at home and be on your guard. What foundation you have for all these fears so lately come upon you, you have not thought proper to inform me, and therefore I am at a loss about it, especially as I understand several parties of your young men are gone a fighting to the Southward. Formerly you told me that if you had Forts built at your towns and some men to guarrison them, you might then go to war with your Bretheren the English, and not be affraid of your old men your wives and children during your absence. These Forts tho' very expensive to the King your Father, were accordingly built for you, and if you had applied you might have had men to garrison them. Bretheren, your conduct will in my opinion appear very ungrateful, & your reasonings very inconsistent to the King your Father and to all your Bretheren the English when they come to their knowledge as they soon will do; wherefore I would advise you to reconsider the matter, & take it into your most serious consideration. A String.

Bretheren. I am well pleased that the Senecas, under whose directions the Delawares are, have upon my application interposed their influence upon those deluded people, to stop their hostilities upon this and the neighbouring Provinces, and I expect they will exert their utmost to compleat this good work with the Ohio Delawares also. A Belt.

Bretheren. Last winter the Governor of Pennsylvania had a meeting with Tedeuscung the Chief of the Delawares who live at Taaogo, when Tedyuscung told the Governor that one of the chief causes of the Delawares taking up the Ax against the English was, that they thought themselves defrauded and injured with regard to their lands. The Governour desired to know in what instances and by whom these frauds and injustice had been done to them, and that he was then ready and willing to hear their complaints and redress them to the utmost of his power and heartily disposed to settle every thing to their satisfaction.

Tedyuscung answered that he was not then empowered by, nor were the proper persons present, to accommodate these disputes, and therefore he proposed a meeting with the Governour this spring, when he said he would come prepared to settle all these matters. The meeting was accordingly agreed on, and I sent our Brother Mr Croghan my Deputy to Pennsylvania, to act there in my name and see justice done to the Indians. I gave the 6 Nations notice hereof and several of them attended there accordingly. They waited a great while in expectation of Tedyuscung's arrival, but he never came, so that all the expence and trouble of this meeting did not produce the main effects intended by it. I desire to know from our Brothers the Senecas, the reasons of this strange behaviour of Tedyuscung's, which appears to me very blamable and unworthy the Character of a chief man, and I must desire that our Brothers the Senecas will talk to him, and if he is in fault make him sensible of it. The Governour of Pennsylvania hath spoke and acted like a wise and honest man, and appears sincerely disposed to do justice with impartiality of heart. The affair is of great consequence and Tedyuscung's conduct doth not appear fair and candid, by not fulfilling his own proposals & promises. Gave several large strings of Wampum.

Bretheren. You say Captain Montour & Capt. Butler brought you a message in my name that I expected you would use the hatchet, I had put in your hands, against the French, that

the message was laid before the Council of Onondaga, who said they did not expect such a message from you, as the Covenant Chain was for the common safety both of us and you, and that if you were to leave your country unguarded, it might end in your destruction.

Bretheren. It is certain the Covenant Chain was made for our common good and safety, and it is well known to you all that it speaks in this manner:—*That the English and the Six Nations shall consider themselves as one flesh and one blood, and that whenever any enemy shall hurt the one the other is to feel it and avenge it, as if done to himself.* Have not the French hurt us? Is not their ax in our heads? Are they not daily killing and taking our people away? Have not some of your nations both to the Southward and Northward joined the French against us? Nay, some of you, by your own confession, have gone out by yourselves and struck the English. Have you not now several of our people prisoners amongst you, whom you conceal from me? Have you not lately suffered the Swegachie Indians to come thro' your habitations and take one of our people from the German Flatts? Let me ask you now if all this is behaving like Bretheren, & whether you ought not to be ashamed when you put us in mind of the Covenant Chain? Surely you dream, or think I have forgot the old agreement between us, when you talk in this manner. I take you by the head & rouse you from your lethargy and bring you to your senses.

Bretheren. You say you must take care of yourselves and not leave your country unguarded. When our Brother's house is on fire will an other Brother look quietly on, smoak his pipe at his own door and say he can't help him because perhaps his own house may take fire? Does the Covenant Chain speak this language? Did your forefathers talk after this manner? Did I talk so to you when the Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscarores sent me word last year that they expected the enemy were coming upon them? Did not I and your Bretheren run thro' the ice and snow at two or three different times to their assistance? Where and who are those enemies you so much dread? Let us know do you want our assistance; if you are in danger we know the Covenant Chain and will be ready to defend or die with you. We wont tell you make one trial by yourselves and that we must stay home and take care of our own preservation.

You allways tell me 'tis for our mutual interest you go so often to Canada; I am apt to think you have brought these alarms and these fears with you from thence.

Bretheren. I must tell you that my orders from the King your father are, to take care of and supply with necessaries such good & faithful Indians as will go out and fight for him and his people, and that such and their families, only, has he empowered me to arm clothe and provide for, which I shall continue to do to all such as will go out upon service, and those I dare say will in the end find they have acted more for their honour and interest, than those who stay at home and smoak their pipes. Gave a Belt.

Bretheren. You have assured me that it is the unanimous Resolution of the 5 Nations to hold fast the Antient Covenant Chain made by our forefathers and yours. Bretheren, our end of this Chain is bright and strong and we shall not be the first to let it go; but it seems to me that your end is grown very rusty, and without great care will be in danger of being eaten thro', which I should be very sorry to see, as it would be the means also of extinguishing the fire here and oversetting the Tree of Shelter. Here the Covenant Chain Belt was given.

Bretheren. I am sensible that trade is for our mutual benefit, and the taking care of it has allways been considered as one essential part of the Covenant Chain and the King your Father, expecting that you would have aided his arms as your ancestors formerly did, was determined

to have put trade upon the most equitable and beneficial footing possible, for you and his people. But as public affairs now stand and whilst our enemies are suffered to pass thro your country in order to come and destroy us, without their receiving any molestation from you, it will neither be safe or prudent for our traders to go that way. Besides as you have resolved to stay at home and smoak your pipes and leave us to fight the enemy, our people must be otherwise employed, except those traders who live in Albany and Schenectady, who will allways be ready and willing to trade with you. Gave a Belt.

When this Meeting broke up

The same evening the head Sachems of the Senecas desired a private Conference with Sir William Johnson, to which they invited the Mohocks & Onondagas.

The Senecas laid down Three Belts.

One of which was a very long black one with an Ax in the middle, which they said was brought to them by the Groote Yonge, a Seneca warrior who has lived in Canada for two years past, & is since dead, from the Governour of Canada, inviting and calling on the Senecas to take up the hatchet against the English.

The Second was a Belt given by the Governour of Canada to the Delawares, for them to take up the hatchet also against the English, which the Senecas say they have now taken from the Delawares and buried with that sent to them, and acquainted the French Governour that as they had at present no cause of quarrell with the English, so they had buried the hatchet he sent them, and would let both that and the one to the Delawares lye under ground till they had just cause to use them.

The third was sent by the Delawares to the Senecas to assure them they would follow their advice, had accordingly laid down the hatchet against the English and would cease their hostilities.

Fort Johnson 18 June 1757.

Sir William Johnson's answer to the speech made to him by the Cayougas the 13th Inst.

PRESENT—Sir William Johnson Bart — Capt Peter Wraxall Secy
Lieut Claus. — Mr Arent Interpr
Lieut Johnson. — Mr Robert Adems.
The Sachems and Chiefs of Cayouga, Seneca & Onondaga.

Bretheren of Cayouga.

Those young men of yours whom you say were led astray by the Seneca warriors to go and strike the English behaved very unlike Bretheren to be so seduced, and your chief did their duty in endeavouring to put a stop to such unjustifiable proceedings for the future; for if such things do again happen, you may depend on it we will look upon you as enemies and treat you as such. Therefore you will act wisely to look hereafter more narrowly to the conduct of your young people

Bretheren. I am fully convinced the French are labouring to set you up against your Bretheren the English, and raise confusion amongst you. I am glad to hear you now confess yourselves sensible of it, as guarding against their crafty designs will be for your true interest and welfare. You acted wisely and brotherlike in preventing your young men from running headlong into these pernicious schemes of the French.

Bretheren. As to evil reports brought me down against you, 'tis not my way to govern my opinion of either yours or any other Nation, by meer rumour or idle tales, nor will I depend upon meer words or professions: 'tis how people act that will rule my judgment of them. I have had reason to suspect and I am now convinced from what you have said in their presence and their silence thereon, that some of the 5 Nations have joined the French against us, and you acted like honest men when you reproached them with it and for now speaking your mind openly in this Council Room. I recommend it to you to continue to support this open and candid character and to keep fast the Covenant Chain according to your promises.

Gave a Belt.

Upon which the Cayougas assured Sir William they would take care to comply with every thing he had now recommended to them, and that they would upon no account let go their hands from the Covenant Chain.

Fort Johnson 19 June 1757. P. M.

At a meeting of the Senecas, Cayougas and Onondagas, at which were present several Oneida Indians, and Abraham, chief Sachem of the Lower Mohawk Castle.

Present—	Sir William Johnson	Mr Robert Adems
	Lieut Claus	Capt Peter Wraxall Secy
	Lieut Johnson	Mr Arent Stevens Interpr

The Onondaga Speaker said as follows:—

Brother Warraghiyagey.

You have charged us with inactivity & not acting up to the terms of the antient Covenant Chain in the present war between the English & French. But when we look back upon former times, we have reason to charge you on your side with inactivity and neglect towards us. As for instance when the French formerly fell upon the Senecas, you sat still and smoaked your pipes; you did the same when the Onondagas were cut off by the French. When the Oneidas were attacked it was not to the English but to the Onondagas they owed their safety. When the Mohawks were fallen on by the French the Upper Nations rose up in their defence, pursued, overtook the enemy and fought them. A Belt.

Brother. You have desired to know what are the grounds of our present fears and alarms and who are our enemies. You have reminded us of the Missasaga Chief who came down here two years ago as our friend and ally, whom we recommended to you, and you express your surprize at our being apprehensive of any danger from that Nation.

We have been informed from Swegachie that the Messasagas have charged the Onondagas with killing some of their nation at three different times last summer in conjunction with the English during their possession of Oswego. We have news also from Niagara that the Messasagas have said they will not rest contented till they have revenged themselves on the Onondagas. We have dispatched messengers to Niagara and Cadaraghqui to know the truth of these threats, and whether the Messasagas do realy intend to commence hostilities against us. This Spring one of the Onondagas would have been killed in the woods by the Messasagas if, by talking that language very well, he had not made his escape.

Brother. You have exhorted us to speak out the real meaning of our hearts and not to let you write lies about us by our making Declarations which we dont intend to fulfill. We came

down hither with an intent to open our hearts to you and to declare our sincere resolutions that you might inform the King our Father the truth about us. Gave a Belt

Brother. You have told us we were drunk & that you shook us by the head to rouse us up and bring us to our senses. We thank you for it; you may depend upon it we will follow your advice, and we hope you will take care on your side and steadily pursue such measures as are for the common good, for it appears to us that you are at present a little light in the head.

Brother. If we learn any intelligence in our way home or when we get home that is worthy your knowing you shall be immediately informed of it. Gave a Belt.

Brother. You have mentioned several things against us, as inconsistent with the terms of the old Covenant Chain, and you told us in a private conversation this morning that such a behaviour would make a breach between us. Brother, we came from the Council of Onondaga with a resolution to settle all matters in the best manner for our common good, and before we left our respective Castles we laid our hands upon all fighters to keep them all at home till our return when we shall report the proceeding here, and you shall know what resolutions are taken thereupon Gave a Belt

Brother. You told us you were pleased to hear that the Senecas had interposed and prevailed on the Delawares to lay down the hatchet against the English and that you expected we would continue our endeavours to bring the Delawares who live on the Ohio to do the same. Brother, we have sent to these Delawares on the Ohio, who are about 130 in number and we expect on our return to receive an answer, which when we get we will transmit to you.

Brother. You desired to know from the Senecas if they knew the reason why Tedyuscung did not attend the late meeting at Lancaster according to his promise. The Senecas here present say they do not know, but that they shortly expect a great Meeting with the Delawares, and if Tedyuscung comes with them, they will examine him upon his conduct herein.

Gave 4 strings Wampum.

Brother. You have told us you have your end of the Covenant Chain fast in your hands and that your end is strong and bright but that our end seems to be rusting and in danger of being eaten thro', and you have exhorted us to take care of and look well after it. We thank you for your admonitions. The furthest Castle of the Senecas have the extream end fast in their hands, and the rest of the Six Nations have also hold on it, and we assure you we will not quit it.

The Speaker then delivered the Covenant Chain Belt given them by Sir William, to the head Man of the Chinosiā or farthest Seneca Castle.

Brother. We have heard your answer to us about trade, and our women who chiefly carry on that article will be disappointed that our request is refused. We wish we might have the privilege to buy a cag or two of rum, and that the sale of it may be no longer stopped.

The Chief Man of the Senecas then said, now Brother we have concluded all that we have to say.

Sir William said he should say a few words more to them tomorrow morning, and then be ready to break up the meeting.

The Onondaga Speaker then whispered the Interpreter that when this Meeting was adjourned some of their Nation and the Senecas begged a private meeting with Sir William.

In the evening a Deputation of both Castles of the Senecas, with some Onondagas, Cayougas and Oneidas together with Abraham the Mohawk Sachem waited on Sir William.

PRESENT— Capt. Wraxall Secy
Mr Stevens Interpr.

The Senecas spread a prodigious large Belt upon the floor of 30 rows broad of Wampum, with a figure of the sun in the middle and the Six Nations at one end. They told Sir William this belt they had made use of to invite some nations of Indians to remove nearer to them and join their Confederacy. That they had sent to all the scattered Indians of the Six Nations to return and live in their own country. That they had sent messages to their several Allies to dispatch Deputies to a Grand Council they proposed speedily to be held at Onondaga, to take their general welfare under serious consideration. That a great quantity of Belts were already arrived at Onondaga, and that when the Indian corn was about knee high (about the latter end of July) they expected this great Council would be opened at Onondaga, and that as soon as it was over they would acquaint Sir William with the transactions of it.

Fort Johnson 20 June 1757. A. M.

PRESENT— Sir William Johnson
Lieut Claus — Capt Peter Wraxall Secy
Mr Robert Adems. — Mr Stevens Interpr
Several Oneida Indians.

Sir William Spoke as follows:—

Bretheren of the Seneca, Cayouga & Onondaga Nations.

This meeting is now upon the point of breaking up, and you, in consequence thereof, of returning to your respective habitations. Before you go away I think it necessary to say a few words more to you, which I desire you will listen to, remember, & faithfully report to all your people on your arrival at your Castles.

You have declared to me that the resolutions of your three Nations are to act a neutral part in the present hostilities between the English and French. I have told you, and I now again repeat it that this declaration is contrary to the many promises and engagements you have bound yourselves by, at the several public meetings and treaties you have held with me since the King your father was pleased to appoint me to the management of his Indian service in this part of America. How he will receive this breach of faith, notwithstanding the great expence he hath been at in cloathing arming and feeding you and your families and building forts in your towns at your request and for your defence; time will show.

As you have now declared yourselves neutrals, I think it proper to tell you what is expected from you under that character.

First, that none of your people do either, by themselves or in conjunction with any of His Majesty's enemies, commit any hostilities upon the persons or property of any of His Majesty's subjects.

Secondly That you do not permit either the French or their Indians to pass thro' your settlements in order to come and make war upon the English.

Thirdly that you do not directly or indirectly give our enemies or their Indians any intelligence to our prejudice or which may enable them to do us mischief.

And Lastly. As you have now assured me you are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, we shall expect that you give us without delay, all such intelligence as may be in your power, which any way relates to our welfare.

Bretheren. I give you this Belt of Wampum as a testimony that if you do not keep up to these rules of behaviour, we shall look on the Covenant Chain as absolutely broke between us, and you among the number of those enemies whom His Majesty is now at war with.

Gave a large Belt with the Seal of Office on a piece of parchment tied to it.

They made answer that they would be carefull to comply with the conditions Sir William had now iusisted on.

A true copy from the original Records;
examined by me.
(signed) PETER WRAXALL
Secy.

Captain Croghan to Sir William Johnson.

[Plantations General, (B. T.,) XXL., No. 1.]

Philadelphia March 14th 1757.

I received yours of the 17th February by my man and shall take care to follow your directions. Some of the Susquehannah Indians are come into the inhabitants, who say the rest were gethering but could not be down so soon as I expected, from the severity of the winter in those parts, but these Indians inform that my messengers got all safe out, and that the Indians would set of, for the inhabitants, as soon as the weather would permit.

Monecatootha is not yet come. As my Lord Loudon is expected in town to day, I shall wait upon him agreeable to your instructions and then set out for Susquehannah to meet Monecatootha and the other Indians coming with him.

There is a good understanding between the Governour and me, as well as most of the gentlemen of the place, and every one seems fond of an inquiry being made into the Complaints of the Indians; except some of the Proprietary Agents, who dont seem to like it. As to their dislike I take no notice of it, being determined to enter into no dispute with them on that head.

Inclosed you have a copy of some extracts from my old Journals relating to Indian Affairs, from the time of Mr Hamilton's arrival as Governour of this Province till the defeat of General Braddock; all which you may depend upon are facts, and will appear upon the Records of Indian Affairs in ye several Governments. I shall give his Lordship likewise a Copy, as the

spoiled them here to morrow. that they had din'd on the Onida[y] in their way down & invited them to come with them w[t] the Onida[y] refused.

Sir Will[m] returned their Comp[ts] & gave them a Pipe. Tobacco & a Cap[t] of Rum round & then they went to their Quarters.

Sod. Died at Night of Six Chickasaw Indians & w[t] an Indian called Hans Hag[y] the Head, and Nine Delaware & w[t] Jonathan Bolker y[e] Head were filled out & left Fort Johnson to go against the Enemy.

Fort Johnson 11. June 1757.

The Heads of the Senecas & Onondagas a. m. who arrived here Yesterday met in the Council Room & sent word to Sir William that they desired to say a few words upon w[ch] he attended

Pr[s]

Sir William Johnson

Lieut. Fras
W[m] Johnson.

Capt Peter Wraxall Secr[y]
W[m] Brent Mayor Interp[r]

Abraham & Bolter Mohawk Chiefs

Tagh Onondaga Jacobs Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

As we hear there is a great deal of Mischief daily happens in the Southern Colo[s] & as we understand some of the Mohocks lately came home that Way, we would be glad to know from you or them concerning those Affairs & what the News is. upon which Sir Will[m] desired the Mohawk Chiefs who were present to give their Sentiments to the Senecas & Onondagas with what they knew and

and had heard about the Blood w.ch had lately
ow'd daily shedding in the Southern Governments

Abraham the Mohock Sachem did accordingly
relate what Murders & Plundering had been
committed while they were attending the Meet-
ing at Canajoharie & referred them for the Trans-
actions at that Meeting to Sir William, who
told them that to enter into a particular Detail
would take up too much time at present &
that he would take some other Opportunity
to do it. Then Onondaga Speaker then proceeded

to Relate Joseph Butler when Capt. Butler was
at Onondaga he was daily urging forwards
the proposed Meeting which was delayed by se-
veral of our People being at Canada, when they
returned we acquainted them with what they
they thought which we doubt not he advised
you of.

Sunday 12. June A. M. Received
by Seaquis a Cay the Big Canoe } Head Sachems
& Onoweana
Seven Warriors & 2 Women all from Cayouge

Sir Wm. Did them Welcome after the usual Cere-
monies they were shewn to their Quarters.

Mond. Die P. M. Nicky & Cayley Chief Sachems at
Tionnojoharie with seven other Head Men arrived
Desired to say a few Words to Sir William who told
them he was ready to hear them, when Nicky
spoke as follows

Brethren We are glad to see you
Down below.

and had hard work to keep the Blood w.ch had daily
run Daily bleeding as Barbarians Generally

Between the Hills Each Indian Discovering
what Mischief Mr Butler had been
committing while they were attending the Meet-
ing Asked them for the Strings
belonging to Sir William, who
told them that he could not particularly Relate
would take up too much time at present but
that he would take some other Opportunity
to do it. The Onondaga Speaker then proceeded
to Relate what Capt. Butler
at Onondaga Every Daily Inquiring towards
the proposed Meeting which was Delayed Eight
or ten Days Expecting at Canada, which they
returned we requested to Hear with what News
they brought which we doubted not we should
hear of.

Sunday 12. Two P. M. Received

of Seaquis a day the Big Canoe } Head Belong
& Oneida . . . . . }
Seven Warriors & Women all from Cayuga

Sir Wm. Did them Welcome after the usual Cere-
mony they were Shewn to their Quarters.

Mond. Die P. M. Nicky & Daly Chief Seneca at
Tioga Came with News of their Head Men Arrived
Repaired to my Lodge Sent Word to Sir William who told
them I was ready to hear them, When Nicky
spoke as follows

Brother & Warriors of the

Seneca

Boniface was a Negro slave whose master in this Province would not permit to give us his liberty, but it was to be agreed that he should be free at the Death of his Master who was now come down who desired we would Redeem him by Medicine what they would pay to you.

Answered by William Logwood

That he was glad to hear them any Negroes should be Redeemed upon any account to sold for them. Town all that he had already given Notice to the Masters of the Silver Cattle to be present.

[illegible] June 13th 1757. A.M.

[illegible]

Brothers now are [illegible] to know what is the
Occasion of your paying this visit to you we
are to enquire, you that it is at the request
of those of the Indians who are now come down
who desired we would be allowed this Meeting to hear
what they have to say to you.

Onondaga 13th June 1757. a.m.

[illegible] Sir William Johnson
that he was glad to see them on this Occasion
& he did intend to send for them down as he had already
given Notice to the Mohocks &c the other Castles
to be present.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Brothers that we want the Land of our
Nation from the three Nations who said they were
going to the Southward against the Indians pre-
tended to be our Friends, and Brothers, but
as they got on their way they treated a bout
small deer of your Eagle tribe (Cayouge or Seneca
Nation) very much ill used them & Beat them
in order to make them to return back for the
future we take care always to put a stop
to such proceedings we shall therefore expect
that the like will never happen again with
the Cherokees the Waldest of your Head.

Talker

Then Mr Atkin rose up the Cherokees
Indian Trader Mr Richard Pearis and said to the
Indians in the Cherokee Language as follows
Brothers of the Six Nations present
Brothers of the Eagle Tribe present
We (Cayouge) have already spoke to you
our Brothers we are now going further to say to
you Brothers of the Eagle Tribe (Cayouge)
as Brothers that [illegible] you have
not Brothers the English against
our Brothers the English we at the same time
by our Nations are doing it to some of the Indians
Dogs have Bones to divide between them we
have for our part prevented our young People
from engaging in those Measures perhaps there
may be some amongst you who have not been quite
so expeditious in your knowledge, but you may depend upon
it our Nation have not joined the Cherokees
with our Brothers the English but are determined

to

had Occasion to withdraw with the Mohawks whereas
to be adjourned the Meeting for this time.

Sir William Johnson 14th June 1757.

P. M.

The Seneca Onondagas & Cayugas having
given Sir William Johnson Notice that they were
ready to speak to what was Going transacted in
the Council, Soon to be attended.

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.

Lieut. Claus
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Robt. Adams

Capt. Peter Wraxall pr. Sec.
Mr. Agent Stevens Pr. Sec.

Cahuns & Cajis. of the two Mohawk
Castles

Mr. Onondaga Cahun spoke as follows.

Brother Canaghsjagey

When you were last at Onondaga you
spoke to the six Nations with a Belt of Wampum by
which you removed our Weapons & directed we
would make use of them against the common
Enemy, this done & the six Nations are Ignorant of
for what they stood & therefore were Uneasy
for Action, but we Look'd our selves in danger
from the Messages we were obliged to Let your
Warlike Cry go, we take care of our own Persons:
Now Brother this is the Reason Brother not having
done active according to your Request we will give
you another Reason. We are but few in Number
& therefore think our selves obliged in Justice to our
Country our Families & Young to take Care
of what Remains from the Attempts of our Enemies
by which we are greatly diminished. Brother.

Brother again you were last at Onondaga the
Hatchet

had engaged to withdraw with the Indians adjacent
to the Mouth of Sandusky.

Fort Johnson 11th June 1757.

P. M.

The Seneca Onondagas & Cayugas having
given William Johnson Notice that they were
ready to speak to him & being assembled in
the Council Room he addressed

Viz.

William Printemeul

Lieut. Claus
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Robt. Adams

Capt. Peter Wraxall Secy. to
Mr. Indn. Affairs Sec. pro.

Brothers & Chiefs of the Five Nations

We Onondaga Cayuga & Seneca Sachems

Brothers & Warriors

When you were last at Onondaga you
spoke to the Six Nations with a Belt of Wampum by
which you engaged our Support & Assistance
against the French & their Indians & we
then told you that the Six Nations were Engaged by
Solemn Treaties with the English never to take up the
Hatchet against them & that if any Misunderstanding
should arise between the English & French we would
remain Neuters. Brothers we have kept strictly
to our Engagements & have not struck the
English nor have we taken up the Hatchet against
the French. Brothers we have been at War with
the Cherokees & have Conquered them & obliged
them to sue for Peace. Brothers we have
Spirited up the Shawanese & Delawares
against the English & have made them
Tributary to us. Brothers when we
were last at Onondaga you
told us

Indians to keep our Young men from Drink and ready to
run when you might allarm us to war, Explain
to him how we want to Convince you of our Love
made it necessary, how told us we were unmanly
Expected that you would not make a trial against the
Enemy if you could not do without us, Then you
might take upon you Signed we would hold our
Hatchets in readiness.

Brother We have given you our reasons why
we returning the Hatchet was Suspended from us at
Pittsburgh. We can't say how soon it may come
but we expect in a few Months time that we shall
be attacked again. Wherefore we need to be
assisted from our Castles our Women & Children
would be at the mercy of the Enemy and therefore
we think it necessary to stay at Home to defend
them. Date at large &c.

Brother I now desire the Six Nations and
Mediate between the English & the Delawares &
prevail on those Indians to cease Hostility,
the Sense we entertain, more immediate Direction
those Indians are in according to your Request
to persue & they have brought them to a Capitulation
& Some are still there Indians receive on the
Ohio base under the guidance of the messengers
the Treaty is not yet Seen able to Comply to
... may be Done. Date &c.

Brother By Capt. Butler & Capt. Montour whom
we sent up to our Castle last Winter you Clearly know
that you urged us we should use the Hatchet against
the French. We now declare Ourselves to them Reasons
but did then the Council at Onondaga had not yet
met & all the Members were not assembled. When

the

the Council I wonder not accomplished this said your Majesty upon which I have thereby directed a present for you and it shall remain for the commodity of your service we release our country requires it being on our destruction.

I am sorry you are resolving in People unlike to fight the Frenchmen are loyal you will not your selves expect them for the common safety of your own Country.

Whether I am sorry to hear that the Enemy of the present War as you desire to remain the Queen Dowager with you or your own Country. She is my true Brother with a matter worthy of your Royal Name for the French have really promised in my this Encouragement you by me will be your aid to remove them upon the Country, and my men to do you and People enough to fight the French we did not expect that would allow us to do this upon till you desired your Letter to me it be without due.

I have also told you the Resolution of the Queen (upon her Dowager in the Queen's own Letter) the two Mohocks & the head of the Indian way, and we doat the same time assure you that it is the determination of the Nation in full Council that we will not let the Interest of Queen between us & the great King of England or the great Lady our Sister Queen Anne living. The Mohocks Ambassadors are with us & the Council are upon your being appointed to the Management of that Affair we remain Sir, Your Faithful Friends & Brothers will accept the same time

Blowers

Henrico Reserve with away all Weeds that nothing may hurt ye growth.

The Sixteen Covenant Chain was made for our Mutual advantage & we Trade ye a common part whereof we beg you will send to Trader to ye Seaman Falls.

Brother we speak not much by Tomorrow, but we will open our Hearts, that we are determined to hold fast the Cov: Chain and thy is not the Intention of our three Nations only but also of the Indians & Cayarongo & the whole Country and thy we declare in the Name of the Five Nations Castle. Brother tho' the Enemy are but powerfull Nations yet we hope you will secure your selves against the latter & them, and if it may [illegible] that you do overcome them, we shall remain steadfast to you, but should it happen that the Enemy may fall on you [illegible] Agents are too. wrong for you. we [illegible]

[illegible]

Jane 20th Belts 16 Rows.

Brother Some of your People have come to us, both Men & People & Women, who either don't remember or designedly alter your Meaning we therefore desire you will take care to change [illegible] your People

have they returned a String & Wampum with an Intelligent with a Relation to acquaint them that the Burr was out that they must not come down for any more.

Brot: here is a Belt & String of Wampum which you sent up to us admonishing us to keep a good Look out against the Designs & Doings of the Enemy this we have done

have done in taken whereof I have thereon Given to you
Signed & Sealed & Delivered
in the presence of
Sir William told them he had given them
their Belts & Strings
Sir William told them he had given them
their Belts & Strings
Sir William told them he had given them
their Belts & Strings

Extract from the Speech of the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas to Sir William Johnson at Fort Johnson the 14th June 1757 P.M.

Brother,

As You desired the Six Nations would mediate between the English & the Delawares, & prevail on those Indians to cease their Hostilities.

The Senecas under whose more immediate Direction those Indians are, did according to your Request interpose, and they have brought them to a Cessation of Arms, except those Indians who live on the Ohio, and are under the Guidance of the French whom the Senecas have not yet been able to bring to Terms of Peace.

Gave a Belt.

Extract from the Answer of Sir William Johnson to the abovesaid Nations, at Fort Johnson 16 June 1757. P.M.

Brethren,

I am well pleased that the Senecas under whose Directions the Delawares are, have upon my Application, interposed their Influence upon those deluded People to stop their Hostilities upon this & the neighbouring Provinces, and I expect they will exert their utmost to compleat this good Work with the Ohio Delawares also.

a Belt.

Brethren,

Last Winter the Governor of Pennsylvania had a meeting with Teedyuscung the chief of the Delawares who live a Didhogo, when Teedyuscung told the Governor, that one of the chief Causes of the Delawares taking up the Ax against the English was, that they thought themselves defrauded & injurd with Regard to their Lands. The Governor answerd that he desird to know on what Instances, and by whom these Fraud & Injustice had been done to them, and that he was then ready & willing to hear their Complaints and redress them to the utmost of his Power, & heartily disposed to settle every thing to their Satisfaction. Teedyuscung answerd, that

Extracts from Indian Proceedings in June 1757.
Read Sept 29

that he was not then empowerd by, nor were the proper persons present, to accommodate these Disputes, therefore he proposed a Meeting with the Governor this Spring, when he said he would come prepard to settle all these Matters. The Meeting was accordingly agreed on, and I sent our Brother Mr. Croghan my Deputy to Pensylvania, to act there in my Name, and see Justice done to the Indians. I gave the Six Nations Notice hereof, and several of them attended there accordingly. They waited a great while for Teedyuscung's Arrival, but he never came, so that all the Expence and Trouble of their Meeting did not produce the main Effects intended by it. I desire to know from our Brothers the Senecas the Reason of this strange Behaviour of Teedyuscung, which appears to me very blameable, and unworthy the Character of a chief Man, and I must desire that our Brothers the Senecas will talk to him, and if he is in Fault make him sensible of it. The Governor of Pennsylvania hath spoke and acted like a wise and honest man, and appears sincerely disposed to do Justice with Impartiality of Heart; The affair is of great Consequence, & Teedyuscung's Conduct doth not appear fair & candid, by not fulfilling his own Proposals and Promises.

Gave several large Strings of Wampum.

Extract from the Reply of the Senecas, Cayugas, & Onondagas to Sir William Johnson, at Fort Johnson 19 June 1757. P.M.

Brother,

You told Us You were pleased to hear that the Senecas had interposed & prevaild on the Delawares to lay down the Hatchet against the English, & that You expected We would continue our Endeavours to bring the Delawares who live on the Ohio to do the same. Brother, We have sent to those Delawares on the Ohio who are about 130 in Number, & we expect on our Return to receive an Answer, which when We get We will transmit to You.

Brother,

You desire to know from the Senecas, if they knew the Reason why Teedyuscung did not attend the late Meeting at Lancaster according to his Promise. The Senecas here present say they do not know, but that they shortly expect a great Meeting with the Delawares, & if Teedyuscung comes with them, they will examine him upon his Conduct herein.

Gave 4 Strings of Wampum.

True Extracts from the Original Records examined by me

Peter Wraxall, Secy.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

I have heard the Mohawks say as well as your Brethren
& can organize how it came about. I first sent two
Messenger at the great Meeting fire, that you Boys
down the River should meet the Mohawks &
introduced them to me as your good Friends & Allies
which we find to be as this People were desirous to follow
the Example of the 5 Nations. You then desired I would
treat & consider him accordingly, which I did &
gave him Presents to his Satisfaction the last
Belt I sent to his People for what Reason then:
Have you think your selves in Danger from the
Mohawks as I cannot comprehend, unless it is from
some Misunderstanding as I hear happened in the
Woods some few days ago between some of your
People & them.

Brethren another Reason you give
me for your Inactivity, is that you are few in
Number & that you daily hear your selves threat-
ened by your Enemies. Were your Number had
not been taken away by Divine Vision you many years ago
as often repeated you might now have been a strong
People. I should be glad to know who they
Enemies are you what Ground you have for this
Fear.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren You say I told you that the
Indians were first to make a Peace against their
Enemies & that if we found we could not do with-
out you, that then we would call on you for
your Assistance. I have looked over the Books
where all public Speeches & Doings with the Six
Nations is duly & faithfully wrote down & find no such
thing there, and I am very positive you must be
mistaken, for from the first Meeting I had with the
Six Nations after my Return from Virginia to this
day, I have been employed in settling & making

Peace

Then as Children of the Great King of England, as Brothers & Allys of the English to joyn against His Majesty's Arms against our common Enemy the French, and the Six Nations have as frequently assured me they would act with us & Victorious. And you must know you have great Number of Belts from me on Record which I have in your Keeping. Now tell me, tho' you don't know from what Quarter that can expect in a few Months to be attacked by some Enemy, and that therefore you think your own Preservation requires you to lay at home all on your Guard. What Consideration you have for all this Great Country come upon you. You have not thought proper to inform me of it, therefore I am at a loss about it, especially as I understand several Parties of your Young Men are gone a fighting to the Southward. Formerly you told me that if you had Boats built at your Towns & Villages & Garrison them I would take you to War with me. Now the Boats are built & Garrison'd & you tell me you will not go with me, but remain at home. These Boats were expensive to the King your Father were accordingly built for you & if you had applied you might have had Men to Garrison them. Brothers I am sorry this in my Opinion appears very unjust & your Disposing very inconsistent to the Love your Father & all your Brethren the English have for you. I hope when they come to their Knowledge as they soon will do, which before I would have you & re-consider the Matter & take it into your most serious Consideration

& Strong

[illegible]

[illegible] Direction, [illegible] have [illegible] application, in which [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] Kept to stop their [illegible] [illegible] the Neighbouring Province, and I [illegible] they will treat [illegible] [illegible] with the Ohio Indians &c.

Bill.

[illegible] at Winter the Gov. of Pensilvania had a Meeting with Teyoyenaga the Chief of the Mohawks who live at Oneago, when Teyoyenaga as the Gov. had one of the first Days of the Treaty, was that they thought themselves ill used & cheated with regard to their Lands. The Gov. answered that he did not know in what Particularly they were, that Frauds or Injustice had been done to them, and that if they would point out the Affair to him, he would enquire into it, & if any Frauds had been committed, would do them Justice. That he was sorry to find that the Indians had been misled by bad People, and therefore hoped they would Meet with the Gov. this Spring with their Minds prepared to settle & adjust all Differences amicably & agreeably to Treaties & Engagements subsisting between the Province & the Six Nations. Upon this Teyoyenaga said that he was glad to hear the Gov. say that he would do Justice to the Indians, & that he hoped they would meet with the Gov. in the Spring, & settle all Differences amicably. They made a great while in Negotiation, & Teyoyenaga desired that he might not be sent for, as that [illegible] Business, & that he [illegible] Treaty intended

intended by it Brother to know, Some our Brother the
Governor the Reasons of the strange Behaviour of
Onondaga which appears to every Indian and
sufficiently the Character of this Nation and Sorry
are that our Brother the Seneca will take to
him self to make them visible of it.
The Ear of Onondaga hath spoke, and like all the
Rest of this Nation, appears openly disposed to do Justice
with Impartiality & Heart. The Affair is of great
Consequence; and Onondaga Conduct doth not
appear fair & Candid by not fulfilling his own
Proposals & Promises — Have several large Strings
of Wampum —

Brethren

I am sorry Cayenquiraghta & the Mantour
brought you a Message in my name, that I
should give you Council to take the Hatchet that had put
in your Hands against the French. That the
Message was false & the Council of Seven
Nations, who said they did not expect such a Message
from me, as the Covenant Chain was for the
common safety both of us & you, and that if you
were to draw your Country unguarded it might
end in your destruction.

Brethren I do certain the Covenant Chain
was made for our common good & safety, and it
is well known to you all that Onondaga in this
manner — That the Englishe & the Nations should
rejoice themselves as one Flesh and Blood, and
that whenever any Enemy shall wound the one,
the other is to feel it, revenge it, and come to
their Ass. Have not the French hurt us? is not
their Axe in our Heads? are they not daily killing
& taking our People away? Have not some of
your Nations both to the Southward & Westward
joined

[illegible] against [illegible] mayors [illegible] by
your Lordships have gone out by [illegible]
& thanks the English [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Regiments amongst you which [illegible]
from me. Have you not daily suffered the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] from the German States? Let
me ask you now if you [illegible] behaving like
Brethren now? for you ought not to [illegible]
when you put on them, the Lord Chancellor [illegible]
you [illegible] & thanks [illegible] for all the [illegible]
ment between us & him and talk in thy Man-
ner. Take up thy [illegible] & come, you [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] your [illegible]

Between [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
ed. When our Brother Hales [illegible]
another Brother took [illegible] [illegible]
at his own Door may be [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Hales may take [illegible]
[illegible] Chancellor [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

You go to Run to Canada, & am apt to think you have brought those Pleasing Notions with you from thence.

Brethren I must tell you that My Dear Son the King your Father has to take care of & supply with Necessaries such good & faithful Indians as will go out & fight for him & their People, and that such of their Families only has he impowered me to Cloath & provide for, which I shall continue to do to all such as will go out upon Service and there I dare say they will in the end find they have acted more for their Honour & Interest, than they who stay at home & smoke their Pipes.

gave a Belt

Brethren

I now have given you to understand that it is the Unanimous Resolution of the Nations, to have Cut the Roots of the Evil Tree, made by our Wicked Enemies. Brethren our Cause is Right & Strong & we shall not be the first to fail it is, but it seems to me that your Land is grown very ugly without great Care will be in danger of being called Bad & should be very sorry to see it would be the Means also of Darkening & Disquieting the Fire here & Overwhelming the Sun & Moon

Gave the Cov.t Chain Belt & Speech

Brethren, I am Sensible that Trade is for our mutual Benefit, and the Goods we get of it has always been considered as one Special Guard of the Cov.t Chain and the King your Father expecting that you would have aided his Cause as your Brother formerly did, may be Reasonably to have paid Tradesmen the most favorable & Beneficial Terms possible for their

Goods

[illegible] I am glad to hear that you [illegible] to [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Seneca to abuse them. They ordered, [illegible] their advice had accordingly divided into the Interest against the English would cause their Hostilities

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Tho. Johnson 13 June 1757.

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the Speech made to him by the Cayouges the 13 Inst.

Bros.

Sir William Johnson Bart.

Lieut. Glaus
Lieut. Johnson
Mr. Cort. Adams

Capt. Peter Wraxall Secy.
Mr. Stevens Interp.r

The Sachems & Chiefs of Cayouge, Seneca & Onondaga.

Brethren of Cayouge.

I hope your Young Men if Any of them you say were led astray by the Seneca Warriors to go & strike your Brethren the English, before now punished the Brethren to be so indued, and your Chiefs did their duty in that & endeavouring to put a Stop to such unjustifiable Proceedings for the future, for if such there should do again happen, you may depend on it, we will look upon you as Enemies & treat you as such, therefore you will attentively to look whether more narrowly to the conduct of your Young People

Brethren I am fully convinced the French are labouring to set you up against your Brethren the English & raise Confusion amongst you. I am glad to hear you now confess your - ruly sensible of it, & grieving against

Others

it a very prudent measure; it will strengthen them, and your Three Nations together may be a considerable & flourishing people.

Brethereu. As I expect all that has past here between us will be printed, by that means it will be known throughout this and the neighboring Governments.

After Sir William had done, the Kings or Chiefs of each Nation rose up and make a strong exhortation to all their respective people present to remember every thing which had past at this meeting, and to consider it as done in the presencc of Him who sitteth above and seeth all things.

Sir William recomended it to them to make such an equal and upright division of the presents intended for them, (which he proposed to deliver to them in the afternoon) as none might have just cause to murmur or be dissatisfied.

A true Copy from the Original Records;

Exam^{d} by me

(signed) PETER WRAXALL

Sec^{y}.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S ANSWER TO THE SENECAS, &c.

FORT JOHNSON *16 June 1757. P. M.*

PRESENT—as before.

Bretheren of the Senecas, Cayougas, & Onondagas

I have duly considered the speech you made to me two days ago, and I desire you will be attentive to the answer I am now going to make you to it.

Bretheren. You tell me the reason you did not make use of the hatchet I sharpened for you last Summer, when I was at Onondaga, at which time I also painted and feathered your warriors for action, was, because you found yourselves in danger from the Messasagas, and therefore were oblidged to let my hatchet lay by you, & take care of yourselves.

Bretheren. This is the first time I have heard the Messasagas, were your enemies, & I am surprized how it came about. It is but 2 years ago at the great meeting here that you brought down the Chief man amongst the Missasagas, and introduced him to me as your great friend and ally, and told me that he and his people were determined to follow the example of the Five Nations. You then desired I would treat and consider him accordingly, which I did and gave him

presents to his satisfaction, and he took Belts from me to his people. For what reason therefore you think yourselves in danger from the Missesagas I cannot comprehend, unless it is from some misunderstanding which I hear happened in the woods some few days ago between some of your people and them.

Bretheren. An other reason you give me for your inactivity is, that you are few in number, and you dayly hear yourselves threatened by your enemies. As to your numbers, had you taken my advise given you many years ago and often repeated, you might now have been as strong people. I should be glad to know who these enemies are, and what grounds you have for these fears.

Gave a Belt.

Bretheren. You say I told you that the English would first make a trial against their enemies & that if we found that we could not do without you, that then we would call on you for your assistance. I have looked over the records where all public speeches and business with the Nations is faithfully wrote down, and I find no such thing there, and I am very positive you must be mistaken, for from the first meeting I had with the Six Nations after my return from Virginia, to this day, I have been constantly calling and exhorting them as Children of the Great King of England, as Brothers and Allies to the English, to join and assist His Majesty's Arms against our common enemy the French, and the Six Nations have as frequently assured me they would act with us & for us. And you must know you have a great number of Belts from me on this subject now in your possession. You tell me, tho' you don't know from what quarter, that you expect in a few months to be attacked by some enemy, and that therefore you think your own preservation requires you to stay at home and be on your guard. What foundation you have for all these fears so lately come upon you, you have not thought proper to inform me, and therefore I am at a loss about it, especially as I understand several parties of your young men are gone a fighting to the Southward. Formerly you told me that if you had Forts built at your towns and some men to guarrison them, you might then go to war with your Bretheren the English, and not be afraid of your old men your wives and children during your absence. These Forts, tho' very expensive to the King your Father, were accordingly built for you, and if you had applied you might have had men to garrison them. Bretheren, your conduct will in my opinion appear very ungrateful, & your reasonings very inconsistent to the King your Father and to all your Bretheren the English when they come to their knowledge as they soon will do; wherefore I would advise you to reconsider the matter, & take it into your most serious consideration.

A String.

Bretheren. I am well pleased that the Senecas, under whose di-

rections the Delawares are, have upon my application interposed their influence upon those deluded people, to stop their hostilities upon this and the neighbouring Provinces, and I expect they will exert their utmost to compleat this good work with the Ohio Delawares also.

A Belt.

Bretheren. Last winter the Governor of Pennsylvania had a meeting with Tedeuscung the Chief of the Delawares who live at Taaogo, when Tedyuscung told the Governor that one of the chief causes of the Delawares taking up the Ax against the English was, that they thought themselves defrauded and injured with regard to their lands. The Governour desired to know in what instances and by whom these frauds and injustice had been done to them, and that he was then ready and willing to hear their complaints and redress them to the utmost of his power and heartily disposed to settle every thing to their satisfaction.

Tedyuscung answered that he was not then empowered by, nor were the proper persons present, to accommodate these disputes, and therefore he proposed a meeting with the Governour this spring, when he said he would come prepared to settle all these matters. The meeting was accordingly agreed on, and I sent our Brother Mr Croghan my Deputy to Pennsylvania, to act there in my name and see justice done to the Indians. I gave the 6 Nations notice hereof and several of them attended there accordingly. They waited a great while in expectation of Tedyuscung's arrival, but he never came, so that all the expence and trouble of this meeting did not produce the main effects intended by it. I desire to know from our Brothers the Senecas, the reasons of this strange behaviour of Tedyuscung's, which appears to me very blamable and unworthy the Character of a chief man, and I must desire that our Brothers the Senecas will talk to him, and if he is in fault make him sensible of it. The Governour of Pennsylvania hath spoke and acted like a wise and honest man, and appears sincerely disposed to do justice with impartiality of heart. The affair is of great consequence and Tedyuscung's conduct doth not appear fair and candid, by not fulfilling his own proposals & promises.

Gave several large strings of Wampum.

Bretheren. You say Captain Montour & Capt. Butler brought you a message in my name that I expected you would use the hatchet, I had put in your hands, against the French, that the message was laid before the Council of Onondaga, who said they did not expect such a message from you, as the Covenant Chain was for the common safety both of us and you, and that if you were to leave your country unguarded, it might end in your destruction.

Brethren. It is certain the Covenant Chain was made for our com-

mon good and safety, and it is well known to you all that it speaks in this manner: — *That the English and the Six Nations shall consider themselves as one flesh and one blood, and that whenever any enemy shall hurt the one the other is to feel it and avenge it, as if done to himself.* Have not the French hurt us? Is not their ax in our heads? Are they not daily killing and taking our people away? Have not some of your nations both to the Southward and Northward joined the French against us? Nay, some of you, by your own confession, have gone out by yourselves and struck the English. Have you not now several of our people prisoners amongst you, whom you conceal from me? Have you not lately suffered the Swegachie Indians to come thro' your habitations and take one of our people from the German Flatts? Let me ask you now if all this is behaving like Brethren, & whether you ought not to be ashamed when you put us in mind of the Covenant Chain? Surely you dream, or think I have forgot the old agreement between us, when you talk in this manner. I take you by the head & rouse you from your lethargy and bring you to your senses.

Brethren. You say you must take care of yourselves and not leave your country unguarded. When our Brother's house is on fire will another Brother look quietly on, smoak his pipe at his own door and say he can't help him because perhaps his own house may take fire? Does the Covenant Chain speak this language? Did your forefathers talk after this manner? Did I talk so to you when the Onondagas, Oneidas & Tuscarores sent me word last year that they expected the enemy were coming upon them? Did not I and your Brethren run thro' the ice and snow at two or three different times to their assistance? Where and who are those enemies you so much dread? Let us know do you want our assistance; if you are in danger we know the Covenant Chain and will be ready to defend or die with you. We wont tell you make one trial by yourselves and that we must stay home and take care of our own preservation.

You allways tell me 'tis for our mutual interest you go so often to Canada; I am apt to think you have brought these alarms and these fears with you from thence.

Brethren. I must tell you that my orders from the King your father are, to take care of and supply with necessaries such good & faithful Indians as will go out and fight for him and his people, and that such and their families, only, has he empowered me to arm clothe and provide for, which I shall continue to do to all such as will go out upon service, and those I dare say will in the end find they have acted more for their honour and interest, than those who stay at home and smoak their pipes. Gave a Belt.

Brethren. You have assured me that it is the unanimous Resolution of the 5 Nations to hold fast the Antient Covenant Chain

made by our forefathers and yours. Bretheren, our end of this Chain is bright and strong and we shall not be the first to let it go; but it seems to me that your end is grown very rusty, and without great care will be in danger of being eaten thro', which I should be very sorry to see, as it would be the means also of extinguishing the fire here and oversetting the Tree of Shelter. Here the Covenant Chain Belt was given.

Bretheren. I am sensible that trade is for our mutual benefit, and the taking care of it has allways been considered as one essential part of the Covenant Chain and the King your Father, expecting that you would have aided his arms as your ancestors formerly did, was determined to have put trade upon the most equitable and beneficial footing possible, for you and his people. But as public affairs now stand and whilst our enemies are suffered to pass thro your country in order to come and destroy us, without their receiving any molestation from you, it will neither be safe or prudent for our traders to go that way. Besides as you have resolved to stay at home and smoak your pipes and leave us to fight the enemy, our people must be otherwise employed, except those traders who live in Albany and Schenectady, who will allways be ready and willing to trade with you. Gave a Belt.

When this Meeting broke up

The same evening the head Sachems of the Senecas desired a private Conference with Sir William Johnson, to which they invited the Mohocks & Onondagas.

The Senecas laid down Three Belts.

One of which was a very long black one with an Ax in the middle, which they said was brought to them by the Groote Yonge, a Seneca warrior who has lived in Canada for two years past, & is since dead, from the Governour of Canada, inviting and calling on the Senecas to take up the hatchet against the English.

The Second was a Belt given by the Governour of Canada to the Delawares, for them to take up the hatchet also against the English, which the Senecas say they have now taken from the Delawares and buried with that sent to them, and acquainted the French Governour that as they had at present no cause of quarrell with the English, so they had buried the hatchet he sent them, and would let both that and the one to the Delawares lye under ground till they had just cause to use them.

The third was sent by the Delawares to the Senecas to assure them they would follow their advice. had accordingly laid down the hatchet against the English and would cease their hostilities.

[illegible] Reynolds Letter Book
[illegible]
[illegible]

Tent Fidays 13th Sept 1757 –

Sir William Johnson's Answer to the Speech made to him by the Cayugas the 13th Sept.

Bro.rs

Sir William Johnson Bart.

Capt. Phes
Lieut. Johnson
Mr Secy Eldridge

Capt. Peter Wraxall &c.
Mr Secy Stacey &c.

Brethren of Cayuga.

I have heard what you have to say, and return you my hearty thanks for the Belt of Wampum you have given me, as a Token of your Friendship to me, and for your Speech, for it does indeed give me great Pleasure to hear that you are all well, and that you are determined to continue in Friendship with us, and to keep fast hold of the Chain of Friendship.

Brethren, I am greatly surprized at what you have told me, that you are informed that I have sent for the Onondagas, and other Indians to come to me, and that I intend to make Peace between them and you, and that I desire you may not go to War against them. Brethren, I am glad to hear you have told me this, as it may prevent some ill Consequences that might attend it, for I assure you I have not sent for the Onondagas, nor any other Indians to come to me, nor have I any Intention to make Peace between you and them, but I desire you will not go to War against them, for I am in Peace with them, and they have not given me any Cause of Offence, and I expect

Worthy Bretheren will be for your true Interest
well pleased. Treated with Brotherlike Love
and Kindness when Occasion shall require
you to Assist us against our Enemies.

Brethren

As we Allegany brought our Arms
against you. by what way to procure any
Opinion Either Yours or any other Nation by
your Answer we will Take, for will Depend upon
your Words in Confidence. the two Peoples and Cus
will call any Judgement after. I have had
Reason to suspect a Letter was received from
what you described in their Presence & then
Silence thereon. that some of the 5 Nations join
joined the French against us upon which Belt
I sent them which you approved. then with it
and for more Certainty joined privately in this
Council Fire. Brethren Did to you to Com=
=mand to support this Open Road Chain at
keep fast the Covenant Chain according to your Promise.

Upon which the Cayugas opened their
Wisdom. they would take Counsel with
one another he had now Recommended them &
that they would open no Answer till to their
Hands from their Brethren

Onondaga, 29th June 1757.

P. 89.

At a Meeting of the Sachems, Cayugas
& Onondagas at the Said Place present Several
Oneida Sachems & Warriors Chief Sachem of
the Lower Mohawk Castle.

Brother

As William Johnson

Assist

the Council they advised that Vangelder the Father and his Son should both be discharged and tis now a week Since orders were sent for that purpose to the Sherif. This Complyance in the Government will I hope be attended with the good Consequences you apprehend from it: but I am Sorry to find that the Family of this Vangelder Still persist in the Same wicked Practices, as appears by their being present in a riot wch. happened on the 7th Instant in the Manor of Livingston, in which one man was killed and several wounded, one of whom it is Said is Since dead of his wounds. Had this been known here before the orders were Sent to the Sherif, it would probably have prevented their being issued. Mr. Livingston represents that the Rioters have lately purchased a considerable part of His Manor of the Stockbridge Indians, who have undertaken to assist them in Settling the Lands. If this be the case as is very probable from Vangelder & his Sons being principals, I think it is absolutely necessary that you use your endeavours to diswade the Indians of Stockbridge from intermedling in this unhappy affair, and as it must probably have been they who Solicited the Indians of Jenango to request the discharge of Vangelder and his Son, it appears to me that the Jenango Indians will think it incumbent on them to interpose by preventing (as much as lies in their power) the Stockbridge Indians from concerning themselves in this matter.

Sir William Johnson Baronet

endorsed 16 May 1757
Lr from Sir Charles to
Sr William Johnson.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Fort Johnson June 18, 1757.

My Lords

In the last Letter I had the honour to write your Lordships, I acquainted you, that I had just then finished a Meeting with the Six Nations, wherein I had charged them with their Inactivity in aiding & assisting His Majestys Arms, & had insisted upon their giving me the reasons for their Backwardness & Coolness, and also to know possitively from them what their future Resolutions were without any Disguise. I then acquainted your Lordships, that the Six Nations told me, they looked upon the Matters I had laid before them, to be of too important Consequence for the Deputation then present to give me a full & detirminate Answer to — that they were speedily to hold a Great Council of all the Nations at Onondaga, where what I had then said should be faithfully reported, fully Deliberated upon and when that Council broke up, I should receive their full & Detirminate Answer. That therefore I defered transmitting to your Lordships what passed at the said Meeting at my House till I had the result of the Meeting at Onondaga, when I would send you both together. Accordingly My Lords I herewith transmit the same to you. I was in Expectation to have been able to have done this much sooner, but the unsettled state of the Six Nations amongst themselves, and the Confusions wch the too successful Arts of the French Emissaries have thrown them into, have delayed this Meeting at Onondaga much beyond the time they gave me reason to expect it would take place and break up.

Your Lordships will see by the Papers herewith, that the Three upper Nations, to wit, the Senecas, Cayouges & Onondagas, have declared themselves in favour of a Neturality. As no Deputies from the Tuscarores or Oniedas came down to this Meeting, I cannot say what their Resolutions will be, it appears probable to me that from their not coming down with those Upper Nations, they do not wholly agree in Sentiments with them. I expect they will come by themselves when these return, & let me know their Resolutions, but whether those will be more favourable to our Interest than what these Three Upper Nations have declared, I will not take upon me to assertain. When I receive their Resolves I shall transmit them to your Lordships.

I beg leave on this occasion to put your Lordships in Mind & refer you to those Papers I sent to the Board in Jan^{ry}. 1756, by Govr. Pownal when he went to England, wherein was laid before your Lordships the declining state of our Indian Interest at the time Genl. Braddocks Commission put the Management of Indian Affairs into my hands, and I told that Gentleman at Alexandria, I would exert my utmost Influence & ability, but that I doubted whether I should be able to prevail on the Six Nations in general to act with that Ardor in favour of His Majestys Arms wch might probably be expected from them. Our Defeat at the Ohio,—the Obstructions thrown in my way by Genl. Shirleys opposing my Management—The loss of Oswego, and our having reaped no striking advantages since. have been all Additional Drawbacks upon my retrieving & advancing his Majestys Indian Interest. And with respect to our Interest amongst the upper Nations, the Loss of Oswego was a Mortal Wound, as that Post was both a Curb upon the upper Nations to retain them in our Interest & a Security for them against the Enemy should they act in our Favour. I am fully persuaded the Loss of this important Post with the consequential Menaces of the French & their Indians, hath produced the present Neutrality agreed on by the Senecas, Cayouges & Onondagas. And tis probable our destroying the Works at & abandoning the Onieda Carrying Place last Summer may produce a Neutrality from the Oniedas & Tuscarores.

My Lords

I am extreamely concerned that the great Expence which this Service hath occasioned should not have produced more favourable Effects. Permit me to assure Your Lordships that I have acted with uprightness of Heart, with all the Oeconomy Diligence & address within the compass of my abilities to retrieve support & extend His Majesty's Indian Interest. I am extreamly sorry my Endeavours have not been crowned with all that Success wch I was unfeignedly ambitious of being instrumental to. I must confess all circumstances considered I do not think the Indians altogether so culpable as some People on this side of the Water seem to do—And I am truly conscious that if I have erred in Judgment, I have not been wanting in an honest & grateful Ardor for His Majestys Service, the honour & success of his Arms.

As I have My Lord Loudouns Approbation & Opinion in favour of it, I have told the Six Nations that I shall dispose of His Majestys Bounty & Rewards only to such Indians as will actually go upon Service. This I propose to make a fixt Rule hereafter as far as apparent good Policy will permit. This will probably in some Degree lessen the future Expence. however I must be so ingenuous as to acquaint your Lordships that even under present Circumstances, I cannot promise that the future Expences will fall very considerably short of the past. for as the Upper Nations (as y^{r} Lordships will see by their Speech) solemnly declare that notwithstanding their Neutrality, they are unanimously & firmly resolved to hold fast the Antient Cov^{t} Chain of Friendship & remain Allies to His Majesty & Bretheren to his Subjects, utterly to cast off all Notice & Expence about them, would in my Opinion be a piece of Conduct equally dangerous & impolitic in the present Conjuncture. And if My Lord Loudoun or the Commander in Chief should be determined upon such a Measure, I would beg leave rather to decline acting than put it in Execution.

If your Lordships should be of opinion, that from the present Face of Indian affairs, the advantages of this Service will not be adequate to the Expence they have & may bring upon the Crown, I shall whenever His Majesty may think it proper, with the utmost obedience & the highest Gratitude for the many honours he has graciously bestowed upon me, be ready and willing to resign my Commission as His Sole Agent & Superintendant for the Northern District.

The Upper and lower Castles of Mohock Indians will I am persuaded remain firm to our Interest and tho their Intemperate thirst after Rum is a great Impediment to their going upon Service when they can by any means get it, yet almost all their young men are now out & going out to distress

the French Settlements in Canada beat up their Quarters & obtain Intelligence of their Numbers & Motions.

I have taken a great deal of Pains to bring about a Peace between the Delaware & Shawanese Indians settled on the Susquahanna & the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, Pensilvania, Maryland & Virginia & I hope it is in a fair way of being accomplished in wch. Govr. Denny's candid Behaviour & fair Proposals if continued & carried into effect will greatly contribute.

Herewith I send your Lordships a Copy of my Proceedings last April with a Number of Shawaneese, Naticohes & Mohickander Indians who came hither & are settled on one of the West Branches of the Susquahanna. Also the original minutes of Mr. Croghan my Deputy & Govr. Dennys Proceedings at a Meeting lately held at Lancaster in Pensilvania. I think it also proper to transmit your Lordships herewith some Original Papers put into My hands by the said Mr. Croghan relative to some former Indian Management of his for the Southern Government, as I apprehend they may tend to open to your Lordships some Original Causes of Recent Events relative to the present War in America.

Enclosures:—1. Conference in Nov. 2. Indian Meeting in June. 3. Meetingwith Del. & Shawan. 4. Croghan's Lancaster meeting. 5. Croghan's private papers.

REMARKS

Upon the Observations of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, on a Paragraph of Sir William Johnson's Letter, To the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade and Plantations, bearing date the 10th September, 1757—

The whole paragraph of the above Letter which gave Birth to the Observations, is as follows—

"I think I have before now, hinted to your Lordships, my Opinion that the Hostilities which Pennsyl-
"vania, in particular had suffered from some of the Indians, living on the Susquahanna, did in some
"measure arise from the large Purchase, made by that Government two Years ago at Albany.....
I have more reason every day, from talking with the Indians to be confirmed in this Suspicion.

"I am inclined to believe, tho' this Purchase was Publickly consented to, at Albany *some* of the
"Six Nations, are disgusted at it, and others repent their consenting to it, and that Part of them do
"underhand connive at the disturbance between the Sasquahannah Indians and the Province of
"Pennsylvania; whose raising Forces, and building forts on the Suquahannah River tho' it hath very
"Plausible pretences, is at the bottom Policy, and really intended to secure Lands, which it would be
"more for the true Interest of the Community to give up, at least for the Present.....I conceive
"the most effectual method of producing Tranquility, to that Province would be a Voluntary, &
"open surrender of that deed of Sale, fix with the *Indians* in the best manner they can, the Bounds
"for their Settlements, and make *them* Guarantie to it.

"The Proprietors are Pleased to Introduce their Observations with a Challenge, to Sir William
"Johnson, and all the World to shew any *one Instance* of their Conduct, that has given dissatisfaction
"to the Six Nations, and which they say those Nations will readily acknowledge, in any free
"Conference"—

Tho' the real intent of the above Paragraph, from Sir William Johnson's Letter, was and its obvious meaning is, to Assign a Cause to which he suspected the Indian Hostilities in Pennsylvania, were in a great measure owing.....Yet upon Sir William Johnson saying, he was inclined to believe &cª. The Proprietors are pleased to sound this unprovoked Challenge, which tho' to answer as well as to have given, is departing from the main argument; yet Sir William Johnson begs leave to say somewhat in answer to it—

wch. shall conduce most to the repelling the Enemy and the Security of the People, otherwise the good Design of granting the Supplies will be frustrated, and the Province left unprotected.

"We agree with the Governor in thinking that the Establishment of a Post from the Western Frontier will be for his Majesty's Service, and have appointed two of our Numbers to agree with a suitable Person for that Purpose.

"Signed by Order of the House.

"ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.

"June 17th, 1757."

The above Message was read, And it was thought best for the present to postpone the Consideration of the many Misrepresentations, Falsehoods, and Indecencies contained in it. It was, however, observed that the House thought a Law necessary for the transportation of the Provincial Forces to South Carolina, And tho' the Governor was not of this Opinion, yet, believing that without a Law the Commissioners would not furnish Money for the Camp Equipage and other Necessaries, and the Transportation of them to and from Carolina, He thought it proper to desire the House to prepare such a Bill, and accordingly sent them the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the House.

"Gentlemen:

"When the Forces shall be compleat, in order to engage a Number of them to go to South Carolina, it will be necessary to offer an handsome Bounty, in which as well as their Transportation and the other Expences attending my Stipulation with Lord Loudoun, I shall depend on your Assistance, and desire you will prepare a Bill immediately for that Purpose, in which I shall very chearfully concur with You.

"I have not Time at present to take Notice of the other Parts of your Message.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"June 17th, 1757."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Saturday, June the 18th, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, Richard Peters, } Esquires.
Robert Strettell, John Mifflin, }

The House having, on the Governor's Message of Yesterday, prepared a Bill Entituled "An Act impowering the Governor to

discharge his Part of the Operations of this Campaign stipulated in Behalf of this Province between His Excellency, John, Earl of Loudoun, and the Governors of the Southern Colonies," The same was delivered by two Members; And being read, It was observed that there was a gross misrepresentation of Facts respecting the Governor's Conduct; But His Honour declaring that he wou'd let this pass, being tired with so much Dispute, the Bill, tho' objectionable on this Account, was agreed to, and returned by the Members with a Verbal Message "that the Governor wou'd pass it at ffour o'Clock this afternoon, if instead of the words [officers included] the House wou'd insert [exclusive of Officers]."

The Members who delivered the Bill acquainted the Governor that as the House had no matters of Consequence at present before them they inclined to adjourn to the Eighth Day of August next (the Time to which they stood adjourned at the Close of their last Session), Unless the Governor had further Business to lay before them which might require their immediate Consideration.

This Message was considered, and it was observed by the Council that there were too many Falsehoods and Misrepresentations in the Message sent by the House on Thursday last with the Militia Bill to be suffered to pass without an Answer, And therefore, they advised the Governor to object to their Adjournment till a proper Answer cou'd be prepared; And accordingly the following Message was wrote, and the Secretary was desired to deliver it in the Afternoon, at the Time the Governor shou'd require the Attendance of the House in Order to enact the Bill agreed to.

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"My Time has been so taken up in preparing Dispatches to the Earl of Loudoun representing to His Lordship the Distresses of this Province, occasioned by the long Continuance of the Embargo, and other Matters of a Public Nature, that I have not had Time to consider the Militia Bill laid before me on Thursday last with the Attention that is due to a Bill of so great Importance. I am, therefore, under the Necessity of desiring that you will not adjourn this Evening, as I was informed by two of your Members you intended; And I hope to be able to return you my Answer to that Bill on Monday next.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"June 18th, 1757."

Captain Sampson Mifflin offering to go Express with the Dispatches to Lord Loudoun, the Governor embraced this Opportunity of Answering his Lordship's Letter of the 5th Ultimo; and accordingly wrote the following Lre, to His Lordship, and another to

Sir Charles Hardy, in Answer to one sent by him to the Governor, acquainting him with his being appointed Admiral of the Blue.

Letter from the Governor to the Earl of Loudoun.

"PHILADELPHIA, 18th June, 1757.

"My Lord:

"I have the Honour, tho' late, to acknowledge your Lordship's Letter of the 5th May, which came to my Hands at Lancaster, amidst the Indian Conferences; An Account of which, I make no doubt, has been already transmitted to you by Mr. Croghan, whose Secretary, only, was allowed to take the Minutes.

"I immediately issued Writs to call the Assembly, and they shou'd have met on the 30th May, but a Quorum not attending, An Adjournment was made to the 6th Instant, When I laid before them your Lordship's Letters, and those of the Secretary of State, pressing them to yeld Obedience thereto. They deliberated till Yesterday, and then returned me a negative Answer, refusing to raise The Five Hundred additional Men demanded, assigning their Reasons for it, on which I need not make any observations. Copies of my Message and their Answer, are inclosed. That rude Paper obliges me to detain Your Lordship longer than I cou'd wish.

"In justice to my other small Government, I acquaint Your Lordship, that last Year they raised £2,000 for the King's Use, and wou'd have made a further Grant at their stated Annual Meeting in October last, had I not been oblige to dismiss them, in Order to expedite the King's Business in this Province; Where I was in hopes the Assembly wou'd have dispatch'd the Supplies and provided for their Defence by a good Militia Law; having earnestly recommended these Things to them when they first met, but instead of doing their Duty in these Two Important Articles, they trifled away their Time till January, and then offered me such a Supply Bill, as they knew I cou'd not pass; and so continued sitting till Your Lordship came here in March. I have the Pleasure to inform Your Lordship, that out of their small Funds they have begun to build a Battery and Barracks at Newcastle, and I shall call them together as soon as the Assembly rises.

"As to the Assembly's endeavouring to lay on me the Blame of not sending the Detachment stipulated for the Defence of South Carolina, I must, in my own Vindication, set forth to your Lordship, that I was actually writing a Message to the House at the latter End of their last Sessions, when some of their Members accidentally coming in told me, that such a Message was unnecessary, for the Commissioners wou'd readily supply what shou'd be wanted on my Application. In Truth, my Lord, the same Obstruction that made impossible to spare such a Number of Men out of the Provincial Forces, subsists to this Day; most of the Provincials, as I

told your Lordship in my last Letter, were enlisted only for a Year, which expiring about the Time these Forces were wanted for South Carolina, I pressed the Commissioners to offer a Bounty, and to give proper Encouragement to the Officers who were employed in the recruiting Service, but notwithstanding the Exigency of the Occasion, they obstinately refused to allow any Bounty, or to pay the Officers their Recruiting Expences. At last they offered a Dollar Bounty, and since that a Pistole, but still refuse to allow the Officers their Charges, by Means whereof the Number of Provincials, as your Lordship will see by the Copy of the enclos^{d} Return of the Commissary of the Musters, does but now amount to about 900 Private Men.

"Your Lordship will observe how highly the Assembly resent the good Advice you was pleased to give them, to desist from all further Treating with the Indians.

"The Assembly, in the Close of their Message, complain that Parties have not been sent out, which is not true, there being standing Orders for constant Patrolls. And the Measures settled by Your Lordship with me, in the Presence of Colonel Clapham and Lieuten^{t} Colonels Armstrong and Weiser, for the Defence of the Frontiers, and the Number of the respective Garrisons having been complied with as far as is practicable.

"Colonel Stanwix encamped at Carlisle the 30th of last Month, and writes that He sends out frequent Scouting Parties.

"The News of your Success in the intended Expedition, will give infinite Pleasure to him, who is, My Lord, with the highest Esteem and Affection,

"Your Lordship's most obedient

"And most humble Servt,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To the Earl of LOUDOUN."

The Governor's Letter to Sir Charles Hardy.

"PHILADELPHIA, 18th June, 1757.

"Sir:

"I was honoured with Your Letter of ———, at Lancaster, during a Conference with the Six Nations; And a sudden Attack of the Enemy Indians obliged me to go from thence to the Frontiers. Those Affairs have prevented my writing sooner, and I am not a little uneasy, lest You shou'd imagine I had wilfully delayed congratulating your Excellency on hoisting Your Flagg. Permit

me to wish you joy of the late Honour conferred on You, with the Warmth and Sincerity of a Friend. I am, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient

"And most humble Servant,

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"To Sir CHARLES HARDY."

At a Council, on Saturday the 18th June, P. M.

Present, as before, with Benjamin Chew, Esquire.

The Bill, Entituled, "an Act empowering the Governor to discharge his part of the Operations of this Campaign, stipulated, in Behalf of this Province, between His Excellency, John, Earl of Loudoun and the Governors of the Southern Colonies," being compared and found agreable to the Governor's Amendment, was enacted into a Law in the Presence of the Speaker and House, who attended for that Purpose, And the Great Seal affixed to it; after which the Bill was lodged in the Recorder's Office.

The Assembly's long Message was again read over, and an Answer being thou't Necessary, the following was wrote in Council:

A Message from the Governor to the House.

"Gentlemen:

"The first Part of your Message containing nothing more than Excuses why you will not comply with the Demands made on this Province by His Majesty, in the Letters of the Secretary of State and my Lord Loudoun, to raise an additional Number of Forces, I shall, therefore, take no further Notice of it than to inform You that I have already transmitted your Message to His Lordship, and shall take the first Opportunity of sending it to the King's Ministers, who will judge how well those Excuses are founded.

"It is evident that Lord Loudoun is not satisfied with what has been already done by this Province, or he wou'd not have demanded the raising of an additional Five Hundred Men—A Demand founded in the highest Wisdom and Prudence; since, having no Militia, these extended Frontiers should not be left exposed to different Attacks, and the doubtfull Events and Chances of War.

"I was in hopes a Nobleman of His Lordship's distinguish'd Merit and Abilities, in whom His Majesty has reposed so high a Confidence and Trust, wou'd have escaped your Censures. Whoever knows His Lordship's indefatigable Industry, and Application to Business, and the strict Attention he gives to the Conduct of this and the other Colonies, must clearly be convinced of the Injustice of your Insinuation, that his pressing you for an additional Number of Forces is owing to the Want of duly weighing the

large Sums of Money already granted, and His Lordship's Ignorance of the Circumstances of this Province.

"It will be endless to enter into a Dispute about the Militia Bill. How far it was at first, or is, with the Alterations since made, adapted to the Circumstances and Defence of the Province, must be submitted to Our Superiors to determine. I shall only mention Two Things: First, That the late Bill which passed the House of Commons subjected the Militia, in Time of Insurrection or Invasion, to the Penalties of Death, or such other Judgment as a Court Martial shou'd inflict. Secondly, That the Law repealed by His Majesty constituted a Court Martial for the Trial of Offenders, which the Bill before me has not done; not to mention the loose Manner and pernicious Consequences of giving Liberties to evil-disposed Persons of pretending they are actual Members of certain Congregations when they are not; and only declare themselves so occasionally in order to avoid defending their Country, which good and Loyal Subjects are always ready so do; by which Conduct the best and bravest of the People will be obliged to expose their Persons for the Defence and Protection of the whole, and even of the worst.

"For the above weighty Reasons, I cannot withdraw any of my Amendments, and am obliged to reject your Militia Bill as being injurious to the equal Privileges of the People, as well as inconsistent with the just Rights of Government, the Safety and Security of the Province, and our Duty to His Majesty.

"I am sorry you do not think the Militia Act of the Lower Counties worthy of your Imitation. It is certainly thought a good one by the Lords of Trade, who have rejected a warm Application made against it; Whereas the old Law of this Province was repealed on their Lordships' Report by the King in Council, and your present Bill is worse than that, and liable to more Objections.

"In Answer to your Charge of Partiality in favour of the Lower Counties, I wou'd observe that, before my Arrival, it is well known they gave for the King's use as much as their Circumstances wou'd permit, and no doubt they wou'd have since that shewn the same Spirit of Loyalty and Duty to His Majesty if an Opportunity had been given them. But your sitting prevented the Continuance of their first Meeting, and since that my Attention has been so much engaged by the Business of this Government, the Indian Conferences, your long Sessions of Assembly, and the Great Affairs to be transacted with the Comander-in-Chief, that I cou'd not attend their Adjournment; so that the Imputation attempted to be cast on Me, as well as the Lower Assembly, you know to be unjust, and without the least Foundation.

"Your being pleased to find Fault with that Assembly for keeping their Transactions from Publick view, gives me to hope that You will for the future favour me with regular Copies of your

Minutes, in Conformity to the constant Practice of the House of Commons, whose Votes are published daily. This I further demand of You, because You profess your Determination of laying your Transactions before the King's Ministers, which I very much approve of.

"As to your apprehensions of being Loaded with the Defects of the Assembly of the Lower Counties, I wou'd observe, that your Proceedings are too well known, both in America and Great Britain, to admit of any Doubt. You need not, therefore, be under any Concern about the World's mistaking the Conduct of any other Assembly for Yours'.

"You seem surprized that I did not lay before you my Stipulations with my Lord Loudoun, which relating to a secret Expedition cou'd not at first with Propriety be communicated to the Assembly. And besides this, as the Detachment I stipulated for was to be draughted out of the Provincial Forces, I saw it was impossible to spare any till such Time as these Forces shou'd be compleated, of which there was no kind of Prospect at that Time.

"My Duty, therefore, was to urge the Commissioners to encourage the Recruiting Service by giving a proper Bounty to each Recruit. That Affair hung too long on hand; at first only a Dollar, Levy Money, at last a Pistole; and without any other Allowance to the Officers than half a Dollar per Man, which has since been taken away.

"The Assembly has met, and may meet often again without seeing the Complement of Troops raised, as the Commissioners have Yesterday notified their Resolution of allowing Nothing to the Officers.

"The Method, if it be ever intended to compleat the Levies, will be to give the same Bounty Money as is allotted in His Majesty's Service, which is founded on Reason and Experience. We have no real Soldiers to be depended on for any Time, but such as are enlisted on the New Establishment. As such uncommon Bounty Money was offered in Jersey, and such great Encouragement given to inlist in the King's Troops, it became absolutely Necessary to offer even more than the Pistole. Several of our Men, whose Times were out, having actually inlisted either with one or other of them; And this was still the greater Misfortune, as One old Soldier was equal to Three New Recruits.

"What is to be understood from the Paragraph of my Message on Indian Affairs is, I think, not hard to conceive. It being my Duty to deliver His Majesty's Order, signified by my Lord Loudoun, with regard to Indian Treaties, you are to consider them as such, and not as his Lordship's or Mine. It grieves me to tell You that what you call Reflections published with Pleasure by me, respecting the Conduct of the People of this Province, are Observations of the Commander-in-Chief on their past Measures, which I cou'd not

answer keeping secret; therefore, it is too delicate a Matter for me, who am not personally concerned, even to attempt to answer your Objections. However, you will remark that Lord Loudoun expressly says, 'That the People of this Province have obstinately insisted in carrying on Negotiations with the Indians, and have even sent to negotiate with them separately in the King's Agent's own House;' which was very particular, when the Governors themselves were strictly forbid to meddle with Indian Treaties in any Shape whatsoever.

"Nothing shall be wanting on my Part, in Conjunction with the King's Agent, to settle any Differences subsisting with the Indians. Numbers have been Witnesses to my Candour and Impartiality in the late Transactions for that purpose, and particularly some of your own Body. How can you then presume to insinuate a Doubt to the contrary?

"As a Judge I can never suppose an Accusation proved before it be heard, even against the lowest Person of the Country; nor ought I when the First and highest are misrepresented and blackened. Which of you, Gentlemen, wou'd like such Treatment? And what wou'd you say, if a Chief Magistrate acted such a Part in Matters relating to your Character and Property?

"The Proprietaries who have the Government under the King's Charter are ready to make ample Satisfaction to the Indians, in Case any Fraud, with Respect to Purchases, appears to have been committed by their Agents; but the Charge is so heinous against Gentlemen in their high Station, that it will be a particular Pleasure to me to right their Honour, and at the same Time do the Indians Justice, in Case it appears that their Complaints are well founded.

"What you have, therefore, so confidently affirmed to be the Chief Cause of the present Indian Ravages, is far from being so evident as to admit of no Contradiction. Teedyuscung at the last Conferences At Easton, openly and honestly declared that the supposed fraudulent Purchase was not the real Cause, tho' the Blow fell heavier on that Account. How then can it be asserted that the Hostilities arose on Account of other Purchases, whereof he has never made any Mention? Nay you know further, that the Deputies of the Six Nations made no Complaint of this Nature, tho' the Question was put to them in the most public and solemn Manner during the late Conferences at Lancaster, whether they had any Thing to complain of against this Province, with Regard to Land Purchases, or any other Account whatsoever?

"Purchases from the Indians have always been approved of by this Province as the most equitable and satisfactory Method of settling the Country, which you know the Proprietaries, in Compliance with the Royal Grant, are under the strongest Obligations to do; Wherefore, if there be Nothing to complain of in the Manner

of making such Purchases, there can be no Objection to the extent of them, whilst so necessary for the Security of the Inhabitants, especially when it is represented to Me that the settled Part of the Province is not One-Eighth Part of the whole, and the other Seven Eighths are yet open to the Indians.

"In the Conclusion of Your Message you mention great Neglects in the Recruiting and other Parts of the Military Service. I agree with you that what relates to Recruiting has been too much neglected, and never was worse carried On in any Country in the World. Of that I have spoke above, and long since offered a Remedy. As to the Rest, constant Patroles and ranging Parties have been ordered Out, but even this Service has been materially checked when the Soldiers wanted both Pay and Necessaries, and more particularly when the very moderate Demands of Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong were refused, who had Instructions to encamp with Three Hundred Men the latter End of March or the beginning of April in an advanced Post, to cover that Frontier. The Attacks of the Enemy might either have been prevented or they cut off in their Retreat; many Murders consequently wou'd not have been committed, and many Prisoners not led into the worst of Slavery, if my reasonable Application had been complied with, which wou'd have put the Publick to very little Expence; And the Remainder of the Proprietary Present was more than a sufficient Fund for that Expedition. As to the Assertion of the Numbers of each Battalion not being kept up, it has been shewn to have been owing to the determined Resolution of the Commissioners to retard the Recruiting Service. Standing Orders were given on my first Coming to re-inlist Men whose Times were expired, and to compleat the several Companies. The Two Battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment have been generally compleat, which, all things considered, is to be looked upon as next to a Miracle.

"With Respect to the Augusta Regiment, about Three Months ago the Men were ready to mutiny for want of Pay. The Commanding Officer expected to be besieged every Hour; the Garrison was very weak, and the Works not finished. It was absolutely Necessary that the Officers shou'd remain there for the Defence of the Place, and they were ordered to use their utmost Endeavours to quiet the Men, who loudly demanded their Pay and Discharges, and engage them to re-enlist, nor cou'd they be spared to go a Recruiting till Money was sent to pay the Regiment. I was even under a Necessity to reinforce the Garrison with Three Companies of another Battalion and their Officers, And even more were ordered for the Defence of that important Place, who refused to march for want of Pay and Necessaries.

"You do well to inform me of the Misconduct of Persons employed in the Service of the Government; but you wou'd have done better to have mentioned their Names; I have commissioned none

such. Bring your Proofs, and they shall be removed. General Aspersions have a very bad Appearance, and too frequently are ill grounded and malicious.

"The whole of these Transactions will be transmitted Home as soon as possible.

"Thus I have endeavoured to answer your most extraordinary Message with Temper and Moderation. If you chuse in Public Business to lay aside Decency, it does not become a Gentleman in my Station to want Manners.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 21st of June, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary,

With the following Indians, vizt:

Nathaniel, Zacharias, and Christian,

with 3 Indians from Bethlehem.

Pumpshire, Interpreter.

Yesterday the Governor receiv'd the following Letter from Mr. Horsfield and one from Mr. Parsons, by the above Indians, Two of which were the Messengers who had been sent with the Governor's Message to Teedyuscung.

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. Horsfield.

"BETHLEHEM, June 19th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"Last Night returned the Indians, Nathaniel and Zacharias, who I dispatched with your Honour's Message to Teedyuscung.

"Agreable to Your Honour's Commands, I now send the Bearer, Theiter and Aug^{n} Frank, to conduct them to Philadelphia. I gave Directions to Theiter, that when they came within Ten or Twelve Miles of the Town he shou'd go before and give your Honour Notice of their Coming. The Indians inform me That they left Teedyuscung 8 or 9 Days ago, at a Place about 100 Miles above Diahogo; That He, with a great Company of Indians, wou'd set off about This Time for Easton.

"This Morning arrived the Indians, Paul and Jonathan; They went from here Nineteen Days since, in Company with Tapeuscung, Jo. Peepy, &c^{a} with a Message from this Government to Teedyuscung, by Direction from Mr. George Croghan, from whom I re-

Our crafty Designs will be for your true Interest
& welfare. Brethren & Brother like in, re-
-ceiving your Answer Wee Comm[issione]rs head-
-ings will have perticuler Sollicitty of the Towne.

Brethren

As the Lord Hagerty brought me down
against you. It is not my way to govern my
Opinion Either Towne or any other Nation by
meer Rumor or idle Tales, nor will I Depend upon
meer Words or Complements. tis how People act and
will rule my Judgment of them. I have had
reason to suspect of late now reviewed, from
what you declared in their Presence & their
silence thereon, that some of the 5 Nations have
joined the French against us wch you called Like
honest Men when you reproached them with it
and for not speaking your mind openly in this
Council Chamber. I therefore did to you to con-
-tinue to support this Open & Candid Character wch
keep fast the Cov[enan]t Chain according to your Promise.
Given a Belt. —
Upon wch the Cayouges & some of the
Wolfians. they would take care & comply with
every thing he had now recommended & that
that they would upon no Account let go their
hands from the Cov[enan]t Chain

City of Albany, 29th June 1757.
P. M.

At a Meeting of the Seneca, Cayouga
& Onondaga at wch were present several
Onida Indians & Abraham Chief Sachem of
the Lower Mohock Castle.

Present
Sr William Johnson.

Interpr

Lieut. Claus
Lieut. Johnson
with Robt. Cleaves

Capt. Peter Wraxall &
Mr. Stevens Jester.

The Onondaga Speaker said as
follows,

Brother Warraghiyagey

You have charged us with Inactivity
& not acting up to the Terms of the Antient Co-
-lition in the present War between the English
& French. But as soon we took back upon for-
-mer times, we have reason to charge you on
your side with Inactivity & Neglect towards us.
As for Instance, when the French formerly fell
upon the Senecas, you sat still & smoaked your
Pipe. You did the same when the Onondagas
were cut off by the French. When the Oneidas
were attacked it was not to the English but
to the Onondagas they owed their safety. When
the Mohocks were fallen on by the French, the
Upper Nations rose up in their defence pur-
-sued, overtook the Enemy & fought them.

Brother

You have desired to know what
are the Grounds of our present Fears & Alarms
which are our Enemies. You have reminded us
of the Mesasaga Chief who came down here
two Years ago & our Friend Colley whom we
recommended to you, and you express your
Surprise at our being Apprehensive of any
Danger from that Nation. We have been
informed from Niagara that the Mesasagas
have

have changed the Treaty with Sir William some of their Nations at those different times but Sum-
mer in conjunction with the English Deceiving their Superiors of Quebec. We have heard also from Niagara that the Mohawks have middly will not be restrained but they have Seized them-
selves on the Treaty. We have dispatched Messengers from Niagara & Cadaraqui to know the Truth of the Reports, especially how the Mohawks do stand in mind to continue Hos-
tilities against us. The Senecas & Onon-
dagas would have been killed in the Woods by the Mohawks privately but hearing that language they will be had not made their escape.

Brother You have exhorted us to speak out the real meaning of our Hearts what we Say you
will take it Kind in us by our speaking declaring
what we want in order to Subsist. We came down
Sick with an Intent to open our Hearts to you
& to Declare our Condition hoping that you might
inform Sir Peter our Father the Truth about us.

Anne a Belt.

Brother You have taken us near drowning
but we have by the Head to raise us up & bring us
to our Senses. We thank you Brother for your kind
Speech, we will follow your Advice, and
we hope you will take care of your Sons &
Steadily pursue Truth. Mean time we are
in Mourning, Brother appease our Sorrow and Grief as you are at present a little Light in the Head.

Brother You have taken very Prudent measures in our way
coming to get home.
Peace that is worth your hearing you shall
be immediately informed of it.

Anne a Belt.

Brother

You have mentioned several things against
us as incompatible with the Treaty of the Old Cov.
Chain. I can tell you in a private Conversation this
Morning that such a Behaviour would make
a Breach between us. Brother We came
from the Council of Onondaga with a Hope to join
to settle all Matters in the best manner for our
common good, and before we left our Habitations
Lastly we laid our Hands upon our Neighbours
to keep them at Peace till our Return when
we shall know the Proceedings there upon which
I know what Resolutions are taken thereupon.

Gave a Belt.

Brother

You told us you were pleased to hear
that the Senecas had in the Spring agreeable to
the Delaware to lay down the Hatchet against
the English & that you expected we would continue
our Endeavours to bring the Delawares who live
on the Ohio to do the same. Brother We have
sent to those Delawares on the Ohio who are
about 130 in Number, we expect in our Return
to receive an Answer which when we get we
will communicate to you.

Brother. You desired to know how the
Senecas & they treated the Deputies sent by
did not attend the Late Meeting at Lancaster accord-
ing to the Promise. The Senecas have frequent-
ly told us they do not know, but that they should
meet a great Meeting with the Delawares and
Shawanese with them. They will reassemble
in order to conclude finally. Gave a Belt. Wampum

Brother

Gave

[illegible] Lord of the
[illegible] Hamden in your hands what your Lord-
[illegible] ordered and that you Lord may be
[illegible] in charge, I being called this day you
shall observe to take care of what will
[illegible] I do thank you for your admonition.
The Marshal said, I the Queen have the custom
and law in their hands & the 1st. the 5th Nu.
[illegible] had with and me please you
me will [illegible] it. The Speaker then delivered
the Act. Hamden Bill, given them by the William
[illegible] the Statute and the Queen & 1st Sept
[illegible] Bill.

[illegible] Clerk Lord your Answer to
the Act (Trade) and our Commons (Subsidy
Answer that Bill) will be dispatched that
[illegible] Request is ordered. The Lords we might
have the Privilege to buy & sell as Hamden
& that the Sale [illegible] we may be no longer [illegible]

The Chancellor of the Queen Exchequer
[illegible] Bill Bastard and Sale of Lands &
[illegible] Sale & Lay.

[illegible] Lord Privy Seal moved
[illegible] to them [illegible] Meeting & them ready
[illegible] Clean up the Meeting.

The Lords Spiritual Temporal & Commons
[illegible] Sale and Lands Bill Meeting was adjourned
[illegible] Lords House of the Queen Lay Lords private
Meeting Lords & William

In the Evening a Deputation of Lords Spiritual &
the Queen with Commons [illegible] Lay Lords & Commons
[illegible]

together with Abraham the Mohawk Jackson waited on Sr William

Capt. Lt. Wraxall &c.
Mr. Stevens Interp.r

Tuesday spread a prodigious large Belt upon the Floor of 30 Rows Broad of Wampum-wt a figure of the Sun in the Middle of the Six Nations Name. They told Sr William they Belt they had made use of to invite some Nations of Indians to renew Amity to them & join their Confederacy. — That they had sent to all the scattered Indians of the Six Nations to come in their Country — that they had sent Messages to their several Allies to Dispatch Deputies to a grand Council they proposed to be speedily held at Onondaga to take their general Welfare under serious Consideration. That agreat Quantity of Belts were already assembled at Onondaga & that when the Indians Can say about three Nights at the latter end of July they expected their grand Council would be opened at Onondaga, and that as soon as it was over they would acquaint Sr William with the Treaty & Issue of it.

Fort Johnson 20 June 1757. A. M.

Continuation of the Speech, Cayouges & Onon-
dagas

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart.

Lieut. Irons
Mr. Alex.r Adams

Capt. L. Wraxall &c.
Mr. Stevens Interp.r

Chiefs of Onondaga Indians

Sr William answered as follows

Brethren of the Onondaga Cayouge Oneida & Tuscarora Nations

Brethren I am now upon the point

g

together with Captain [illegible] with Both Parties made
on the Peleus

By Capt Marcelle &
Mr Neuas Dilan

[illegible] opened upon Dijeny Cayo Bed
upon the Door & 30 Canoes Loaded of Barquemeto
a Disperso of the Sun in the Middle of the Bay Notary
from Sid. Cay Lod the Mercaders Cay Bed Cay
Lod Mendoupes of Cayo [illegible] Nation of Indios
Travesamento to Cayo Ojeis Their Confederacy
— that Cay Lod sent to all the united Indians
of the Bay Notary Treaties Cane in their Canoes
— that Cay Lod sent Messengers to their united
Allis to Dispatch Deputy to a grand Council
Cay Jagued to be held at Orendaga
to Cate Their general Affairs under certain
Conditions. That applied Quantity of Debt
was already arrived at Orendaga after
when the Indians Can Cay about Three high
of the Cadus and if Cay Cay opened Cay Pad
Council would be held at Orendaga and
that Seven Nations Cay Cay would negotiate
Treaties with the Cay Nation of Cay.

Fort Frederic 25 June 1757. A. M.

Departing of the Vessels Cayuga & Onon-
daga

Lieut. Grant
with Detachment Rangers

Lieut. Grant
Mr. Adams

Capt. M. Marcelle &
Mr. Neuas Dilan &

& Lieut. Brinds Indians

& Detachment Recht de Gardeur

(Mr. Neuas & Mr. Adams Cayuga Vessels and Both
(Officers to Command the Parties

[illegible] and then to convey you thence to
[illegible] to your respective Habitations. Before
we go away I think it necessary to say a few words
more to you which I pray you will listen to, remember
& faithfully report to all your People on your arri:
-val at your Castle

Now I have declared to you the
Inhibition of your Great Father, are to act a
Neutral part in the present Hostilities between
the English & French. I have told you so I
now again repeat it— But this Declaration is
contrary to the many Promises & Engagements you
have heard your Father by at the Head of public
Meetings & Treaties you have held with me since
the King your Father was pleased to appoint me
to the Management of His Indian Affairs in
this part of America. Now He will resent this
Breach of Faith, notwithstanding the great
Esteem he has for you at present, & unless
you forthwith call in your Parties, and build
Forts in your Country at your Request for your
Defence, Time will show.

As you have now declared your Neu:
-trality which it proper to tell you what I ex:
-pected from you under that Character.

1st That none of your People either by
themselves or in conjunction with any of His Ma:
-jesty's Enemies, commit any Hostilities upon the
Persons or Property of any of His Majesty's Subjects.

2dly That you do not permit either the
Warriors of their Bodies to pass thro your Coun:
-try in order to come & make War upon the
English

Thirdly That you do not directly or indirectly give our Enemy or their Indians any Intelligence to our Prejudice or which may enable them to do us Mischief. And Lastly if you have now or shall receive you are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain We shall expect that you give us without Delay all such Intelligence as may be in your Power, which and any way vitally to our welfare.

Brethren I give you this Belt of Wampum as a Testimony that if you do not keep up to these Rules of Behaviour, We shall look on the Covenant Chain as Entirely Broke Between us and You among the Number of those Enemy whom his Majesty is now at War with.

I gave charged Belt with the Seal of Office on a piece of Parchment tied to it.

They made Answer, that they would be careful to comply with the Injunctions Sir William had now enjoyned on—

End of Proceed's in N. York Doc: III, 266

Tuesday 21 June They received a Present and the 23d they set off for their respective Castles except the Oneida warriors who came down in order to be fitted out for War.

24 June Sixteen Warriors of the Oneida, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Cayuga & Seneca Nations were fitted out with every thing necessary for War

The 25. after acquainting Sir William what Route they intended to take on their way to

The

Copy

Fort Johnson 21 June 1757

Sir

I have delayed answering your Favour of the 12 March last from New York, in order that I might acquaint You with the Result of the Meeting at Onondago, at which the Six Nations promised, what was laid before them here last November, should be taken into Consideration, and that I should know their Resolutions in consequence of the same.

They have kept me in waiting much longer than I expected, 'tis but a few Days ago their Delegates arrived here. There came Deputies from the Senecas, both from the further (or Chinosia) and the hither Castle, from the Cayugas and Onondagas. They call'd upon the Oneidas, who they say refused to come with them, and the Tuscororas (who are as it were under the Oneidas) I suppose follow'd their Example. Some of the Sachems of each of the Mohock Castles were present at the Meeting.

The above three Nations, to wit, the Senecas, the Cayugas, & Onondagas say, that they find themselves to be in a dangerous Situation. That the Messengers, who lay the Loss of some of their People to the Onondagas, have threatend Revenge, and that an Indian of the latter Nation narrowly escaped a little while ago from being killed by a Party of the former, who met him in the Woods.

They say they are threatend from several Quarters, and expect to be attacked in a few Months, tho they cannot yet positively learn by what Enemy it will be. Thus circumstanced, they say their own Welfare and Preservation require them to stay at home and be on their Guard. Those three Nations have therefore determined at least for the present, to be neutral in the present Hostilities between the English and the French.

Herewith I send You a Copy of the concluding Speech I made to them in consequence of this Resolution. They have given me the strongest Assurances, that they are notwithstanding determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain with their Brethren the English, and will not quit their old Friendship and Alliance with them. A Part of the Oneida and Tuscarora Nations (who are

divided

divided amongst themselves) will embrace this neutral System. Most of the Fighters of the Two Mohock Castles are now out against Canada, Crown Point and Siconderago in different Parties, and Others of them daily making ready to follow, and unless We meet with some signal Misfortune this Campaign, the Mohocks will not I believe enter into the Neutrality.

Tho there may be some Foundation for the Fears the upper Nations have expressd for their own Safety, Yet I am far from believing the Reasons they assign for their Neutrality to be the true ones. Our ill Success hitherto hath intimidated them. Our Methods of carrying on the War is not according to their method, and the present Prospect of our affairs doth not seem to please them. Hence they are not prejudiced in our favour, but seem to think We are going wrong, and therefore will not go with Us. In short without some striking Success on our side, I believe they will not join Us.

They told me in a private Conference, that by the Time the Indian Corn is knee high, they expect a grand Council will assemble at Onondago, at which they expect Deputies from all their allies to the Southward and Westward. That Matters of the highest Moment are then to be deliberated on, and when all is concluded on, that I shall know their Determinations. But I expect that as the neighbouring Governments to the Southward are employing and pushing on the Catawbas and Cherokees to make War towards the Ohio, that they will be embroild with some of the upper Nations, particularly the Senecas, some of whom I suspect will go out and aid the French that Way; some of them have been out, and some I believe are still out. And thus an Indian War be kindled between the upper Nations, and perhaps all the Six Nations, and our Indian allies to the Southward and Westward - 'Tis what the French have been always, and are now more warmly promoting. I have constantly warnd the Six Nations of it and against it. I have done so now, but I fear neither your Influence and Management, or mine will prevent it. We can not help it, and it must take its Course.

The Senecas are drawing all the Indians they can to settle near them, most of the Mohichander, or River Indians, who used to be dispersd thro this and the neighbouring Provinces are removd and removing to Otsiningo on one of the West Br[illegible]es of the Susquehanah River

River, near to where the Cayugas and Senecas live. A meer Indian War may be no essential Prejudice to the British Interest, but if the Southern Governments become Parties in it, and it seems at present they will be, or will be so considerd, then how it may turn out with Regard to the Safety and Welfare of these Governments, I will not take on me to judge, but unless those Provinces exert themselves with more Vigour and Unanimity than former Experience justifies, I fear an Indian War will be a very distressing one to them.

Pennsylvania have for some time past been pursuing pacific Measures with their Neighbours the Delawares and Shawonese, and Matters seem to be in a promising Way. If they will keep up to that System, I think they may succeed, at least with those Indians, and probably carry it further. But if they push Peace with one Hand and War with another, they will have a ticklish and hazardous Part to act. I have cooperated with them in their pacific Measures, and not without Success.

Thus Sir I have given You in as short a Compass as I could, the present Situation of Indian Politics this Way, I shall continue to do the same as Subjects may offer. Both in a public and private Capacity I shall be proud of your Correspondence, and do sincerely wish You Health, Success and Honour. I am

with great Esteem

Dear Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Wm. Johnson.

(Copy)

Fort Johnson 20 June 1757.

At a Meeting of the Senecas, Cayugas & Onondago Indians.
Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.p

Lieut. Claas — Capt. Peter Wraxall Secty
Mr. Robert Adams — Mr. Arent Stevens Interpr.p
Several Oneido Indians.

Brethren of Seneca, Cayuga & Onondago,

This Meeting is now upon the Point of breaking up, and You in consequence thereof of returning to your respective Habitations.

Before You go away I think it necessary to say a few Words more to You, which I desire You will listen to, remember and faithfully report to all your People on your Arrival at your Castles.

You have declared to me, that the Resolutions of your three Nations, are to act a Neutral Part in the present Hostilities between the English and French.

I have told You and I now again repeat it, that this Declaration is contrary to the many Promises & Ingagements You have bound Yourselves by at the several public Meetings and Treaties You have held with me, since the King your Father was pleased to appoint me to the Management of his Indian Service in this Part of America. How he will receive this Breach of Faith, notwithstanding the great Expence he hath been at, in cloathing, arming and feeding You and your Families, and building Forts in your Towns at your Request and for your Defence — Time will shew.

As You have now declared Yourselves Neutrals, I think it proper to tell You what is expected from You under that Character.

First,

That none of your People do either by themselves, or in Conjunction with any of his Majesty's Enemies, comit any Hostilities upon the Persons or Property of any of his Subjects.

Secondly,

Secondly,

That You do not permit either the French or their Indians to pass thro your Settlements to come and make War upon the English.

Thirdly,

That You do not directly or indirectly give our Enemies or their Indians, any Intelligence to our Prejudice, or which may enable them to do us Mischief.

And lastly,

As You have now assured me, You are determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, We shall expect that You give us without Delay all such Intelligence as may be in your Power, which any way relates to our Welfare.

Brethren,

I give You this Belt of Wampum as a Testimony that if You do not keep up to these Rules of Behaviour, We shall look upon the Covenant Chain as absolutely broke between us, and You among the Number of those Enemies whom his Majesty is now at War with.

Gave a large Belt with the Seal of Office on a Piece of Parchment tied to it.

They made Answer, that they would take all the Care in their Power to comply with what Sir William had insisted on.

A true Copy from the original Records
Examined by me
Peter Wraxall Secry

Copy 20 June 1757.
Sr Wm Johnson's Speech
to Senecas, Cayugas & Onondagas
Read Sept 9.

Copy 21 June 1757

Sr. Wm. Johnson's Letter
to the Honble Edmd Atkin Esqr

Read Sept 2.

such. Bring your Proofs, and they shall be removed. General Aspersions have a very bad Appearance, and too frequently are ill grounded and malicious.

"The whole of these Transactions will be transmitted Home as soon as possible.

"Thus I have endeavoured to answer your most extraordinary Message with Temper and Moderation. If you chuse in Public Business to lay aside Decency, it does not become a Gentleman in my Station to want Manners.

"WILLIAM DENNY."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 21st of June, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary,

With the following Indians, vizt:

Nathaniel, Zacharias, and Christian,

with 3 Indians from Bethlehem.

Pumpshire, Interpreter.

Yesterday the Governor receiv'd the following Letter from Mr. Horsfield and one from Mr. Parsons, by the above Indians, Two of which were the Messengers who had been sent with the Governor's Message to Teedyuscung.

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. Horsfield.

"BETHLEHEM, June 19th, 1757.

"May it please your Honour:

"Last Night returned the Indians, Nathaniel and Zacharias, who I dispatched with your Honour's Message to Teedyuscung.

"Agreable to Your Honour's Commands, I now send the Bearer, Theiter and Aug^{n} Frank, to conduct them to Philadelphia. I gave Directions to Theiter, that when they came within Ten or Twelve Miles of the Town he shou'd go before and give your Honour Notice of their Coming. The Indians inform me That they left Teedyuscung 8 or 9 Days ago, at a Place about 100 Miles above Diahogo; That He, with a great Company of Indians, wou'd set off about This Time for Easton.

"This Morning arrived the Indians, Paul and Jonathan; They went from here Nineteen Days since, in Company with Tapeuscung, Jo. Peepy, &c^{a} with a Message from this Government to Teedyuscung, by Direction from Mr. George Croghan, from whom I re-

ceived a Letter, desiring I wou'd dispatch them with Provisions, &c^a for their Journey. (I secrete from Paul & Jonathan That Jo. Peepy is gone to Sir William Johnson); that they left Tapacung (who I observed was particularly charged with the Message) with Teedyuscung, and was coming down with him.

"I am, with all due Respect,

"Your Honour's Most obedient humble Servt

"TIM^o. HORSFIELD.

"To The Honble. WILLIAM DENNY, Esqr."

The Indians were kindly received, and met with an hearty welcome from the Governor, who desired them to relate the Proceedings of their Journey, wch. They did in the following Speeches:

Minutes of the Proceedings of Nathaniel & Zacharias, Two Indians employed by this Government to carry a Message to Teedyuscung.

"Brother:

"According to your Writing, and Orders that came to the Brethren at Bethlehem, we were employed to carry them to Teedyuscung, And We proceeded on Our Journey.

"Brother:

"After We set out, we were Eleven Days before we arrived at Diahoga, And then were obliged to go to Passekawkung; there we came to Teedyuscung's Habitation, and were Twenty-six Days in performing Our Journey.

"Brother:

"Teedyuscung kindly received Us and your Message. He had been diligent in his Business, according to his Authority.

"In Answer he returned these Words:

"Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania:

"When I look toward my Brother, the Governor of Pennsylvania, I am grieved at my Breast, for I think he must be out of Patience at my long stay, And so am I. I have gone all round to my Uncles, as I promised, but they cou'd not bring their Matters to bear so soon as I wou'd have had them. I received but lately the last of their Answers.

"Brother:

"You may well remember that at the last Council that we had I gave you good Tobacco, the same that was smoaked by Our Grandfathers. I light^d your Pipe with it. I told you at that Council I wou'd light a Candle to look down the Road leading to you, And if two or Three Warriors, or more, shou'd travel it in Order to attack you, and it was in my Power, I wou'd send you word of it, And you promised to reward me for it.

"Brother:

"I have seen no Body marching in it, tho' I am told Mischief has been done to your Inhabitants. It is done by Strangers. I know Nothing of it."

Here the Messengers paused, and said as follows:

"Whilst We were at Passekawkung, We saw Three Companies of Indians, who live close by the French, that were coming against the English, And Teedyuscung stopped them, and turned them back. In the first Company were Nine, In the second Five, And in the Third two."

Afterwards they proceeded with Teedyuscung's Answer as follows:

"My Brother:

"Now I rise up from my Seat, and I go; And all that I have collected together, according to my Promise, have agreed to set out on a certain Day.

"I desire my Brother wou'd be so kind as to believe my Messengers, according to what they shall say in my Name. If they arrive safe, I shall certainly be with you at such a Time; I desire, therefore, that, as the Governor has that good Tobacco, he may be ready, and that I may see him at the Council Fire, when I come, with John Pumpshire and Titamy. I wou'd not have him so long in Coming as he was before.

"Brother:

"As soon as ever I come to Wyomink, I will send Two Messengers, one of them my own Son, before me, to let you know what Number of Indians are with Me, and of what differnt Tribes or Nations."

The Speaker being asked if he had heard how many were likely to come, say'd "a large Number of Delawares, and other Nations were ready to come, & some of the Six Nations held a Council at Colonel Johnson's, and were to send their Answer to Teedyuscung, but they never sent it, and they were detain'd for want of it." What they will do the Chief cou'd not tell.

Then the Speaker proceeded with Teedyuscung's Message, in these Words, to wit:

"Brother:

"When I arrive at Wyomink, I desire you may send Four or Five Horse Loads of Provisions there, Not by White People, but Indians. I wou'd have no White People come with them; the Horses will be wanted for Women and Children, and the sick and tired, As I shall have a great Number of People."

Being asked how many Four or Five meant, He said, "it was an Indian Phrase, but had a Meaning in it, that is: He left it to the Governor. He does not mean Bread and Meal only, but dry Meat.

"These Things I speak to my Brother.

"Brother:

"If you will grant this, I will take it kindly, that as I and the People with Me want to turn four aces from the French to the English, The Governor will favour us with a little Dram, to refresh Us in Our Journey.

"Brother:

"I desire you wou'd be carefull. I have heard, and have Reason to think it will grieve both you and me to the Heart. There are many Nations belonging to the French, who go around me; And as I have heard, and have Reason to believe They know, and have understood, that I have taken hold of your Hand, and their Aim is to break Us a pieces, And to separate Us.

"The Road that was cleared they endeavour to stop; And therefore, I desire You wou'd be carefull at all Times, And not trust any Indian that pretends to come as a Friend, Unless he has a certain Signal, with which we will make you acquainted before hand."

Then the Messengers spoke as follows, addressing the Governor:

"Brother:

"It is Eleven Days ago since We came from Teedyuscung, & We have every day been as diligent as we cou'd. We have been only One Night at Bethlehem. In Eight Days after we left him, Teedyuscung said he wou'd rise and come to his Brethren."

A String of Wampum.

The Governor thanked them for their diligence, Dispatch and Trouble, said he was glad Teedyuscung is set out, And promised they shou'd be paid to their Satisfaction.

The Messenger said further:

"That when they first came Teedyuscung was glad to see them and all the People with him; That tho' they wou'd not plant before yet when they came they all determined to plant their Corn.

"That at the Time they came in It was as if all the Clouds were broke away and dispersed; That the Indians who were backward last Year wou'd all now come; they knew they wou'd; they saw it.

"Teedyuscung has done his Endeavour by his Messengers. When he first visited the Indians over the Great Swamp and told them what was doing, they said It was a Bait, and that the English wou'd kill us all; But, however, when they saw we came back safe the first Time, they dropt their Tomhawk, and said if the English are true to you they will be true to us: So they dropt their Tomhawk.

"You must make a great Broad Belt of Wampum to invite these and other Indians."

MEMORANDUM.

The Proclamation for a Fast not being entered in the Minutes of the Sixth Instant, when it was agreed to (tho' it did not issue till the 13th Instant), is order'd now to be entered, and follows in these Words, vizt:

"*By the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware,*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas,* under a Continuance of divine Judgments, the Minds of a People shou'd be repeatedly and more earnestly called upon to make the warmest Applications to the Throne of Grace, as it may reasonably be concluded, from such a Continuance, that they have not made a due Improvement of former Judgments by making them the Means of learning Righteousness; *And Whereas,* the wisest Nations have ever thought it their Duty when the Hand of Heaven was more particularly stretched out against them, to set apart particular Seasons for a more Public And solemn Humiliation of themselves before the Lord their Maker; *And Whereas* such a Conduct seems at present more especially to be our Duty when our Mother Country is involved in an heavy and Calamitous War by an unnatural Combination of European Powers against her, and These her American Colonies, bleeding under the murderous Outrages of the Heathen on our Borders, equally threatening the Destruction of the British and Protestant Interest; Wherefore, upon weighty Consideration of these Things, I have thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to appoint Friday, the Eight day of July next, to be observed throughout this Province and Countys under my Government as a Day of Public ffasting, Prayer, and Humiliation before the Lord our God; And I do exhort and strictly enjoin all His Majesty's loving Subjects, within the Province and Counties aforesaid, to observe the said Fast with becoming Reverence and Devotion; to abstain from all servile Labour on that Day, and to join in most fervent Supplications to Almighty God that He wou'd be pleased, thro' the infinite Merits and Intercession of his Son Jesus Christ, to forgive Us our Sins, both National and Private; to avert the Punishments justly due to them; to give us Grace for the Amendment of our Lives; to relieve us from the Calamities We groan under; to bless His Majesty's Arms, both by Sea and Land, and especially the Expedition under His Excellency the Earl of Loudoun, wherein We are so nearly concerned; that it may be the Means of securing to Us and our latest Posterity the solid Enjoyment of lasting Peace, pure Religion, and all our other inestimable Privileges, as Britons and Protestants. And lastly, I do recommend it to the several

Ministers of the Gospel to compose Prayers and Sermons suitable to the Occasion, to be used in their respective Churches and Places of Worship on that Day, and to publish this Declaration to their Congregations, immediately after divine Service, on some of the Lord's Days preceding the said Fast.

"*Given* under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province At Philadelphia, the Thirteenth Day of June, in the Thirtieth Year of His Majesty's Reign, And in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

"WILLIAM DENNY.

"By His Honour's Command.

"RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

At a Council held at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, 22d June, 1757.

PRESENT:

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

Robert Strettell,
Richard Peters,
John Mifflin,
William Logan and Lynford Lardner, } Esquires.

The Governor sent to the House the Minutes of the Indian Messages deliver'd Yesterday, with the following Letters, vizt:

A Letter to the Governor from Mr. Horsfield, of the 19th Ins^{t}.

A Letter from Major Parsons to his Honour, of the same date; and

A Letter to Mr. Parsons from Lieuten^{t} Orndt, dated the 18th June.

A Memorial of Sir John St Clair, Baronet, Deputy Quarter Master General of all His Majesty's Forces in North America, setting forth the Necessity of opening One or more Roads On the Frontiers of Cumberland County for the Convenience of the Army under General Braddock, was read, and laid before the House, with the following Message:

A Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

"Gentlemen:

"The Matter set forth in the Memorial of Sir John St Clair, Deputy Quarter Master General, is of so much Consequence to His Majesty's Service, and the Ease of the People of this Province, who may be distressed by a Body of Troops halting and heavily quarter'd upon them, in Case the Baggage Waggons are stopped

TO JACOB GLEN

L. S.[1]

[*Fort Johnson, 18 June 1757*]

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honoble the Earl of *Loudoun* Commander in Chief of his Majestys forces in North America hath left Major General Webb[2] to command at Albany and the Forts with a body of His Majestys Regular forces, together with the troops raised by the Northern Colonies. And Whereas it may be necessary from the motions of the enemy that the Militia should march.

You are therefore on the requisition of Major General Webb, or the Commander of His Majestys forces in that quarter to march the Militia of the county of Albany to the aid and assistance of the forces under his command and to obey his orders, and for this purpose you are to take care that the Militia under your command be properly armed and furnished with ammunition, and hold themselves in readiness to march without delay upon such requisition.

Given under my Hand at Fort Johnson this eighteenth day of June 1757.

WM. JOHNSON Coll.

To LIEUT. COLL JACOB GLEN & RANSLEAR.[3]

TO EDMUND ATKINS[4]

Copy[5]

Fort Johnson, 21st June, 1757.

SIR:

I have delayed answering your Favour of the 12th March last, from New York, in order that I might acquaint You with the

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[1] In collection of John E. Wyman, Fonda, N. Y.

[2] Major General Daniel Webb.

[3] Lieutenant Colonel John Van Rensselaer of Greenbush and Albany.

[4] Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the southern colonies.

[5] Printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 7:626–28.

Result of the Meeting at Onondago, at which the Six Nations promised what was laid before them here, last November, shou'd be taken into Consideration, and that I shou'd know their resolutions in Consequence of the same.

They have kept Me in waiting much longer than I expected; 'Tis but a few Days ago their Delegates arrived here. There came Deputies from the Senecas, both from the further (or Chinosia) and the Neither Castle, from the Cayougas, and Onondagos. They called upon the Oneidas, who, they say, refused to come; and the Tuscaroras (who are, as it were, under the Oneidas), I suppose, followed their Example. Some of the Sachems of each of the Mohawk Castles were present at the Meeting.

The above Three Nations, to wit: the Senecas, the Cayougas, and Onondagos, say, that they find themselves to be in a dangerous Situation. That the Messasages, who lay the Loss of some of their People to the Onondagos, have threat'ned Revenge; And that an Indian of the Latter Nation narrowly escaped, a little while ago, from being killed by a Party of the former, who met him in the Woods.

They say they are threat'ned from Several Quarters, and expect to be attacked in a few Months, tho' they cannot yet positively learn by what Enemy it will be. Thus Circumstanced, they say, their own Welfare and Preservation require them to stay at Home, and be on their Guard. Those three Nations have, therefore, determined, at least for the present, to be Neutral in the present Hostilities between the English and ye French.

Herewith I send a Copy of the concluding Speech I made to them in Consequence of this Resolution. They have given me the strongest Assurances that they are, Notwithstanding, determined to hold ffast the Covenant Chain wth. their Bretheren, the English, and will not quit their old Friendship and Alliance with them. I apprehend part of the Oneida and Tuscarora Nations (who are divided amongst themselves) will embrace this Neutral System. Most of the ffighters of the two Mohawk

Castles are now out against Canada, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga, in different Parties, and others of them daily making ready to follow, and unless we meet with some signal Misfortune this Campaign, the Mohawks will not, I believe, enter into the Neutrality.

Tho' there may be some Foundation for the Fears the Upper Nations have expressed for their own Safety, Yet I am far from believing the Reasons they assign for their Neutrality to be the true Ones. Our Ill Success hitherto hath intimidated them. Our Methods of Carrying on the War is not according to their Methods, And the present Prospect of Our Affairs doth not seem to please them. Hence they are not prejudiced in our Favour, but seem to think We are going wrong, and therefore will not go with Us. In short, without some striking Success on our Sides, I believe they will not join us.

They told me in a private Conference, that by the Time the Indian Corn is Knee high, they expect a grand Council will assemble at Onondago, at which they expect Deputies from all their Allies to the Southward & Westward. That Matters of the highest Moment are then to be deliberated on, and when all is concluded on, that I shall know their Determinations. But I expect, that as the Neighbouring Governments to the Southward are employing and pushing on the Catawbas and Cherokees to make War towards the Ohio, that they will be embroiled with some of the upper Nations, particularly the Senecas, some of whom, I suspect, will go out and aid the French that Way; some of them have been out, and some, I believe, are still out; And thus an Indian War be kindled between the upper Nations and perhaps all the Six Nations and our Indian Allies to the Southward and Westward. 'Tis what the French have been always, and are now more warmly promoting. I have constantly warned the Six Nations of it and against it. I have done so now, but I fear neither your Influence and Management, or mine, will prevent it. We cannot help it, and it must take its Course.

The Senecas are drawing all the Indians they can to settle near them; most of the Mohickanders, or River Indians, who used to be dispersed thro' this and the Neighbouring Provinces are removed and removing to Otsaningo, on one of the West Branches of the Susquehannah River, near to where the Cayougas & Senecas live.

A meer Indian War may be no essential Prejudice to the British Interest, but if the Southern Governments become Parties in it, and It seems at present they will be, or will be so Considered, then how it may turn out with regard to the Safety and Welfare of these Governments, I will not take on me to judge; but unless those Provinces exert themselves with more Vigour and Unanimity than former Experience justifies, I fear an Indian War will be a very distressing One to them.

Pennsylvania[ns] have for some time been pursuing pacific Measures with their Neighbours, the Delawares & Shawonese, the matters seem to be in a promising Way. If they will keep up to that System I think they may succeed, at least with those Indians, and probably carry it further. But if they push Peace with one hand and War with another they will have a ticklish & hazardous Part to act. I have co-operated with them in their Pacific Measures, and not without Success.

Thus, Sir, I have given you in as short a Compass as I cou'd the present Situation of Indian Politics this way. I shall continue to do the same as Subjects may offer. Both in a public and Private Capacity I shall be proud of your Correspondence, and do sincerely wish you Health, Success, and Honour.

I am, with great Esteem, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

WM. JOHNSON

To The Honourable EDMUND ATKINS, Esqr.

Captain Wraxall is with me, and desires I will present his respectful Salutations and best wishes to you.

Thirdly That you forward Immediately & directly give
our Enemy in their Intrigues any Intelligence to our
Prejudice or which may enable them to do us Mis-
chief. Fourthly If you have or shall receive
you are determined to hold fast the Br. Alliance
We shall expect that you give us without
Delay all such Intelligence as may be in your
Power, which may any way relate to our welfare.

Brethren I have now the Belt of Wampum
by a Messenger that if you do not keep up to
the Rule of Rectitude, We shall look on
the Br. Chain as Rotten & Broke between us
and you among the Number of their Enemies &
by Majesty to treat you with.

I have charged Brant with the
Belt of Wampum as a Seal of
Protection to it.

They made Answer, that they would be
careful to comply with the Directions in Millers
Belt now given them.

Ind. Affairs Vol I
N.Y. Doc. III, 266

Tuesday 21st June They received a Present and the 23d they set
off for their respective Castles except the Onedas. Warriors
who came down in order to be fitted out for War.

24 June Sixteen Warriors of the Oneida, Tuscarora,
Onondaga, & some of Seven Nations were
fitted out with every thing necessary for War
The 25. after enquiring for Millers what
Route they intended to take on their way to

the)